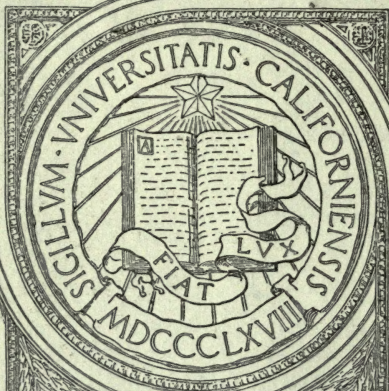


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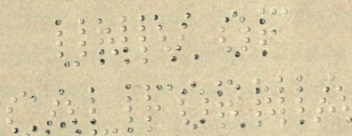
EARLE

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A Hand-Book to the Land- Charters, and other Saxon- Documents



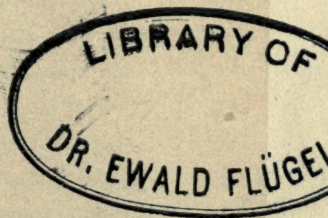
BY

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RECTOR OF SWANSWICK



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A Hand-Book to the Irish
Charters and other Documents
Documents

Vol. 1
Part 1



Cambridge
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OXFORD

T. L.

PREFACE

THIS book has grown to something beyond its first design. A further text-book being required when the available things were exhausted, it was to have been just a few specimens of land-charters, so grouped as to exhibit roughly the contrast of genuine and spurious. On this principle the book was begun and so far proceeded with that the first sheets bear permanent traces of a plan which was afterwards enlarged. At an early stage of the work, when I was discouraged by some inceptive difficulties, I had the happiness to obtain the help of my friend the Rev. Charles Plummer, of Corpus Christi College in Oxford; and this imported into the task an element of pleasure, which had an expansive effect. As any improvement suggested itself with the progress of the work, I adopted it without stopping to question what the effect would be on the symmetry of the whole. Accordingly, I have to confess that the First Part contains some pieces which would not have been there, if I had had from the beginning a matured prevision of the grouping of the Second Part. This is a defect in form which I thought it well to incur, rather than miss any possible gain in the way of critical discrimination.

Upon a consistent plan, the First Part should have contained no documents from the Worcester Chartulary (Heming), which forms the basis of Group ii in the Second Part; nor should there have been any from the Rochester Book but in Group iv. The gift of Osric to Bath should not stand where it is (p. 6) any more than that of Headdi to Glastonbury (p. 9). A good general indication of an original document (in the First Part) is the presence of contractions. This is due to the circumstance that many of the best documents were printed straight off from the volumes of the British Museum Facsimiles. The student who has handled the *Codex Diplomaticus* will not find it strange that an abbreviated text should be a token of high quality. Where the documents could be compared either with the original manuscript or with a facsimile, they have for the most part been printed as they stand and the contractions have been kept. The want of uniformity, whereby contracted and expanded texts are intermixed, will not be without its advantage. The unexpanded documents will afford exercise in reading contractions, for which the expanded texts will supply the key.

In the Introduction I have ventured to emancipate myself from the authority of Kemble in two matters of great importance, one chronological and the other constitutional. As regards the former, I have only exercised a right of choice between his statement and another; but as to the latter, I have taken upon myself to reject his view of the elementary scheme

of English life, and I have offered an entirely new exposition of my own. If I am right in my opinion that the manorial system was part of the first plantation, it ought to approve itself by the luminous effect which new truth generally has in lighting up places that are dark. And I seem in my own mind to have found it so;—for it has awakened most unexpectedly a new interest in the Donation of Æthelwulf, a problem which I had long ago abandoned as hopeless. If I have now contributed anything towards the solution of this old and acknowledged difficulty, it has been wholly due to the light which a new elementary truth threw upon the general situation; the explanation grew naturally out of the new conception of the functions of the lord of the manor, and if it should be approved, it will tend to confirm that view. This explanation did not present itself until after the Introduction was in type, so that it had to go into a footnote, where, though condensed, I hope it will be intelligible¹.

The study of these documents has its place as a natural antecedent to the study of Domesday Book, and the two studies are in fact two parts of one whole. The progress which has been made in the knowledge of the great taxing-book, as evidenced by the recent appearance of 'Domesday Studies,' seems to promise a new era of enquiry into our early his-

¹ See page lxix. Lord Selborne's book, 'Ancient Facts and Fictions concerning Churches and Tithes' (1888), in which a chapter is devoted to the Donation of Æthelwulf, appeared too late for me to benefit by the use of it.

tory. We in our day enjoy a great advantage over the men of any former generation, in that we can have the very reflection of the original in our hands and read it at our ease, as light as a pamphlet, and almost as cheap. It is to the late Lieut.-General Sir Henry James, Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, that we owe the facsimiles of Domesday, and with them also three volumes of facsimiles of land-charters, and other documents, which were edited and translated by Mr. W. Basevi Sanders. The example of printing facsimiles of these early charters was given by the authorities of the British Museum, the First Part of whose work is dated in 1873; and it was continued with results so much the more important, as the original documents at their disposal exceed in value all other collections put together. The four volumes of British Museum Facsimiles were edited by Mr. Bond, who has since become the Principal Librarian. These invaluable publications are not merely the stimulants of historical curiosity;—rather let us say that as they furnish those external criteria which are the true counterpart of the internal evidence, they complete the data upon which criticism is to work, and impart to historical studies a scientific quality.

The period in which we live will be characterised by and bye as the period in which great provincial Libraries were founded. Now is the time to store up some things which will ere long be inaccessible and beyond price, and among such I would reckon

the three sets of Facsimiles above described. If any borough is so happy as to have a Library Committee which thinks that something should be acquired beyond the standard of immediate demand, perhaps they might be disposed to look favourably upon these great national publications. For books like these tend to awaken local investigation and to illustrate the land we live in, the land our forefathers 1400 years ago took possession of, the land in which they have through toil and struggle and vicissitudes grown to be a mighty nation, the land they have made illustrious and classical; and there is no kind of study so varied, so healthy, or so favourable to social geniality, as a study which has country for its object, and especially a country in which all men are interested.

The time may perhaps come when the average aim of life will be somewhat modified, when a larger sphere will be accorded to the intellectual part, when commerce will be relinquished for contentment as soon as a modest competence is assured, when men will cultivate a garden of their own, and will seek in books not merely anodyne from care and passive amusement, but materials and tools for the exercise of their mental energies.

Then will rise a demand for such books as I have named, and I will name another of like national rank with them, the New English Dictionary, now issuing in Parts from the Clarendon Press—a work of unprecedented compass, a work which is a library in itself,

a work which (apart from its design) affords, to an extent that is truly marvellous, a first introductory key to every kind of human knowledge.

I close this Preface as I began it, with grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Plummer, not only for his constant and valuable help, but even more for the solace of his companionship; and at the same time I thank the Delegates of the Press for the readiness with which they promoted my wish for a coadjutor.

OXFORD,
March, 1888.

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CORRIGENDA

P. 201, l. 19, *add* T. p. 206, S. ii 7

„ l. 21, *for* Sundbury *read* Sunbury

P. 209, l. 9, *for* 39 *read* 36

P. 326, l. 18 *for* K37 *read* K371

P. 417, heading, *for* Group X *read* Group XI

„ l. 14, *for* mougeus *read* mongeus

INTRODUCTION

AMONG the less explored remains of Saxon antiquity are the numerous legal documents of which the largest and best-known collection is that by J. M. Kemble, in six octavo volumes, under the title of *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*. Some inconsiderable additions to this collection were made by Thorpe in his *Diplomatarium Anglicum*; but what distinguishes this volume, and gives it a value peculiar to itself, is that all the Saxon portions are furnished with a translation in a parallel column. Thorpe neglected to indicate for the reader's convenience what were the new pieces in his volume, and hence it is not easy to sum up the total number of deeds when his are added to those of Kemble. But we are safe in saying that the total number would fall under 1400. Mr. de Gray Birch is now engaged in making a new collection, which is to be as comprehensive as possible, and we are told that it will embrace between two and three thousand documents. It is entitled *Cartularium Saxonicum*, and two volumes have already appeared. We must not expect to find that the substantial addition to Kemble's material will be in proportion to the numerical increase of the documents. Kemble first reaped the field, and he left for his successors little more than gleanings. But there is this great advantage in a collection which is thoroughly exhaustive—that it improves to the full the chances of illustration by comparison, and such illustration may often rise from records of an inferior order, which have been hitherto neglected. In many a later and, perhaps,

slovenly abstract, there may be something preserved which is not elsewhere to be found¹.

But, though as yet imperfectly explored, these documents are no longer so obscure that it is necessary for an editor to advocate the utility of them. The writings of historians and constitutionalists—such as Sir F. Palgrave, Dr. Stubbs, Mr. Freeman, J. R. Green, Professor Pollock in England, and Nasse, Konrad Maurer, Steenstrup, Gneist abroad—have abundantly demonstrated their importance, and even to some extent popularized the knowledge of them. For the rich and peculiar information they contribute towards the early history of property, society, and institutions; for the manifold light they cast upon the English language; they are beginning to be almost famous: and if more were needed for their recommendation, it might be added that their very defects, confusions, and deformations, offer for the cultivation of the critical faculty such an admirable field of exercise as can hardly be found anywhere else in the world.

The matters which demand explanation in these documents are so numerous and so various, that it will hardly be possible for me to touch on them all in these preliminary pages. Perhaps the Notes and Indices at the end of the volume may serve in some respects as a supplement to the Introduction. But here I find it necessary to guard against the danger of being desultory by a definite selection, and the parts of this

¹ The increased bulk of the collection is not wholly due to the insertion of deeds that were unknown or disregarded by Mr. Kemble; but further by the incorporation of pieces not of a strictly diplomatic character, such as professions of obedience by newly-elected bishops, papal correspondence, and other ecclesiastical documents; in defence of which the editor pleads that they serve to illustrate the deeds by the side of which they stand.

wide subject which I propose to keep before me are—
First, The outline and structure of the Land-charter or public grant of land, including some notice of the marks of degeneracy ; Secondly, The relations between land-tenure and the elementary frame of English society ; and Lastly, The varying conditions of the two languages employed in the composition of these documents.

I

The whole institution of written contracts is with our people an adopted practice, which they had learned from the Roman world. Still, there is a local character about our deeds, and if we compare the Frankish muniments, or their formula-books, we shall easily see that with a broad general likeness, there is a well-defined specific difference.

The earliest documents are rather vague in outline, running sometimes into the address of an epistle (25 h), but at length the land-charter assumes a very definite form consisting of the following parts or members:—
1. The Preamble. 2. The Grant. 3. The Sanction.
4. The Description. 5. The Date. 6. The Signatures.
Each of these parts will admit of a few observations.

i. The *Preamble* is sometimes prefaced with an Invocation, or it may be that the Invocation itself constitutes the Preamble, as in the Charter of Hloðari A.D. 679 (p. 8). When the Preamble is extended, it will contain either a pious reflection upon the transitory nature of earthly things, and the duty of making a good use of them ; or else a commendation of the practice of recording contracts and gifts by the use of written documents, 196 t.

The theme of documentary contracts reminds us that

our ancestors had but recently begun to make use of written conveyances, and that the practice was but imperfectly established. Their ancestral usage had been to convey land by a symbolical act like that of cutting a sod and handing it to the new owner, in the presence of witnesses legally qualified¹. Thus the right, or at least the origin, of ownership depended for its evidence upon living testimony, which was liable to accidents and contingencies, and in no case could last beyond a certain term of years. When writings began to be usual, the ceremony of the sod was not dropped; the old symbolism and the new record went on together. The veritable conveyance consisted in the performance of the symbolical act in the presence of the qualified witnesses: the written sheet was (or purported to be) but the record and memorandum of this formal transaction. In a royal grant of the eighth century, the king is made to say to the grantee:—

‘But because there is need of care lest our grant of to-day be in the future disowned and called in question, I have thought fit to prepare this document (*hanc paginam*), and together with a turf of the fore-said land to deliver it to thee; whereby I prevent not only my successors whether kings or princes, but also my own self, from dealing otherwise at any time with the said land than as it is now settled by me.’ (p. 50 t)²

The documentary habit did not for many centuries

¹ When land was given to a church the sod was laid upon the altar. Mr. Plummer says that in Irish *fód for altóir*, *fód fri altoir* (lit. sod upon, sod to, the altar) is a regular phrase for church lands. *Four Masters*, A. D. 645 (where O’Donovan’s note is misleading); *Chronicon Scotorum*, Rolls Series, p. 90.

² Where a letter is added to the number of a page, it is to signify as follows: t=top; h=high; m=middle; l=low; b=bottom; r=repeatedly. For other abbreviations, see p. 479.

79

extinguish the ceremony of personal giving and taking; the old custom survived into the period when Norman-French became the language of law, and then it was called *livery of Seisin*, and the feudal investitures were conducted with a solemn delivery of possession. A short paragraph from Stephen's Commentaries will bring this subject down to its present position.

'This method (which is still capable of being used) is called a *feoffment*, and the parties between whom it takes place are called a *feoffor* and the *feoffee*. By the common law, the donation with which the livery is accompanied might be merely oral; but, by the Statute of Frauds (29 Car. II. c. 3), some instrument in writing under the signature of the feoffor (or of his agent by writing legally authorized), was made essential.'

The two prevailing topics of the Preamble bear a reasonable relation to the transaction itself and to the times in which it takes place; but this does not hinder the frequent appearance of an extreme conventionality and unreality in this introductory member of a document. Conventionality has reached to the point of absurdity when, in the ninth century, we find Æthelwulf booking as private property to himself a portion of the public land with a preamble to the following effect:—

'Whereas nothing of all his labour is secure to a man except what he has bestowed in good works, therefore I have, with consent of my lords, ordered twenty manentes of land to be booked to me as private and heritable property' (p. 120t).

Such an incongruity can only be accounted for by the supposition which all the data seem to warrant, that there was no educated profession of notaries, and that the person who acted as notary or clerk for the occasion

would help himself to a prologue out of a ready collection of such compositions, like the Frankish Formula-book of Marculphus.

What I have called the Preamble, is divided by Kemble into two parts, the Invocation and the Proem, and he closes his examination of the Proem with five general rules which I here transcribe for the benefit of the critical student.

1. 'That the early charters have generally a simple form.

2. 'That in the cases which are exceptions to this rule, it depends more upon the nature of the contents, than upon their amount or complication, whether the document is, or is not, to be received as genuine.

3. 'That allusions to the approaching end of the world, are not to be taken as evidences of forgery ; such being found in Gregory's letters, and in Marculf's and other formularies.

4. 'That complicated proems, filled with Greek words, such as *cosmi*, *protoplastos*, *soter* and the like, are confined to the period subsequent to the commencement of the tenth century. If found in documents professing an earlier date, they are strong evidences of forgery.

5. 'That narrative proems are suspicious, whatever be the supposed date of the instruments in which they are found.'

ii. The *Grant*. Here we must notice the persons between whom the transaction passes, the estate conveyed, and the conditions attached to it.

1. The names of the Grantor and Grantee are for the most part stated either in the formula *Ego M dono tibi N* (54 h) ; or *Ego M dono cuidam comiti* (ministro, abbati, episcopo) *nomine N* (96 l).

A motive is often added, which is either of a religious nature; e. g. *for my soul's ease, and for hope of eternal reward*, 137 m; *pro redemptione animae meae*, 304 m; or it intimates services performed; e. g. *dabo Æðelnoðo prefecto meo fidelissimo, &c.*, 75 l; *I give and grant to my faithful thane Ealdhere for his humble obedience and because to me he hath in all things been always a faithful servant*, 124 t; *cuidam meo fideli ministro nomine Eadulfo*; 173 m; *Quapropter ego Eadredus rex Anglorum ceterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium gubernator et rector Cuidam mihi fidelissimo ministro Oswig nomine, devotionis eius sollertia eiusdemque placatus obsequio dignatus sum impertire bis denas mansas*, 182 l;—209 m, 293 t¹. Sometimes in this place a valuable consideration enters; *pro eius amabili pecunia*, 157 b, 242 h.

2. In the more important instances the effect of the Grant is to convey a manor with the village that is upon it, with seignorial rights and hereditary possession. We find nothing about occupation tenures, nothing which involves any agricultural details. In a certain number of instances the estate is leased for a term of lives, after which it is to revert to the representative of the grantor. There are many documents of this kind by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester and his successors (e. g. 207 l, 234–242), and they are mostly for

¹ It is curious and interesting to see the same formula in Scotland down to the 16th century:—‘In the year 1504, the barony or manour of Auchinleck (pronounced *Affleck*) in Ayrshire, which belonged to a family of the same name with the lands, having fallen to the Crown by forfeiture, James the Fourth, King of Scotland, granted it to Thomas Boswell, a branch of an ancient family in the county of Fife, stiling him in the charter *dilecto familiari nostro*; and assigning, as the cause of the grant, *pro bono et fideli servitio nobis præstito*.’ Boswell’s *Life of Johnson*, anno 1776; in Dr. Birkbeck Hill’s admirable edition, vol. ii, p. 413.

three lives (sometimes for one life, 248 h), after which the land is to revert to the See. But these are not coordinate with the land-charters; they form a class apart, as will appear in the next section. Usually 'the free and entire fruition of the land with all its advantages, its woods, its waters, its birds and beasts and fishes, is made over to the grantee,' in full and unrestricted possession and with complete power of disposal. The great bulk of our documents imply royal grants of territory with perpetual and testamentary rights, and with all the privileges of superior tenure which establish lordship. The testamentary clause, usually unlimited—*cuiusque post se voluerit heredi derelinquat*—is in a few Mercian grants by Offa and Burgred, limited to grantee's descendants or kindred or even heirs male ¹.

The land which is granted is commonly characterized as 'terra juris mei,' an expression which is explained by Kemble as 'the King's common of pasture.' See note on p. 453. This seems to me unsatisfactory. I take it to mean 'land in my jurisdiction, in my right, of which I have the disposal.' In a Mercian deed of A.D. 811 (871) there is an interesting variation of the phrase, 'Coenuulf rex has terrulas sui propriae publice juris cum predicto concilii consensu,' i.e. *lands of his own proper public right*, which would seem to mean lands at his disposal in his public capacity. Kemble seems to have generalized from an accidental combination like 'juris mei ad pascendum' 35 t.

This assertion of right we see combined with another by which it is limited, namely, 'cum consensu et licentia meorum optimatum,' and this phrase is so constant in the earlier centuries that the consent of the witan must

¹ See Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* vol. i, p. xxxii f.

have been regarded as indispensable to the king's act of bestowal. Offa of Mercia denied the right of Ecgberht (a former king of Kent) to give land with hereditary right (83 b), presumably without consent of the witan. This consent is almost uniformly alleged in all grants before the middle of the ninth century, e. g. Ecgberht of Wessex 107 m; Æthelwulf 120 h, 123 b; Æthelberht 125 b; Æthelred 137 h; but the phrase is omitted by Æthelberht (A. D. 863) 133, by Alfred 157, by Æthelstan 173 m, by Eadmund 175 b, by Eadwig 194 h, by Æthelred 209 m. The folcland thus appears to have become almost assimilated to royal demesne.

3. In these grants, there is only one limit to plenary possession, and that limit is constant. It is that obligation which is known by the name of the *trinoda necessitas*.

The *trinoda necessitas* or threefold burden incident to all property in land, was also sometimes called *communis labor, generalis incommoditas, onus inevitabile*. The three burdens were—(1) *fýrd*, military service; (2) *bricg-bót*, repair of bridges; (3) *burh-bót*, repair of fortresses. The Latin phrases for the specific burdens were subject to variations; but the most prevalent terms were 'expeditio et pontis arcisque restauratio.' In 858 (p. 126 b) it is 'absque expeditione sola et pontium structura et arcium munitionibus.' In the vernacular it is 'butan wall geweorce and brycg geweorce and ferd socne'¹ (242 m).

¹ A difficulty has been made about the bridgebote; some have even proposed to understand roads, or embankments across low ground, by the word *bricge* or *pons*. Moritz Heyne, in his tractate *Ueber die Lage und Construction der Halle Heorot*, thought that the bridges meant in the *trinoda necessitas* were the draw-bridges crossing the moats of the burghs! I cannot see what occasion there ever was for making a difficulty in the matter; I suppose it rose from an

In ecclesiastical leases church-rate is sometimes added, e. g. 248 h.

The duty of the *trinoda necessitas* is undefined as to quantity. Kemble cites two examples (Introd. p. lii) in which the grantee is to be required to send on *Expeditio* only so many men. Of these examples one is plainly post-Norman (K214), and the other may be seen below, p. 48 h.

The Grantee receives his land in full ownership, with complete freedom of testamentary power and alienation. He has moreover no 'services' to perform in return for the land, as the occupiers of folkland have. In the land-book, of which the Latin part is given in brief abstract below, p. 166, these clauses run as follows:—*ut ille eam sine iugo exosæ servitutis, cum pratis, pascuis, silvis, rivulis, omnibusque ad eam utilitatibus, rite pertinentibus, liberaliter ac æternaliter, quamdiu vivat habeat; et post generalem qui omnibus certus incertusque homunculis constat transitum, cuicunque successionis heredi voluerit, imperpetuum derelinquat.* Variations of the same formula may be seen on p. 124 h, 133 n, 140 h, 142 l, 173 l.

Such a privileged estate is called in Latin *libertas*, liberty or franchise, and it is said to be held *liberaliter*, 196 h; and in English the estate or the charter conveying it is called FREOLS 197 l, or FREOLS BÓC 221 l, and the restoration of this franchise where it had been interrupted is described by the verb GEEDFREOLSIAN refran-

exaggerated notion of the barbarism of the Saxon era, as if there were at that time no bridges to speak of, and as if the rivers were only crossed by fords. But there were undoubtedly many good stone bridges, which had been built by the Romans, and of this we might be sure even if we had not the direct evidence of Beda. But he says in H. E. i. 11, 'that the cities, bridges, and roads, to the south of the wall of Severus, bear testimony to the Roman occupation.'

chise, 197 l. In a grant by Edward the Confessor it is thus expressed: *aeterna liberalitate impertior* K769.

Towards the end of this period we find the jurisdiction attaching to such estates described as *sacu and socn, toll and team, infangenthef and flymenafyrmth*, &c., formulæ very familiar to all who have dipped into our legal antiquities, but nevertheless rather obscure. And this will seem only natural when we observe that though the terms themselves are pure Anglo-Saxon, yet the transmission of them has been mostly through Norman scribes, who did not understand what they wrote, and could not spell the words. Kemble says that *sac and soc*, &c., is not found in any genuine grant before the time of Edward the Confessor. I go a step further and add, that I do not know of any genuine grant of Eadweard's that has the *sac and soc* in it. I should be inclined to look very narrowly at any land-book purporting to be of the Saxon period which had *sac and soc*. But here I make a distinction between a land-charter and a deed of general confirmation where estates are enumerated in a land-roll. Such is K817, purporting to be of the year 1065, and having the *Sac and Soc* clause;—here I leave the question of genuineness open. But if the clause is not found in Saxon land-books, it is found in writs, and as an example I would point to a writ of Cnut's, below p. 233; a document which seems to be quite above suspicion.

When this formula appears in land-charters or even in confirmations of territorial possessions which purport to be older than the Norman Conquest, it is mostly an alteration which took place in a later redaction, under Norman rule (340 l);—but there is in general no reason for suspecting any misrepresentation in regard

to the powers or rights claimed by the use of this formula as having been exercised during the Saxon period. This is one of the incidental lights which bring to our knowledge the fact that the Saxon charters are very inexplicit, that they imply more than they express, that they indicate only by general phrases those territorial prerogatives which were sufficiently guaranteed by local tradition.

There is no reason to doubt that these terms represent incidents of the superior tenure, though it is hard to define the exact limits of the class to which they belonged. By *TOL* was meant the right of a lord to have a tariff of his own within his domain; to require of those who conveyed goods through his territory to pay something for the accommodation of the road or the water-way. By *TÉAM* was meant the legal recognition of bargains and contracts, which primarily belonged to the Tything, but which upon certain manors could be held by the lord's agent. By *INFANGENTHEF* was meant the right to execute justice upon a thief taken within the domain. Sometimes *ÚTFANGENTHEF* is added, claiming the right to deal with the thief taken off the manor. By *FLYMENAFYRMTH* is meant a claim to appropriate the whole or a part of the fine exacted for harbouring proscribed persons. These are but branchlets of this memorable formula. The nucleus upon which they centre, and the term which is of the highest importance, is *sócn*. This is the common basis, the right of the lord generally, the prerogative of the manor, indeed the Saxon term which was superseded by the Norman 'manerium.' This is a word of the earliest period of our history, and one that yet lives as *Soke* or *Soken* in many local names. It meant jurisdiction, from the verb *SACAN* discuss, contend. At the

head of the file stands SACU litigation, an ordinary colloquial word prefixed to the formula for alliteration sake, and the sheen of its novelty is manifest by contrast with the mellow obscurity of the venerable terms in its suite.

iii. The *Sanction*, i.e. 'the punishment attached to the violation of the premises' (K). After the Grant comes the utterance of an imprecation, good or bad, upon any who may promote or counteract the intention of the grantor. Rarely, as 14 m, it is only a benediction upon those who uphold the deed: ordinarily there is the darker counterpart of a malediction, and this member exhibits an expansive tendency. He who shall divert the grant is sometimes excommunicated (p. 8); sometimes he is threatened with final doom (9 h, 242 l). A complete formula of this clause, and of a moderate type, may be seen in 236 h. It runs thus: 'The man that upholds this, God uphold him: and the man who diverts or diminishes it, God diminish his reward in the life to come; unless he before his end make the deeper amends.' Sometimes this member was expanded with a grotesque luxuriance of malediction.

The notion of employing curses in defence of property is very ancient. Maitland ('Church in the Catacombs,' p. 52) quotes a heathen epitaph saying 'olla eius si qui violarit ad inferos non recipiatur.' It was mostly applied to objects that were peculiarly exposed to depredation, such as graves, books, deeds. The various imprecations that are inscribed in old books are well known.

Besides this spiritual sanction, there is in the Frankish muniments also a temporal sanction consisting of a money penalty, of stated amount, to be exacted by the fiscal authorities, in case of infringement. This kind

of sanction is quite absent from our land-charters. The Frankish formulary may be seen in the *Codex Dipl.* vol. i, p. lxiv.

iv. The *Description* or *Perambulation*. The boundaries of the land are described, starting from such a point, or such an object, and passing through a series of stations, until the starting-point is reached again. As a general rule this part of the deed is in English; sometimes however in Latin or a mixture of Latin and English. It must not however be imagined from the use of the vernacular in this part that this member is more native than the rest of the deed. It is just the continuation of an old Roman usage, the formula of which may be seen in the book of Hyginus, the land-surveyor¹. It is the formula that was used by the agrimensores of the Empire, when they had to describe irregular ground, which did not well admit of their rectangular system of mensuration and allotment.

Still, there is a true originality in the phraseology of the topographical description; the expressions are in themselves very genuine, and they prove this quality by growing in depth and attractiveness to the patient student. It sometimes happens that a conversational remark, not alien to the business, is interjected in passing, which has an enlivening effect, like a human figure in a landscape. Thus, 197 f, þonne is seo mæd gemæne=by the way the meadow is common.

These perambulations offer an attractive field for local investigation, as it is not improbable that some of them might still be verified with the aid of the maps of the Ordnance Survey, and a good knowledge of the local

¹ Hyginus, ed. Lachmann, p. 114, quoted by Mr. Seebohm, *English Village Com.* pp. 9, 375.

names, including those of the fields, streams, paths, lanes, and any other landmarks. But here it must be admitted that little is known of the original accuracy of these descriptions. How far the landmarks were taken down from actual perambulation, how far the details were gathered from the memory of some old inhabitant, whether the bounds of any township being once in writing were ever revised, or whether they served for a common formula for deeds concerning that township for ever after,—these are points which might even yet be tested by actual survey, and with the further aid, where it may be had, of old manorial maps. Meanwhile, we may safely assume a general verity of outline in the better sort of documents, though the degree of accuracy remains untested¹. There are indeed occasional specimens which we cannot hesitate to pronounce worthless, having evidently been made up with some arbitrary variations from an earlier deed to which we can point. Thus the perambulation on p. 290, which is clear and well described, has evidently been the chief source from which the clumsy farrago in K1198 has been trumped up.

From an examination of the Abingdon chartulary Nasse argued that, in the smaller grants, the perambulations describe the bounds of the whole common field of the township, and not the particular piece or pieces which are dealt with in the conveyance. This seems probable; but it is much to be wished that these boundaries could be subjected to patient investigation by local field clubs. According to Mr. C. S. Taylor, the boundaries of manors as described in the Charters will generally be

¹ The facts being of a patent nature—his notissimis confiniis circumcincta 51 b—juxta terminos videlicet antiquos et indigenis certissimos. BC199.

found to agree with the parochial boundaries as marked on the Ordnance map¹.

But apart from the identification of the boundaries and the verification of the area of a given ancient transaction, there are incidental points which are curious and worthy of investigation. For example: our documents sometimes speak of an 'Avon' which is not found in the Maps. It would be interesting if local enquiry could establish the fact that there have been more streams bearing that British name than there are now. Another point to be observed is the way in which the local names impinge upon Folk-lore and the old mythology. The more prominent points have been noticed by Kemble and others; lately Mr. H. Bradley added a new and interesting surmise that 'Hódes ác,' 446 m, may give the clue to the name of Robin Hood².

v. The *Date*. In this member we have to notice an important documentary improvement, an improvement which originated among ourselves, and which other nations have copied from us.

We take up the discussion at the point where it was left by Mr. Kemble. He urged that the use of the era Anno Domini must have been introduced into this country by Augustine and his fellow-missionaries³, and he earnestly combated the idea of referring it to so late a date as that of Bede or his times. He relied upon the fact that the era was certainly known and used in computation before the mission of Augustine;—but the

¹ *An Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire*. By Charles S. Taylor, Vicar of S. Thomas the Martyr, Bristol (1887), p. 45.

² For other examples see Glossary vv. Béowa, Eomer, Fitela, Grindel, Hermódes þorn, Hnæfléah, Seucca, Seylf, Teowes þorn.

³ Echoed by Thorpe; *Diplom.* Pref. xx.

question as it arises here is, not whether the era was already existent, but whether it was made use of in the practical affairs of life. The question here is—At what time was the era introduced into deeds of contract? We shall see that it dates from Bede's time, and was largely due to Bede; and that from England began a practice which has spread through Christendom.

This enquiry must be kept altogether distinct from the scientific work of chronologists. The general rule of history is that chronological standards have come in late, and even then they have been little regarded by the general public and have been very limited in their field of application. The chronological standard of Greek literature is that of the Olympiads, but Thucydides did not reckon the years of his history by Olympiads; his only constant era is measured by the duration of the war which he describes. In Xenophon's History, the date is only once stated by the Olympiad, and that in a passage which is suspected. And when the literary use of this era had become established, it did not obtain a universal application. Not a single Greek inscription has been found with the Olympiad upon it.

The Roman era from the Building of the City (A.U.C.) is commonly found in Latin historians, but it was never used in ordinary life. Neither public acts nor private letters were dated by it, nor has a single inscription been found with the era A. U. C. upon it. Thus it appears that an era may be in existence, and yet so confined in area, that its general utility is unthought of.

The Era of the Incarnation had been determined in the course of the enquiries which were made for the purpose of fixing the time of the Easter festival. The calculations originally took their start from the Cruci-

fixion, and by a subsequent inference they arrived at the era of the Incarnation. It was in the year 532 that Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, put forth his scheme initiating the chronological system which ultimately prevailed, and which is known to us by the familiar expression *Anno Domini*. Mr. Kemble thought it safe not only to assume that these tables must have been brought to Britain by Augustine in 597, which is eminently probable, but also to infer that the use of this new era must have been at once appreciated and generally adopted, an inference which is as contrary to the particular evidence as it is to the general analogy of history.

About the same time that Augustine came hither, Gregory of Tours was engaged in writing his history, and though this was already three quarters of a century after the publication of the Easter Tables of Dionysius, yet he takes no notice whatever of the new era. Still more weighty is the negative argument from the voluminous writings of his contemporary Gregory the Great, who does not mention the Dionysian Era. It was the habit of that pontiff to date his letters by the regnal years of the emperors; and letters so dated may be seen inserted in Bede's Ecclesiastical History as they were copied from Roman archives. This is the more forcible as Gregory the Great was somewhat of a reformer in the matter of the Calendar. He initiated one improvement which though but feebly supported at the time and then long neglected, has since been universally adopted. For he discarded the old and obscure divisions of the month into Nones, Ides, Calends; and he numbered the days serially from the beginning to the end of the month as we do now. Examples of this method are not common,

but it may be seen in our documents, e.g. 8b: 'in mense maio in die septima'; and again 17t where the elder formula is added as an interpretation 'tertia decima die mensis Junii quod est Idus Junii'; and again 71t, 'xi^a die. iiii^a idus octobris.'

The history of our modern habit of dating by Anno Domini was briefly this. Early in the sixth century Dionysius Exiguus was continuing the Easter calculation of Cyril, which had extended to a period of 95 years and which was then expiring. He not only produced a continuation of another 95 years upon the lines of Cyril, but he prefaced his Tables with an argument (Epistola ad Petronium) which had the happy effect of removing an old cause of strife and dissension between the East and the West.

But while his method was the same as Cyril's, there was one highly important innovation. The Bishop of Alexandria had numbered his years by the Diocletian Era, as was usual in Egypt. Dionysius altered this, and substituted the Era of the Incarnation. His motive is best told in his own words:

Quia S. Cyrillus primum cyclum ab anno Diocletiani centesimo quinquagesimo tertio coepit, et ultimum in ducentesimo quadragesimo septimo terminavit, nos a ducentesimo quadragesimo octavo anno ejusdem tyranni potius quam principis inchoantes, nolimus circulis nostris memoriam impii et persecutoris innectere, sed magis elegimus ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Iesu Christi annorum tempora prae-notare.

So he, as he says, not choosing that his work should serve as the memorial of an impious and persecuting tyrant, framed his new Tables upon the Era of the Incarnation, and thus he introduced a change which

slowly and gradually pervaded Christendom. The Easter Tables were subsequently continued by Isidore, Beda, and others, according to the era A.D., and this era from being the constant medium of the Easter Tables gradually became familiar. For a long time it was confined to the Calendar, then it passed into literature, and then into the Acts of Synods; but it took centuries to bring it into civil use. Beda was the first to plant it in literature, as in his *De Temporum Ratione*, cap. 45, entitled *De Annis Dominicæ Incarnationis*, and still more conspicuously in his History, which is chronologically framed upon it. Indeed this way of reckoning time holds so conspicuous a place in the structure of his History as to suggest the idea that the skeleton of his work was a series of annals arranged upon a scale of years Anno Domini, like the work of those English chroniclers who must be regarded as his successors in the historical office. Two hundred years before he finished his history, this era had been the basis of scientific computation in the study of a Roman abbot, and it had got so far as to be posted in annual notices upon church doors, but it required a further movement to bring it into literature and correspondence and the transaction of business. Bede, in his *De Ratione Temporum*, has recorded the following incident:—In the year 701 some of his brethren—that is, brother-monks of Jarrow or Wearmouth—being in Rome at Christmas-tide, saw a notice posted up on the tablets of St. Mary's church, of which they made a copy there and then:—‘From the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ the years are 668.’ The motive of this graphic little narrative is of a scientific nature—namely to settle the chronological interval between the Birth and the Death of Christ, and

to claim the authority of the Roman See for the statement that the years of that interval were 33.

Thus it appears, that the first literary use of the era now so universally established, is identified with the name of our native historian, the Venerable Bede. The chronological evidence of our early documents, so far as it goes, tends to the same conclusion. When Kemble says that the documents on which we can rely are too few to found a negative proof upon, this is indeed a perfectly true statement in itself; but it does not forbid us to use their data in combination with other evidence. If we take a series of eight documents at the highest date where such a series can be formed with a certainty of their genuineness, they will be of the following years:—679, 692, 697, 732, 734 || 736, 740, 759. These eight documents have been selected as a true representative series of the first quality; and of this series the first five, though all more or less dated, whether by the month or the regnal year, or the Indiction, or by all these at once, have not the year Anno Domini¹. On the other hand, the last three agree in using the era², and from this time the practice is continuous. In the intervening year which breaks this series into two parts, falls the death of Bede, A.D. 735, and this coincidence harmonizes with the rest of the evidence in associating this great practical improvement with the Anglian historian and chronologist.

An important contribution to this enquiry is afforded by the decree of a Council holden in 816, where it is ordained that the bishop shall put the Acts of the Synod into writing, and date them by the Era of the Incarnation. Such an order could have been enacted only in an

¹ See pp. 8 b, 14 t, 25 m, 28 h, 408 b.

² At pp. 30 t, 35 l, 46 t.

interval of transition; it bespeaks a time when ecclesiastics knew the era well enough, but had not acquired the punctual habit of using it; which is indeed very much the way in which the matter stands even now with a section of the letter-writing community at the present day. Here then we have a formal epoch, a point of time from which it became obligatory to attach the date *Anno Domini* to a particular class of documents.

Thus it appears that the documentary usage of the Christian Era established itself in England between the death of Bede in 735, and the year 816, when the practice was enjoined upon all bishops in regard to Synodal Acts. And we are justified in concluding that this now universal practice comes down to the modern world from the hand of the Venerable Bede, that it grew and prevailed first of all in England, that it passed from this to other countries, and that ultimately it was adopted at Rome itself, which in this particular was a tardy follower of Anglian practice¹.

Under Charles the Great and his early successors the era was rarely used, and during some of the Karling reigns it was neglected altogether. So much was this the case that Charles the Fat (d. 888) has been credited with the introduction of the practice; and although this is incorrect, yet so slow was the progress which it made on the continent that it did not become general in France and Germany until the tenth century.

¹ The materials of the above argument, except what these documents contribute, may be found in Ideler, but I am not aware that it has yet been presented in any English book. I must however add that I am indebted to my [lately departed] friend Mr. Dale of Balliol College for having called my attention to it, and that my ideas on the subject have been much enlarged by the conversation of another friend, Mr. Boase of Exeter College.

It has been asserted that this era was established by the authority of the see of Rome¹. Such an assertion looks strange by the side of the fact that Mabillon found no papal document so dated before Leo IX in the middle of the eleventh century. And even after this time the era was sparingly and mistrustfully used in papal bulls, nor was it until the fifteenth century that it came to be systematically adopted in the city of Dionysius;—the first Pope who so used it being Eugenius IV (1431–47)².

Another way of characterizing the year, is by the 'Indiction,' which is often added in our documents. This term is not used to signify an era; it does not measure the present time by any fixed epoch in the past; but it defines the year by its beginning and its end, and gives the place which such a year holds in one of the small cycles of fifteen years which followed one another continually. At first the use of this cycle was fiscal, being connected with the tribute due from public lands, which was newly assessed every fifteen years, and the new rate was announced by public Notice (indictio). This recurring event was naturally of great interest to farmers, and it generated a mode of popular chronology which was found to have qualities that fitted it for diplomatic use. The ideal epoch from which Indictions began to run, is B. C. 3, three years before our Era; and it seems not improbable that in some partial sense they were actually in use from that epoch. But practically the Indiction, as a note of time, starts from A. D. 312, the first year of Constantine's undivided empire;

¹ And Kemble is under this impression all through. See his Introduction, p. 75.

² Ideler, *Handbuch der Chronologie*, ii. 366 ff.

and towards the end of the fourth century it is found entering into dates. Its advantage lay in the fact that it afforded a means of *defining* any given year at a time when the ordinary means were failing:—the consular years being unsettled by the irregular appointment of the consuls, and there being no uniformity of practice as to when the year began. The formula of ‘such a year of the Indiction’ (or briefly, ‘such an Indiction’) indicated a well-defined and particular twelve months, beginning always with September 1 and ending with August 31. This was a welcome gain, and the Indiction won great repute. Duranti, writing in the thirteenth century, says: ‘Tantæ fuit auctoritatis indictio, ut nullus sine eâ fieret contractus, nec privilegium, nec testamentum, nec alia scriptura sollennis: et etiam hodie eandem obtinet auctoritatem’¹.

Sometimes a charter is dated by the regnal year of the reigning king: according to Thorpe our earliest example of this is K175, a charter of Coenulf of Mercia, A.D. 798. Compare 295 b.

vi. The *Signatures*. These are not autographs. The names appended to an Anglo-Saxon deed are not the manual subscription of the signataries: they are all scribe’s work. And further, it is not the names themselves that constitute the signatures. The essence of the signature consisted in making the ‘sign’ of the Cross, which presumably may have been at the outset traced by the hand of each of the signataries. In A.D. 732 it is explicitly said that king Æthilberht wrote the sign of the cross (251). But in general the appearances suggest that the crosses too were prepared by the scribe, and that each signer perhaps went over it with a dry

¹ *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities* v. Indiction.

pen or laid a finger upon it¹. There is therefore nothing autographic in these lists of witnesses; they are simply a written record of the fact that such persons assisted at the execution of the deed.

The terms for the emblem of signature are in Latin *signum*, and its diminutive *sigillum*:—in English *rode tacn*, 103 h; *mid cristes rode tacne*, 110 m. The simplest formula recording the act is ‘*signum manus illius*,’ e.g. 9, 14, 26 t, 28 m, 55 t, 59 m, 333 l.

The force of custom in such matters is very strong and lasting; so that we cannot from the absence of manual subscription conclude anything about the general progress of the art of writing, much less about the inability of individuals to write. In a genuine deed of the eighth century by Wihtred of Kent, the king says ‘*pro ignorantia litterarum + signum sanctae crucis expressi*’ (p. 333 note). The general inability to write at first would have set the custom which afterwards operated collectively².

The ratification by such signatures is of two kinds. A person may sign either as a party to the transaction, or as a witness only (52 t). These two functions are pretty clearly distinguished, even where the generic phrase ‘*signum manus*’ runs throughout, as on p. 9, where the

¹ In K816* the king says:—in hac cartula coram subnotatis testibus manu propria dominicae crucis depingo signum.

² Mabillon quoted this instance, and added two parallels, one of the eighth century by Tassilo, duke of Bavaria, and one in the ninth century by Heribaud, comte du palais under Lewis II (A.D. 873); as if these proved general inability to write. The authors of the ‘*Nouveau Traité de Diplomatie*,’ produced a fourth example in the case of Gui Guerra, count of Tuscany. But it was urged by Dr. Maitland, ‘*Dark Ages*,’ p. 13, that the fact of a man’s name being written for him by a scribe is no proof that he was unable to write, though no doubt such was often the fact. The very uniformity of the non-subscribing habit excludes all argument touching individuals.

giver is distinguished as such in the attesting list which in other respects is uniform. Such a distinction seems to attach to those whose consent would naturally have been asked for the disposal of public land (p. 46, 59 m, 102 t, 125). Sometimes the signatures seem to represent the deliberative council, as p. 108.

Instead of 'signum' the diminutive 'sigillum' sometimes occurs, as a mere variety of expression and without any distinctive meaning. The first sense of this diminutive became merged in its later sense of seal, and this misled Hickes, who condemned any charter wherein a 'sigillum' was said to be affixed. This error was corrected by Kemble. Hickes was however so far right in his general position, that the genuine documents of the Saxon period were not ratified with seals, at least not until the time of Edward the Confessor¹. Whether this negative assertion can be made absolutely concerning all the earlier reigns, is perhaps still open to question;—but such is the general state of the case. This is the more remarkable, as Sir F. Madden observed long ago, inasmuch as the practice of sealing had prevailed among the Franks from the time of Clovis².

Sealing was however something more than a national or local custom. The use of seals is one of the institutions of the elder world; it is almost as old as the art of writing, and, being a rudiment of printing, it may be said to make the sister arts of writing and printing coeval with one another. The antiquity of seals is familiar to us in the Old Testament; in Jeremiah xxxii. we see the seal associated

¹ A charter of Edward the Confessor, granting the manors of Cleygate (Surrey) and Staines (Berks) to the Abbey of Westminster, is exhibited under glass in the Chapter House there. This charter has a seal appended on a self-strip of the vellum.

² *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xiii, p. 355.

with a purchase-deed. In the earlier Christian centuries seals were ordinarily impressed on wax from rings often set with gems, but sometimes they were made in a simple metallic matrix, like that of Dagobert I (A.D. 628-38) which is extant, bearing the king's face, and the legend DAGOBERTVZ REX FRANCORUM¹. The importance of the seal in public transactions is represented by the titles of high officers to whom the several kinds of seals were confided: in the Holy Roman Empire the Elector of Mainz as Imperial Chancellor, was Keeper of the Seal of the Empire, and he wore it round his neck on high occasions of state. In England we have the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who is the Lord Chancellor; the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; and another great official in Scotland is called the Keeper of the Signet². It is with reference to this official seal that a public notary in Scotland is called a Writer to the Signet, a circumstance which gains in historical interest from the fact that it was the profession of Sir Walter Scott's father.

After the Conquest, the use of seals, at first confined to kings and great men, passed gradually into general use, and by the thirteenth century it was regarded as a necessary part of a deed, and from that time for some centuries every man who had important dealings had a seal of his own. The habit is now effete; seals are only used by corporations; in private transactions the figure of sealing is retained but the authentication depends solely upon duly witnessed subscription.

The absence of seals from the transaction of public business in the Saxon period is further remarkable from

¹ *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, v. Seal.

² The Earl of Glasgow is 'Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet'—according to Whitaker for 1887, p. 301.

the fact that eminent men had their own private rings and seals at that time, which they used for the authentication of notes and letters by sealing; for so we must understand those passages where we read of the 'insegl' being sent as a credential, unless we suppose that the ring or seal itself was sent to give certainty to an order or message¹.

The order of the signatures is available as historical evidence of rank and precedence, and so it has been used by Mr. Freeman in an instance quoted below, p. 227. We know that the sentiment was strong in the first century from Juvenal's Third Satire 81, 'me prior ille signabit?' shall such as he sign before me? But it must be added, that there are examples of a disregard of strict precedence in favour of a fanciful order of signatures. In K118 (Heming) Offa of Mercia signs first, his queen Cyneðrið last but one, and then, last of all, their son, 'Ecgfrið filius amborum.'

In the eleventh century we see the pretence of signing is sometimes abandoned, and a mere enumeration of witnesses inserted instead; as with the goodly company 242 b.

A few more remarks upon the degeneracy of these documents, in addition to what has already been said incidentally. Their depravation is for the most part associated with progress of time and change of cir-

¹ Two matrices of seals are preserved in the British Museum; one of 'Godwine, a Thane,' and another of 'Ælfric.' The latter was erroneously quoted by Sir F. Madden as 'Leofric' in *Archaeological Journal*, xiii. Also in the same case a leaden bulla of Coenulf, king of Mercia, 800-810, which Mr. Franks thinks was probably taken from a document of foreign transaction. It is only reasonable to suppose that in diplomatic intercourse with people who used the seal we should have done the same. Concerning a seal of Offa, king of Mercia, see *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities* (Smith and Cheetham), vol. ii. p. 1872; and BC259.

cumstance;—the suspicious writings, whether fabrications or modified revisions, are generally products of the times subsequent to the Norman Conquest. Not that contemporary forgeries were wanting, but either they have not come down to us, or we are without evidence of their falsity. That there were many such, we gather from repeated allusions, e.g. 44 l.

But for our enquiry it is practically the first question in the examination of a document:—What is the date of its present form? When charters are arranged in the order of the dates which they purport to bear, as in Kemble, we have a series of writings apparently in order, but really in chronological chaos. And therefore in the Second Part of this book, the later copies or compositions are grouped in a descending scale of gradation which (with this hint) will enable the student to make his own observations. It would require much space to illustrate each particular, but a few examples may be useful.

The inconsistency of the professed date with the veritable age of the composition is sometimes betrayed by continental terms which were not in use with us before the Conquest: thus, in K 236 *graphio*, *palefridis*; and in K 1001, 1050, the title *comes* in the Norman sense. Another of these words is *vasallus*, for which see the Glossary.

One of the commonest indications of a later hand is recognised in explanatory bits of historical or antiquarian lore:—e.g. *unam villam quod nos Saxonice an haga dicimus*, 336 l; *quae patria lingua hagan appellari solent*, 403 t; *a taxationibus quod dicimus witeredenne*, K 1063. And generally, any proffer of explanation is suspicious: e.g. *when I went over sea to Rome*, 337 h.

Here however it must be added (and this fact makes it hard to lay down general rules), that there is hardly any feature in spurious deeds but something like it may be found in those which are genuine, e. g. 87 m.

It is however a broad feature of spurious documents that they are industrious in explanation and allusion. They import historical events, as if to rivet themselves the more securely upon the time purported, and by the very effort they betray themselves¹. Sometimes the documentary is merged in the narrative tone of the historian, as in BC620, partly given in this volume, p. 290. Historical events so imported are often quite correct. It would be too much to rank such allusions as trustworthy evidence which might safely be used as authority sole;—but when other grounds, even by themselves imperfect, exist for giving probability to such statements, they may be made available, not only in confirmation, but even in extension of our knowledge. A good example is K 233. This document, purporting to be of A.D. 833, is manifestly spurious; but it alludes to an assembly of the magnates of the realm convened by Ecgberht to take counsel about the Danish invasions, and there is every probability that such a meeting was held about that date². But when in K731, Cnut is made to address his thanes as ‘twelfhynde and twyhynde’; as we have no other example of ‘twyhynde’ thanes, and as this document bears other suspicious marks, it is not available as historical material. In K816*, Edward the Confessor says—‘manu propria dominicae crucis depingo signum, et meae imaginis adnecto sigillum.’ This document being a manifest fabrication, we might have treated

¹ See Kemble, Introduction, p. 89.

² Steenstrup *Vikingetogene*, p. 39.

with undeserved contempt the mention of the king's seal with his own image upon it, if we had not known from extant impressions that it is a fact. The Seal of this king is the first of the Great Seals of England which form an unbroken series down to our own day. It bears the full-faced figure of the king seated; with this superscription:

✠ SIGILLVM EADVVARDI ANGLORVM BASILEI.

This section would not be complete without a few remarks upon the external and material form of these documents. The originals are upon parchment, and a few of the earliest are written in uncial or minuscule characters. A word that will frequently meet the student's eye is *Chirographum*, commonly spelt *Cyrographum*. This Greek word for a Hand-Writing, is sometimes blazoned out large on the upper margin or the under margin, or both; e.g. 242, 243, 244, 247. It seems to apply particularly to Contracts, and the practical import was, that the agreement being written three times upon one skin, with this word stretched over the interval between the copies, the knife was then passed through the two interspaces and so through the middle of the letters of this word, leaving the upper apices on one copy and the lower relics of the same word upon another copy, in such a manner that the original oneness of any two of the copies could at sight and without perusal be verified, if not by comparison with one another, at least upon the production of the third. When the skin had been thus divided into three, one part was taken by each of the contracting parties, and the third deposited in a place of security. Examples 216 b, 236 h, 244 l, 247 m.

II

THE systematic study of these documents was first entered upon by Dr. George Hickes, in his *Dissertatio Epistolaris*, 1705. Since his time the chief explorer in this field has been Mr. J. M. Kemble, whose results are seen in the Prefaces to his *Codex Diplomaticus*, and in his later work *The Saxons in England*.

The enquiries of Hickes were limited to the technicalities, such as the points of evidence of genuineness or the reverse; but Kemble, after having made a careful technical analysis, proceeded to study the documents as materials for the illustration of our early constitution. His enquiries led him into a reconstruction of our unwritten insular history, and the lines which he laid down, though challenged here and there, still continue to furnish us with the current tracings of our early institutions, and constitute the basis of the outstanding discussion.

He availed himself freely of that Comparative Method which in his time was a new discovery; and he drew material from the kindred nations to serve in rebuilding the early framework of English society. A remarkable completeness of outline was thus attained; but the benefit must be accepted with caution. In order to use his work profitably the student must distinguish between those things for which we have domestic evidence in our own documents, and that which has been taken over from comparative analogies. The Comparative Method is a fine aid to reconstruction when cognate sources mutually

supplement each other's flaws and defacements; but when the entirety of any institution is guaranteed by foreign sources only, the improved method of enquiry is apt to become a snare. It is now generally admitted that something of this kind happened to Kemble in his picture of the 'Mark' as the unit of our early social state.

Kemble says: 'Among the Anglosaxons land so held in common was designated by the names Mark, and Gâ or Shire¹.' The word MEARC occurs repeatedly in the documents, but never in the sense of the area of occupation, still less in the political sense of the occupying community². What Kemble calls 'its restricted and proper sense of a boundary' (KS. i. 43) is the *only* sense it bears in our records³. Kemble imagined the Marks as primary units which were grouped into districts bearing the name of 'Gâ.' This is entirely derived from

¹ *Saxons in England*, i. 36. The word shire scīr has been much discussed; it seems to me that the territorial sense is secondary, and that the primary sense is simply that of function or office. In the oldest glosses it represents *procuratio*, *dispensatio*, *negotiatio*. Sweet, *Oldest English Texts*, p. 624. This is the sense in all the three places which Kemble relied on in his chapter on the Shire, from the Laws of Ine, Sections 8, 36, 39; though in the third instance the thought of area is simultaneous.

² *Saxons in England*, i. 42, 53.

³ The most manifest examples are such as in 200 b, to Oswiðes mearc and Eadwoldes, to the dividing line between Oswith and Eadwold. The doubtful cases, if any, are few. The compound *mearc-lond* signifies, not the land of the community, but land on the border, outlying wild or forest land. Kemble's 'mearc mót' occurs but once, in a poor document, stigmatized by himself, in the form *mercemót* K 568; and it may very well have meant a moot for the business of the moorland. For *mearcbeorh*, which he translates 'Markhill,' saying it is not at all of rare occurrence, I know but three places, as given in the Glossary. I see in the recent Number of the Bosworth-Toller Dictionary that this compound is explained (rightly as I think)—'A hill which forms part of a boundary.'

the comparative sources, and it is nothing less than the introduction of a word unknown to our insular literature. Kemble thought that he had recovered the term 'Gâ' as equivalent to German Gau district, and that its existence and constitutional use was vouched for by the document printed below, p. 458; whereas the appearance was deceptive, and those names are but genitive plurals in *-inga*; some of them ill written.

An author is at liberty to borrow what terms he pleases from historical analogies if they will aid him as technical terms in the expression of his meaning; but the student must be warned against accepting them as if they were based upon domestic evidence. In Kemble's reconstruction, Mark and Gâ are not historical but theoretical terms. This being once understood, it will be recognised as an open question whether his Mark theory is justified by further examination. According to Kemble, each Mark was an agricultural community managing its own affairs with republican equality and simplicity, there being as yet no manorial lords. And although at the first moment of full historic light we find manorial rights everywhere, yet this he considered as a departure and a degeneracy from the local autonomy of the primitive settlement, and he traced it to some abuse of power.

Mr. Kemble's sketch of the cradle of our institutions has by no means given general satisfaction, but it cannot be said that in the criticism it has undergone it has received any definite or substantial rectification. Little is gained by rejecting the terms he adopted if the substance of his plan is retained;—the real source of his weakness is in the defective nature of his elementary plan. That the conquerors did really establish some

such an agricultural system as the Mark, seems to be quite certain. Tacitus at one end, and the agricultural Reports at the other, establish the fact so well, that it must be taken as immoveable and axiomatic.

‘The Mark was a voluntary association of free men, who laid down for themselves, and strictly maintained, a system of cultivation by which the produce of the land on which they settled might be fairly and equally secured for their service and support; and from participation in which they jealously excluded all who were not born, or adopted, into the association.’ *Saxons in England*, i. 54.

So far is common ground:—but when he goes on to develop the Mark-courts as at first quite independent of lords, and to tell us that ‘even long after the downfall of the primæval freedom, the lord himself had been only the first Markman’—we are led by our data to part company with our guide. Our contention is not so much against what Kemble asserts, as against what he denies. We have not a word to say against Kemble’s Mark as an agricultural system, except that the picture is mutilated in its social and political relations. It will be the aim of the following pages to show that from the first there was an authority over the Markmen, and that the lord of the manor is an essential member of the original settlement.

The influence of Kemble’s Mark theory has been very wide, and its consequences may be traced even where the theory itself is not accepted; for there is a sort of tacit assumption that the beginnings were different in constitution from anything that history reveals, and that between the beginnings and the time when evidences become available an agrarian revolution had taken place. The lords of manors are thought to have attained to their position through usurpation of power by lucky members of the community who somehow had

emerged from the primitive equality and had grown powerful over the rest. Besides the arbitrary nature of such a conjecture, entirely unevidenced, there is the *à priori* improbability that such a fortuitous evolution would have resulted in a net-work of little local dominions wherein a highly organized structure is combined with that broad identity of family likeness with which the manors, under all their minor diversities, are so conspicuously stamped.

In the study of these land-charters we are driven by very necessity to construct for ourselves a plan and a picture of the original land distribution of the country, and therewithal to form an elementary sketch of the whole social and political fabric; for without some such a plan in the mind it is not possible to get any definite idea of the nature and bearings of the transactions represented in these writings. The large number of documents of one general type which time has spared us, is such as to suggest that as a body of writings they have a significance beyond that of a fortuitous aggregation of transfers, which may just shed some incidental light upon the page of history. The circumstance that a large proportion of them concern monastic lands has perhaps had a misleading effect. It has been thought sufficient to refer the whole collection to the religious enthusiasm of our simple forefathers in the days when Christianity was recent among them, and so to explain the Grants as so many offerings of piety or superstition. There is not a little in the documents themselves to flatter such a view of the case. And indeed it is true so far as it goes. But as an explanation it is by no means commensurate with the facts to be explained. It may seem to cover a large part, but it manifestly does not cover

the whole of the data ; and to say the least of it, we should require a separate explanation for the motive of those Grants which were made to lay hands. In these matters it is quite impossible to obtain a right point of view, unless we first have a definite notion of the relation that subsisted between the distribution of the land and the general fabric and intercourse of society. Indeed, it is only from an orderly view of the latter that we can see the reason of the former ; and it will be (incidentally) an evidence that our view of the structure of society is right, if it carries with it a solution of the perplexities of the land-tenures.

At the entrance of our fathers into this island (I am thinking particularly of the invasion by way of Hampton, which was the latest and therefore conducted, presumably, upon the most matured plan) they advanced inland and occupied the ground in the face of the enemy without making any distinction at the moment between a military occupation and a colonising settlement. Their banded forces were divided by hundreds, and by hundreds they spread over the face of the land, and under the exigencies of war with the guidance of their plan of campaign they shaped the first draft of the political map, such as in its most elementary groundwork it continues to this day. At this moment the Hundreds on our map represent the first permanent encampments of the invading hosts, and the military organization of the country was worked on that first outline for many centuries. The civil administration fell into the mould of the military, and at this moment the old common law remains, though now made statuteable, that the Hundred is the unit of our finance and police administration, where personal or corporate respon-

sibility is not otherwise provided for, as in the case of destruction by rioters, or by wreckers¹.

It must be remembered that the military hundred contained twelve tens, and accordingly we find in the internal division of the Hundred there were twelve 'Hyndens,' or, as they afterwards came to be called, Tithings. The two words mean the same thing, for the word HUND at first meant, not 100 but 10. In HYNDE we see a feminine abstract substantive derived from *hund* in its elder sense, with umlaut of the *u*. And this explains the terms TWELFHYNDE and SIXHYNDE as expressive of ranks of men. The former was originally a captain of 120, the latter of 60 men².

The first internal work to be done by the Hundred, as soon as they had leisure to look about them, would be the land distribution. This would naturally be conducted upon traditional principles and according to national custom, except where the novelty of the circumstances required some innovation in detail or led perhaps unconsciously to the creation of some new form of institution.

The allotted land was of two distinct kinds. Certain

¹ When Nottingham Castle was burnt by the mob in 1832, the Hundred was sued, and the owners recovered damages to the amount of £21,000. *Annual Register for 1832*:—'Leicester: The Duke of Newcastle v. the Inhabitants of the Hundred of Broxtowe.'

Within the last two or three years destruction of property at elections has come upon the Hundred, and ratepayers have had occasion to learn that the Hundred is not dead. The Hundred is still alive as a financial division. My friend Mr. Alfred Hill writes me from Birmingham: 'I am a Commissioner of Income Tax, Land Tax, and Inhabited House Duty for the Hundred of Hemlingford.' He adds that this Hundred was rated to pay for the Birmingham riots of 1791 and of 1839.

² The twelfhynde man's life-price was 1200 shillings, *Ine* 70; but this does not appear to me to contain the reason of the name—rather to be a consequence of it.

land was given absolutely to every head of a family and indeed to every free man, for a perpetual inheritance in the family, and subject to no burdens but such as were elementary and essential as conditions of general security. Other lands were assigned, not to individuals, but to each township as a corporate body, every member of the township having his share in the use and enjoyment of it according to traditional custom. When all present demands were satisfied, there still remained land unallotted, and this was the property of the nation, this was the FOLC LAND, or as it was also sometimes popularly called No man's land, NÂNES MANNES LAND¹.

The historical word, which designated land allotted under the first of these conditions, was most likely ÊDEL². To this corresponds the Frankish *alod*, not by any etymological affinity, but by a practical equivalency of signification. The word *alod*³, in its latinised form *alodium*

¹ 'The village greens which still exist in many parts of the country, may fairly be regarded as a remnant of old unappropriated common land.' F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 39.

² The word *edel* is of high antiquity, being found in every Teutonic dialect, and it had early passed to a secondary stage of signification in which it was expressive of nobility of descent. This divided sense may have been the cause which led to the continental invention of the term *alod*. At the time of the English colonization *edel* must have been already tinged with the secondary sense even in our dialect, but it was still serviceable in its original and proper sense as a designation of the family inheritance, and it seems to have been used as the general term for the patrimonial estate whether great or small. It is perhaps some evidence of this that with us *edel* became the general word for home or native country, and in Latin studies the recognised equivalent of *patria*.

³ This term is resolved by Grimm into *al* and *od* (A.S. *ÉAD*) i. e. whole or solid property. R. A. 493. This derivation was, I believe, new; but *feodum* had been derived long ago from *féo* and *od* by Wachter, *Glossarium Germanicum*, quoted by Robertson, *Charles V*, vol i. note 8, 'intimating that it was stipendiary, and granted as a recompense for service.' Both these derivations are sustained by the authority of Dr. Murray in the *New Dictionary*; v. *Alod*.

or *allodium*, first entered this country with the Normans, and appears often in Domesday. Not only was the estate and residence of the noble called his ÊDEL; but also I imagine that each detached hut in the village or in the fields, with its breadth of curtilage about it, and a few acres of croft or paddock around, was the ÊDEL or private estate of the commoner¹.

To the second class of allotted land belongs the much-questioned term Hide HÎD, HIGID. What was the relation of this word to the former as a question of terminology? Was it another word for the same thing, a mere equivalent of Ethel? This seems to have been Kemble's view, as he puts the two words upon a level, but he is not very explicit upon the point. Certainly the same natural title was at the base of both kinds of property; but heir-land and common land must have had their several designations, and we will suppose (at least provisionally) that these two terms were thus distributed. This at least appears certain, that the term HÎD is as old as the time of the very first settlement. The universality of its use and the obscurity of its definition are two threads of evidence which seem to converge upon the cradle. On the other hand, there is no indication of a higher antiquity than the time of the colonization; the word is not found in any of the sister dialects, and is distinctly an insular term. As to the portion of the soil

¹ Modern authorities call this ÊDEL either 'family land,' as Mr. H. Cabot Lodge in his 'Anglo-Saxon Land Law' (*Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law*, Boston, U. S. and London 1876); or 'heir-land,' as Professor Pollock in his *Land Laws*, p. 191. The latter phrase is supported by the term ERFES, 149l. This is the *terra salica* of the Franks; Grimm, *R. A.* 493. In 327m there is a remarkable expression 'Edferðes eald land,' which seems to indicate land of this nature.

which it designated, I think Kemble's view must be preferred, that it applied particularly to the arable land ; —including perhaps the rights of pasture which were appended to the arable.

Beyond the village of the commoners and its circuit of Ethel-land lay the common arable field with its environment of meadow and pasture. These lands were enjoyed in common by rules of ancient custom which were administered by officers annually chosen. Each household had its share in all the various parts and sorts of land according to the working of agricultural custom. Each household had a household's portion, called in Latin *casatus*, *manens*, *mansa*, &c., and these Latin words represent the vernacular *hīd*.

When the work of distribution was finished, there remained wide tracts of unappropriated land, and such surplus land was the property of the nation, and was called *FOLC LAND* ; in Latin *terra communis*, 394 l. It was completely analogous to the *publicus ager* which occupies a prominent place in Roman history. This was the great reserve fund of the nation, by which the public service was provided for, and from which were made those grants and lēns which we shall come to by and bye. In the meantime it will be useful to take a general view of the situation.

But first, there is one little remark to be added about the folk-land. Apparently not all folk-land was held by the nation at large, it was not all king's folk-land, 'terra juris mei.' We find mention of Tithing-land *TEOÐUNG LOND* 164 b ; and it seems reasonable to infer that the Hundred held land¹. Indeed, as there must have been

¹ I do not understand K. Maurer's reasoning in *Ueberschau*, i. 69, where he concludes that in England the Hundreds had no common land.

expenses attending the business of the Hundred, it is not clear how these were to be otherwise met. The Hundred and the Tithing were the first elementary centres of administration, one of which has kept up a continuous function even to our day, while the other had a broken and patched career¹.

The system was originally military, and out of the military grew the civil administration. It is sometimes difficult to follow Kemble so as to verify the consistency of his views about the first organisation of English society. In particular, I cannot reconcile his democratic Mark with a sentence like the following, a sentence which rivets attention by its intrinsic probability, and which I perceive also has had a strong attraction for Dr. Stubbs, who recurs to the idea more than once. Kemble's words are—'there can be no doubt that some kind of military organisation preceded the peaceful settlement, and in many respects determined its mode and character' (*Saxons*, i. p. 125). This fruitful idea has had no organising effect upon Kemble's treatment,

He shows from Nordström, that in Sweden, besides common fields of the village (*bys-almänningar*), and national lands (*lands-almänningar*), there were also lands of the Herad, a division like our Hundred (*häraths-almänningar*), and the parallel is more forcible than anything suggested against it. See Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, c. v. p. 97 note. As to the Shires, however, which have been coupled with the Hundreds in this question, I do not think that in early times they did hold public land.

¹ The later institution of the *FRIDBORH* or Frank Pledge, *plegium de stando ad rectum*, which ran in personal groups of ten, *fidejussio decennalis*, must be carefully distinguished from the territorial area of the original Tithing. But there is also a sense in which the two institutions must be associated; for the later institution seems to have been a substitute for the original Tithing which had become effete.

nor, so far as I have observed, upon that of subsequent constitutional historians. Nothing can be much further from the idea of military organisation than Kemble's idyllic sketch of the self-government of the ceorls.

Of all principles of military regiment there is none so necessary or so elementary as this, that all men must be under a captain, and such a captain as is able to command prompt and willing obedience. We have abundant experience that this was recognised as the most elementary principle in Anglo-Saxon politics. Upon this military principle I conceive the English settlements were originally founded, that each several settlement was under a military leader, and that this military leader is the ancestor of the lord of the manor.

There appears in our early history an order of men who are manifestly in a position of superiority but of an intermediate and subordinate kind; they are called *GESÎÐAS*. They are distinctly recognised in the early Laws as constituting one of the divisions of society, but are no more heard of after the eighth century. The term fades away as that of *ÞEĠN* comes into prominence; and I venture to suggest that this order of men, for whom no local habitation has yet been found, are the commissioned officers of the invading bands and the first incumbents of our manorial lordships.

Kemble has indeed assigned to the *gesîðas* a sphere, and in his famous chapter on 'The Noble by Service' he has made the development of our most prominent institutions to turn upon the agency of this order of men. But whatever the merits of his argument as an explanation of the growth of feudal nobility, it seems to me quite wide of the mark as concerns the nature of the lord of the manor.

The *gesîðas* being identical with the *comites* surrounding a *princeps* in the description of Tacitus, he traces their growth into a little standing army about the king, a band much admired by the simple *ceorl*, who only sees in the institution a troop of volunteers ready to take the military duty off his hands, little suspecting the danger with which his own order is threatened. These *gesîðas* are (we are told) men who have abandoned their freedom to live in military insolence under a lord, being all the while in their own personal rights nothing but menials 'the unfree chattels of a prince¹.' Gradually the freemen are overawed, and rights of lordship are established over them, and in this overbearing usurpation we are invited to recognise the origin and growth of a new nobility upon the ruins of the ancient orders *eorlisc* and *ceorlisc* alike, and this new growth gives also the development of the manorial lordship;—for what took place about the person of the king took place also (we are told) in the several communities, and so the manor is represented as a deductive result from the *comitatus* or military institute of the royal court.

There is no direct evidence for this representation, but Kemble, having committed himself to the assertion that the first colonists lived in Marks which were so many autonomous little republics, found it necessary to reconcile this theory with the fact that when the open daylight of history succeeds to the obscure dawn of the Mark, all village communities are found to be living under lords. This transformation had to be explained,

¹ Professor Pollock (*Land Laws*, p. 29) says: 'Kemble's opinion that this relation [that of the *gesîð*] involved the loss of freedom can only be called the eccentricity of a man of genius. It is disposed of by Konrad Maurer, *Kritische Ueberschau*, ii. 391 sqq.'

and the above is Kemble's explanation. So he started with a misconception of the *gesithas*, which, though but a film from the truth at first, diverged with progress, and was incapable of rectification in his hands, because he was interested in the error.

Kemble's argument appeared as a counter-statement to that view of our agrarian constitution which had long ruled the law-books, and which is thus formulated in the oft-quoted words of Blackstone :—

‘Villeins in process of time gained considerable ground on their lords, and in particular strengthened the tenure of their estates to that degree, that they came to have in them an interest in many places full as good, in others better than their lords. For the good-nature and benevolence of many lords of manors having, time out of mind, permitted their villeins and their children to enjoy their possessions without interruption in a regular course of descent, the Common Law, of which custom is the life, now gave them title to prescribe against their lords, and on performance of the same services to hold their lands, in spite of any determination of the lord's will. . . . Thus it appears that copyholders are in truth no other but villeins, who by a long series of immemorial encroachments on the lord, have at last established a customary right to those estates which before were held absolutely at the lord's will.’

The doctrine which Kemble laid down is the reverse of the above ; he held that the rights of the lord of the manor have grown by encroachment upon the original common ownership of the free and independent markmen¹. He seems throughout his argument to confuse two

¹ I say ‘doctrine laid down’—but the fact is Kemble never fairly faced the problem of the manor at all ; he had in the background a pre-

things, which sprung out of the same elements and have a natural similarity, but which need on this very ground the more carefully to be distinguished, namely, the manorial system and the feudal system. These two systems are from one nest, and that nest the comitatus, the band of companions in arms who follow chieftain or king; and springing from this common parentage, they have a family likeness apt to deceive; for, much as they have in common, they belong to different times and circumstances, and even the character of the comitatus itself differed at the birth of the two. The manor sprang from the comitatus of the chieftain, the adventurer; the feudal system from the comitatus of the long-established king. The manor is far older than the feudal system and has over-lived it; the manor has seen the feudal system come and go, and yet there is life in the manor.

Upon the origin of manorial rights there are two chief theories, and Mr. Scrutton has aided the discussion by providing these rival theories with technical names, calling the elder of the two, that authorized by Blackstone, the *legal* theory; and the modern one, which has sprung out of later economic and historic enquiries, the *historical* theory. According to the legal theory, the lord of the manor is the absolute owner of the soil, and whatever rights or benefits the community enjoy, they owe to his concession and clemency. According to the historical theory, on the contrary, the Manor is a degenerate transformation of the Free community, through the aggrandisement and usurped powers of one

conceived opinion, which he referred to when convenient, like any axiom. Thus:—‘in Manors, where the territorial jurisdiction of a lord has usurped the place of the old Markmoot, &c.’ KS i. 54.

of its members:—the Freemen of the Township having sunk down into the Villeins of the Manor¹.

Mr. Scrutton thinks that there is room for both these theories, inasmuch as the historical theory may well represent the state of things in England before the Norman Conquest, while yet the legal theory may furnish a correct legal statement of manorial relations for the period which followed after William's grant or regrant of almost all the land of England².

Athwart these rival theories comes Mr. Seeböhm's ingenious argument as if to effect a compromise between them, or rather to blend them together in one continuity of historical development. He urges that the Saxon invader found in Britain a system of agriculture which is the true antecedent of the manor. Upon his view of the case the legal theory triumphs; not, however, to the exclusion of the historical theory, but rather by its subordination and absorption. The original type is the Roman villa with its gang of slaves, and from this the manorial system has been developed through the wise and humane policy of the lords. This theory assigns to the whole community on a Saxon estate a servile origin, and whatever its defects, it does at least afford adequate explanation for the in-

¹ *The Law Quarterly Review*, October, 1887. I have to thank Mr. Whittuck, of Oriel College, for putting this Article into my hand, and for other good suggestions.

² My impression is, that the so-called historical theory (as usually stated) does not represent a state of things that ever existed at all. I do not deny that encroachment took place; there always is encroachment by every order of men when in a position to encroach. It seems to me that there was a growing tendency on the dominical side of the Soken to absorb the commoners, and to assimilate them to the condition of the customary tenantry. But I contend that we cannot find in such encroachment an adequate cause for the origination of manorial lordship.

cidents of servile tenures, which are not so well provided for in the historical theory.

The objection which has been raised against Mr. Seebohm's view is that it leaves no place for those free proprietors, who (it is well known) were necessary to the constitution of a manor. This objection may be put in another way. It may be asked—Where then are all the rank and file of the conquering Saxon host? They could not every one of them step into the place of a wealthy Romano-British proprietor, and become the progenitor of a race of manorial landlords. These certainly became allodial owners, and they must be accounted for in any theory that purports to be complete. What favours Mr. Seebohm's view is the strange paucity of free tenants in Domesday. But here we must bear in mind that in the course of 600 years many causes of decline might occur, which would press heavier on the small proprietor than on the man of liberal estate¹.

If Mr. Seebohm's explanation cannot be accepted as satisfactory and final, I believe that he has considerably advanced the discussion, and has brought the problem

¹ One such cause we see in operation below, 275 m. But I think there is another matter to be considered. Is it certain that we rightly understand the 'liberi homines' of Domesday? The earlier sense of Latin *liber* and English *free*, with their derivatives, may sometimes escape observation. The following quotation presents the case with double-barrelled authority:—

'And how keen and true is this criticism on the changed sense of the word "liberty":—"A great many words have changed their meaning. The word *liberty*, for example, had at bottom among the ancients the same meaning as the word *dominion*. *I would be free* meant, in the mouth of the ancient, *I would take part in governing or administering the State*; in the mouth of a modern it means, *I would be independent*. The word *liberty* has with us a moral sense; with them its sense was purely political."'

Matthew Arnold, *Essays in Criticism*, 'Joubert.'

much nearer to solution than it was before. The Roman Villa does seem to supply with a remarkable fitness that dominical element in the Manor, which is alien to the free agricultural Community, and which cannot be derived from it but by a violent and arbitrary hypothesis of aggrandisement and usurpation.

But, on the other hand, the idea that a co-tillage Community was developed out of the servile household of a Villa, is surrounded with an atmosphere of improbability. The process may not be inconceivable in itself, but what are its relative probabilities when compared with that obvious explanation which is already in possession of the field, namely, that the conquering Saxons when they settled upon their new territory continued those habits of agriculture in which they had been reared? If we accept at Mr. Seeböhm's hands the dominical side of the manorial constitution, we must on the other hand continue to derive the Common Fields from those free ancestral customs for which our text is Tacitus¹.

¹ It is recorded of Aristotle that he advised the conqueror of Asia to govern his Greek subjects as a president, but the conquered races as a master. This wise counsel aptly represents what took place at the English Conquest of Britain. The course which Alexander did not take, though advised by the greatest of political philosophers, our forefathers were led to take by their political instinct in following the lead of circumstances. The conquerors found a system of agriculture worked by families of slaves in Roman villas; they kept what they found, only putting an English lord into the place of a Romano-British dominus, and so without further change they founded the 'domain' or 'vill' of the English manor. The *gesið*, who was a lord to the conquered people, was but a captain and president to his own kindred. This striking parallel is from Grote, *History of Greece*, c. 94. He quotes Plutarch, *Fortun. Alex. M.* p. 329; οὐ γὰρ, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης συνεβούλευεν αὐτῷ, τοῖς μὲν Ἑλλησιν ἡγεμονικῶς τοῖς δὲ βαρβάροις δεσποτικῶς χρώμενον, . . . ἀλλὰ κοινὸς ἦκειν θεόθεν ἀρμοστής καὶ διαλλακτὴς τῶν ὅλων νομίζων, κ.τ.λ.

When the CEORLAS received their land, they proceeded to divide and administer it according to traditional rules, subject however to this additional circumstance that they were planted as an army corps, and transacted all their affairs under the ruling hand of a commander, that is to say, under the presidency of a commissioned officer. The military character of that officer continued for centuries, and even outlived the Norman Conquest; but a civil character was engrafted upon the military character, as this officer was held responsible for legality and local order towards his superior *drihten*, the *hundredes ealdor*.

That which has occasioned the difficulty in the history of the manor is its composite nature, but this difficulty exists only on the assumption of perfect simplicity and equality at the outset;—the difficulty vanishes if the manor had a composite origin. The military officer settled with a suitable provision by the side of his company is the lord by the side of free owners. We have not to resort to any theory of encroachment on the part of some overgrown ceorl, as the votaries of the historical theory have found it necessary to do; nor need we make the lord the generous source of free rights as in the legal theory; nor thirdly, we are not driven to base the growth of a common agriculture upon the sagacious ingenuity of landlords as Mr. Seebohm does. All the essential parts and members of the manor are found in the germ of the original institution.

This view is quite compatible with the acceptance of almost all that recent authors have said about community of land and rotation of tenure; all that system which we now understand by the 'Village Community.'

That system has been abundantly evidenced by modern agricultural Reports, which have directed public attention to the remaining traces of common-field cultivation in association with manors. The time is hardly beyond the reach of living memory when this system was still prevalent in some parts of the country. The reconstructed picture of the life of our first colonists on the 'Village Community' plan is true so far as it goes, but it is not the whole truth. By the side of, and in a kind of presidential authority over, this agricultural republic was seated a lord, who had his own separate domain and an establishment of slaves and of tenants in various degrees of servitude or of personal dependence upon his will.

In later times, when tenures are described by legists, we find the manor in possession of two courts, the court baron and the customary court of the copyholders. This duality of administration within the manor is the natural and mature outcome of a duality that was stamped upon the primal settlement. The court baron is the original court of the free settlers under a president; the second court is a development, and this development consists wholly in the growth and expansion of new rights to the limitation of that absolute power which the lord enjoyed at the outset¹.

The modern manor with its two courts and two systems of agriculture existing and working along side by side is but the faithful conservation of the original

¹ My subject does not require me to speak of the Court Leet, because it was not inseparably incident to a Manor of common right, as the Court Baron was. I gladly pass it by, because I can find no light upon its history. Dr. Stubbs can only say that the grant of *sac* and *soc* is probably the basis of the Court Leet. *Const. Hist.*, i. 85.

type. These two courts are the organs of the two groups of population, which may perhaps at one time have been discriminated by the two terms which are now used synonymously, namely, *township* and *vill*. The township is the settlement of the free men, the rank and file of the conquering nation; the vill is (I apprehend) the seat of their captain, as a territorial lord. And what the lord was in his village or his batch of villages that the king was over the nation. Both are of the same moment and of the same motive. Much of the enquiry into the Growth of the Royal Prerogative might have been spared, if it had been seen that the royal office was military in its inception, and hence we might expect to see it elevated and imperial in its nature, even at the earliest date at which evidence begins to be available¹. The royal character is a natural development from that of a chieftain with his council of war around him².

Most surely Kemble's instinct led him right, when he fixed upon the *gesîðas* as an order of men around whom the problem revolved. These are the words in which he

¹ Æthelberht's Laws, cap. 8, 15. Stubbs, *Const. History*, § 71. Gneist has a note on the clever monograph of Allen, 'Inquiry into the rise and growth of the Royal Prerogative in England' (1830), in which he says: 'In the background one can perceive in this author the idea of usurpation and a continual dislike of monarchy; everything that is immature and anomalous in the development of kingly power he accordingly places in the foreground.' *The History of the English Constitution*, tr. Ashworth, vol. i. p. 17. The same kind of prejudice is only too perceptible in Kemble. It sometimes leads him into extravagant errors (as it seems to me) of interpretation, or at least helps to content and confirm him in them; e.g. *Cod. Dipl. Introduction*, pp. 53, 56.

² The history of the Council after the Norman Conquest is developed in the Arnold Prize Essay of 1860 by Mr. Dicey; entitled *The Privy Council*. Republished 1887 (Macmillan).

introduces us to the *gesîð*. 'As the proper name for the freeman is *CEORL*, and that for the born noble *EORL*, so is the true word for the *comes* or comrade, *GESÎÐ*.' As much as to say, that *gesîð* is a term of such significance as claims to rank third by the side of those two words which represent the most radical and exhaustive distinction in the early composition of free society ¹.

This is a profound observation, and one that was by no means self-evident; but the statement is not matured to that aphoristic lucidity which renders exposition superfluous. Consequently, some explanation is needed to bring out its meaning and application, and to win for it due estimation as a guiding historic sentence. For it is not plain on every aspect of the case that *gesîð* has a claim to be brought near to *eorl* and *ceorl*, those matchless patriarchal designations. Indeed at the first glimpse we are rather struck by a glaring disparity of condition between this third term and the elder two. Each of these absolutely covers its own field, and there is no synonym for either; whereas *gesîð* is by no means singular as a word for *comes*. On the contrary, the group

¹ 'The origin of the distinction it is in vain to search after; the difference of the *Eorl* and the *Ceorl* is a primary fact from which we start; it is as old as the earliest notices of Teutonic institutions; and the only attempt at its explanation is to be found in an ingenious mythical story in a Northern Saga.' Freeman, *N. C.*, i. 88. The story referred to is the *Rígs-mál*, for which see Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, vol. i. p. 234 ff. It should be observed that 'eorl' here is not a title of nobility, but the common designation of an upper class, a superior order in free society; this word does not appear in England as a title until the eleventh century, and then it is an adaptation of the Scandinavian 'Jarl.' Still more important is it to keep the Saxon *comes* distinct from the *Comes* of the Normans, which still stands for the Latin equivalent of the titular 'Earl.' The so-called 'Asser' has this *Comes*; and it is ominous.

of words importing companion is so numerous as to obscure the fact that amidst such a vocabulary of comradeship there was one word and one only which represented *comes* in the Tacitean sense, and in the sense which interests the constitutional historian. It was Alfred's employment of the word to translate the titular *comes* of Beda that led Kemble to the discovery which he has embodied in the above dictum.

The most ordinary word for companion is *GEFERA*, from *faran* to go. Etymologically, this is the most exact representative of *comes*. It is obliquely represented in the German *Gefährte*. In 421 we have the signature of a '*cinges gefera*.'

In the poetic literature we have *GESTEALLA*, one who shares the same place (*steal*); *eawl gestealla*, companion at a prince's shoulder; *fyrð gestealla*, marching comrade; *hand gestealla*, close companion; *lind gestealla*, shield-fellow; *will gestealla*, chosen comrade.

A rarer poetic word is *GESELLA*, dweller in the same hall (*sál*); whence *hand gesella* in the *Beowulf*. Current as an ordinary word in German *Geselle*.

An uncommon word is *GEÞOFTA*, of obscure etymology, which is glossed *colibertus*, *contubernalis*, *cliens*.

A word of great importance is *GENÉAT*, which is extinct in modern English, but lives in Dutch *genootschap*, and German *Genosse* companion, *Genossenschaft* society. It is connected with *NÉOTAN* enjoy, and it rests upon the idea of fellowship in domestic accommodations, especially the common fire and the common board. The phrases are *BÉOD GENÉAT* table-companion, *EALD GENÉAT* old comrade, *HEORÐ GENÉAT* hearth-fellow; the first and third in *Beowulf*, the other in *Maldon*.

But of all this set of words the one which has had the longest and most prominent career is GERÉFA, still extant in English *reeve*, and the second part of *sheriff* SCÎR GERÉFA, a word which Grimm's derivation (*Rechtsalterthümer*, 753) based upon the shelter of a common roof and rafter. If phonetic laws exclude this etymology, the derivation from an adj. RÔF excellent, seems contrary to analogy¹. In the Parker Glossary (8th century) occurs the entry '*Proceres, geroefan*'². It seems to be generally agreed that any connection of this word with the Frankish *graphio* and the German title of nobility Graf must be abandoned, and that these words are to be traced back to the Greek γράφειν write³.

We come now to the term which alone is capable of ranking with EORL and CEORL, namely GESÎÐ. In Moesogothic it appears as gasintha, from sinthan to travel; —the *n*, which in our word is merged, retains its place in the modern German Gesinde and its diminutive Gesindel. The present signification of these words in current German takes a humble range, but this is perhaps due to degeneracy, as the figure which the word makes in the Lombard laws implies a certain dignity, not unlike that of the English GESÎÐ⁴.

¹ Kemble himself, who is the author of this derivation, did not like the adjective for a source, and therefore he feigned a substantive rôf clamor. *Saxons*, ii. 154. His two arguments against Grimm's derivation seem to me unsatisfactory, both of them.

² At an early date this word became so official that we seldom find it in its first sense of companion. It is, however, sometimes intermixed and confused with GEFERA in the MSS., and in particular may be mentioned the *Law of Ine*, 63, where HIS GERÉFAN is in the Latin version rendered *socios suos*.

³ Weigand, v. *Graf*; Skeat, v. *Reeve*.

⁴ In a Table of Wergilds:—'Gasindius maximus .ccc. solidi. Gasindius minimus .cc. solidi.' See Robertson, *Scotland's Early Kings*, ii. 278.

In Middle High German the *Gesinde* is a military companion or man-at-arms, and this is apparently the sense which the word had commonly borne at the departure of the Saxons from their mother country. It was natural that this word should rise in value and get intensified through the organisation and struggle of the invasion, where I apprehend the general term for the well-born officers was *GESÎÐ*. Of all the titles of companionship hitherto enumerated none but *GESÎÐ* seems to have been capable of the most familiar and affectionate epithet—‘*swæse gesîðas*,’ as it is in *Beowulf*. But what particularly justifies the aphorism of Kemble, is the fact that this term actually supplanted the term *EORL* as a designation of the noble in contradistinction to the commoner. I do not know that a clear instance of *EORL* in this original sense can be found after the *Laws of Aethelberht*, though there are many passages where it might seem so to the unwary reader.

In the early laws, the *GESÎÐ* appears as the local police officer. In the *Laws of Ine* (before A.D. 694) it is assumed and implied that there is in every township a *gesîð*. This is a universal institution; the local administration of public order rests everywhere upon the *gesîðas*.

One of the most important functions that devolved upon the *gesîð* was the outlook against banished men, a duty which implied the cognizance of strangers in general. The harbouring of such outlaws was called *flymena fyrmð*, and this is a crime of which we learn the importance by the numerous and emphatic repetition of the sanctions. The penalties were at first ruinous, but they appear to have grown more lenient with the progress of society and the growth of security. What demands our attention at this point is the remarkable

fact that the penalty fell not only upon the actual offender, but likewise, and with equal weight too, upon the *gesiðman*. Thus it is laid down *Ine* 30: 'If a man of ceorl's degree be charged with harbouring a fugitive, let him clear himself on penalty of his wergild. If he cannot clear himself, let him redeem himself with his own wergild, and the *gesiðman* do likewise with his wergild.' The meaning of this is plain. The *gesið* ought to be so vigilant as to know what is going on; and if the law is infringed without his knowledge, such ignorance in a chief official makes him partner in the guilt.

Nor is this the only text which evidences the stringency of the *gesiðman*'s obligations as a guardian of the public peace. In *Ine* 50 we read: 'If a *gesiðcund* man makes peace with the king or the king's alderman for members of his community, or if it be with his lord that he makes peace for unfree or free, he, the *gesið*, takes no share of the fine in such a case, because he did not choose to keep people out of mischief at home.' Here we see that the *gesið* had ordinarily his share of fines arising from the administration of justice in his district, and this is in itself a magisterial privilege. We learn moreover from *Ine* 23, that the *gesið* shared escheats with the king himself. 'If a foreigner is slain, the king has two-thirds of his wergild; the other third goes to his son or relations. If he has no relations, the king has half, and the *gesið* half.'

Who then were these *GESIÐAS* who constituted an order of such national importance, whose ranks supplied the entire staff of the primary local magistracy; and how came this title to import so much more in English than in any cognate dialect? My surmise (already

implied) is, that they are the original captains and officers of the Conquest of Wessex, men of eorlisc birth, the co-adventurers who organised and led the invasion, and who obtained a share of the conquered soil duly proportionate to their services or contributions to the successful venture ¹.

All we know of the *gesið* is in perfect keeping with the character of a military officer, who had naturally developed into a local prefect of police. But while the ordinary duties of the *gesið* in time of peace were of a police nature, this does not alter the fact that his function is primarily and essentially military. He is a military officer to whom in the relaxation or rather intermission of military duties a district of police administration has been assigned. I say intermission, because I imagine that garrisons were still kept up in every Hundred or small group of Hundreds, and that every village was required to march out its contingent when the season of the year came round. On such occasions of muster the same band of men would supply the garrison as soldiers (*FIERD*), and work at repairs of forts and bridges in the district around, and thus the obligations of their tenure as described in the *trinoda necessitas* would be discharged ².

We saw above that Kemble had joined the term *GESIÐ*

¹ It is not without force as a parallel, that the warrior kings of Macedonia conferred upon their choice and favourite troops, the heavy cavalry, composed wholly or chiefly of native Macedonians, the honorary designation of The Companions. Grote, *History of Greece*, c. 92.

² We catch a glimpse of the local military administration in Sax. Chr. 894 (p. 92m of my ed.) where the king's thanes are seen 'at home,' that is to say, posted in their several garrisons (*æt hām æt þæm geweorcum*). Compare also 'of þam niehstum burgum.' Chr. 921 (p. 106b). These 'works' and 'burghs' I apprehend to be no other than the green earthworks so familiar to our eye all over the country.

comes, on to the two terms EORL and CEORL, which expressed the first simple division of free society. It has a vital relation to those terms. For the GESÎÐAS were an order of men who sprang out of the eorlisc ranks but gained a new distinction by special service. Presently we see the term EORL drops out of use, and remains only as a word in Epic poetry¹. Widely different the fortunes of these two cardinal terms EORL and CEORL, for while the latter kept its place all through, the former was supplanted in life by a series of substitutes. Already in *Wihtraed* 5, we see the *gesîðcund man* and the *ciorlisc* divide society: the same in *Ine* 51, 54. From the time of *Ine* the gesîð disappears from our laws, and after lingering a moment in the Alfredian literature is lost altogether². The term which steps into its place is þEGEN, and in 229 h we may see all free society comprised in þEGENAS and CEORLAS. After the Saxon period we see another term figuring as the antithesis of CEORL, namely *knight*; in the thirteenth century everybody was either of knightly or of churlish blood. This term had its growth and character impressed on it in the Saxon period, though it does not yet make a prominent figure. See Glossarial Index, v. Cniht. In the thousand years from the fifth to the fifteenth century we see a train of words succeeding one another in the same office, and if they fail to be absolute equivalents, it is because of changes in the times, and not in the relative social incidence of the terms. These words are, eorl, gesíth, thane, knight, squire, gentleman. The last two run abreast.

¹ It should be noticed that with Cnut came in a secondary use of EORL, its titular use, which though written in Saxon form is really the Scandinavian 'Jarl.' See 229 l.

² With one remarkable exception, to be noticed below. See p. lxxvii.

The functions of this order of men were rather indefinite, and upon this quality their peculiar usefulness hinged. The *gesîð* had not much, if any, routine administration, but a general responsibility that things should go right. Others called out the Fierd, others witnessed bargains or fined trespassers, others parcelled out the fencing or gave the ploughs their daily task ;— but the *Gesîð* meanwhile took account of the military duty and of the administration of the law, and of the fair conduct of the co-tillage. If any dispute arose, he was looked to as the arbiter ; if a question of law, he was the interpreter. While minor officials administered the rigid letter of the law, he was there to supply the element of elasticity when occasion arose. In later days when the manorial courts were presided over by the steward, the lord still retained the prerogative of equity ; he was chancellor in his dominion¹.

The bearings and influence of such an order extended upwards and downwards. To them the people looked up as to their natural leaders, through them opened the vista from the plough to the throne, and the sense of national unity was cultivated or sustained. Much of the spirit of this office has in later centuries passed into the ranks of the parochial clergy, who in some sense were instituted by, and who for some purposes now are the genuine representatives of, the early *gesîðas*. For it is to such an instrumentality that we must trace the hitherto imperfectly explained establishment of our parishes. The parish priest was at first a priest engaged by the *gesîð* and his people for the regular administration among them of the word and sacraments. In this, which

¹ Scriven, *On Copyholds*, p. 339 ; and Index v. Court Baron.

seems to me the only possible explanation, lies also the history and the reason of lay patronage¹.

An expressive memorial of this relation is often seen in the contiguity of the manor house to the church. In

¹ A signal light upon this early relation between squire and parson is afforded by the Donation of Æthelwulf. Kemble is altogether in confusion about the meaning of that act; though in sweeping away the notion, prevalent since Selden, that it was somehow the establishment of tithes, he did good service. Moreover, we thankfully acknowledge his excellent catalogue of the materials, *Saxons* ii. 480 ff. Besides the notices in historians, he refers to eleven documents in Cod. Dipl., viz. 270, 271, 275, 276, 1048, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1057. To these eleven we may now add four more from Mr. Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, namely, Numbers 471, 474, 483, 485; so that we have fifteen diplomatic writings touching the Donation of Æthelwulf. A comparative study divides these into three classes, viz. (1) K 270, 271, 1050, 1054, and BC 471, 474; (2) K 275, 1048, and BC 483, 485; (3) K 276 (p. 336), 1051, 1052, 1053, 1057 (p. 349). (Only two of these are among the texts printed in this book; in fact, I did not know what to make of them, and the light I now have has come to me in the course of the work.) The third class consists of late fabrications, which just avail themselves of the Donation of Æthelwulf for colour's sake. In these we may catch a phrase or two that reflect a genuine source, like *pro decimatione agrorum quam cæteris ministris meis facere decrevi*, 336 l. The second class is united in itself and distinguished from the rest, by the rare word *witeræden* in the clause of exemption from services; as also by a Preamble of more than common reality, which may indeed have stood at the opening of the original Donation; and further, they agree in a general characterisation of the act, *consilium salubre ac remedium uniforme affirmavi*. Of the first class it will be enough to say that they all contain the following lines with almost exact agreement:—*consilium salubre cum episcopis comitibus et cunctis optimatibus meis perfecì, ut decimam partem terrarum per regnum nostrum non solum sanctis ecclesiis darem verum etiam et ministris nostris in eodem [v.l. eisdem] constitutis*. These, combined with other scattered indications, all in Kemble as above referred to, point to the following conclusion. The king granted to each local and residentiary squire a tenth part of the spare and available lands in his district, part for himself and part for religious purposes, namely, the maintenance of the clergy, the sustentation of the fabric, and the relief of the poor; and if there be any parishes which possess lands traditionally devoted to any of these purposes, their history being unknown, it is possible they may date from Æthelwulf's Donation. (PS. A

recently formed parishes the parsonage is, if possible, placed next the church; but in those ancient parishes which grew by nature and without design, the grouping of the church with the manor house is the typical arrangement. This manor house may be taken in bulk to represent the seat of the *gesith* or *thane*; and there are places where, the manor house having changed site, the earthworks of the Saxon mansion are still extant. Local archaeologists will do well to form a habit of looking over the church-yard wall. The most remarkable instance known to me is that of Laughton in the West Riding. Earls Barton in Northamptonshire, the place with the remarkable Saxon tower, has a mound and ditch which tell the same story. Such a Saxon mansion was often the successor of a Roman villa. In Mr. Seebohm's map of Wymondley, in Hertfordshire, we see, as it seems to me, the banks of a Saxon fortified house outside the church-yard wall, on a site richly stored with Roman remains.

The admirable cementing of society which was thus achieved was probably due to no one man's policy, but to the half-conscious wisdom of national instinct. Perhaps it may have been partly a continuation, partly an improvement upon a like distribution of *eorl* and *ceorl* in the old country. It is dangerous for the state when two widely differing conditions of men live side by side without constitutional provision for their sound mutual relations and their healthy influence upon one another:

sixteenth instance of *Æthelwulf's* Donation is preserved in the Register of Sherborne Abbey, now in the Phillips Library at Cheltenham. It is neither in Kemble nor Birch; but it is (minus the preamble) in Hearne's Collections, now being edited by Mr. Doble for the Oxford Historical Society; vol. iii. p. 450; with a sight of which I have been kindly favoured.)

—as in the France of last century and the Ireland of this.

It may surprise the reader to learn, that the *gesîð* whose traces have been so carefully followed, does not appear by that name so much as once in all our land-charters. This, however, is only because the grants are expressed in Latin, for the grantee is sometimes styled *comes*, which is the equivalent of *gesîð*, and sometimes he is styled *minister*, i. e. *þegen*, a title which, as we saw, succeeded to *gesîð*. For all purposes of constitutional argument the *comes* and the *minister* are identical. Whether under the one or the other title, these grants are directed towards the endowment of a local squirearchy, as a guarantee of legality and order, and as a means of embracing in a body politic all the parts of a scattered population. If we have in our hands fewer grants made to *comes* or *minister* than of those which were made in favour of religious houses, this is not because the latter were historically the more numerous, but because they have had better chances of preservation. The monastic grants are not the types, but they are rather to be considered as an imitation and a variety of those which were made to lay hands. The whole must be looked upon as a general movement and as the expression of a policy for which a demand was felt, and perhaps a demand that was always still in advance and never quite overtaken by the progress of endowments¹.

In the generations next after the first Conquest, the primary settlements sent off new swarms. It is in

¹ In confirmation of the general view here taken of the order of society, I may point to a remarkable passage in 37 b, 40 h, where *comes*, *presbyter*, *diaconus*, *clericus*, *monachus*, stand in that order, as a list of persons removable from office.

these, planted without circumstance of war, that we must look for the reproduction of the simple Mark, the lordless village Community. That there were townships in the country without squires we can see by Domesday, where we read from time to time of an estate held as a Manor by two, or five, or nine freemen¹! When we come upon such a case we seem to see a settlement upon the simplest plan, without a *gesið*, as in Kemble's Mark. But the recognized policy was, to follow the type which war had initiated, and to plant a royally commissioned officer by the side of each rural community.

The real difficulty of our problem is to reconcile this manorial jurisdiction with the functions of the Hundred. The *gesið* was plainly subordinated to the Hundredes ealdor, and that functionary was his immediate ealdorman. But the incidence of subordination is obscure, and especially the relation of the Manor to the Hynden or original Tithing.

The area of the Hundred framed within itself a complete system of magistracy and local authority both military and civil. With no clerks, no writers to speak of, all transactions were in community. Not a head of cattle could change hands, but the tithing-man and witnesses must take account of it. The business of one was the business of all. All life was communal, and the ranks were interwoven. With the king's representative always in view, and yet the daily administration of so popular a kind that it was shared in turn by all 'true' men, there grew up that full and neighbourly understanding which constitutes mutual confidence and makes a nation compact.

It is to this consolidating internal policy that I would

¹ Only here again, have we caught the true sense of '*liberi homines*'?

attribute the ultimate supremacy of Wessex. When everything else was dissolved, Wessex alone proved equal to check the Danes in the maturing stages of a victorious career. The subsequent union of the country made the system of Wessex the system of the whole: and this has been the making of England, and the basis of national sturdiness.

And as strength lay in the native policy of combination, so Cnut's subdivision into provinces proved when his strong hand was withdrawn to be a mere disruption which gave the next invader an easy victory.

Our national solidity was however to prove its mettle in the ordeal of the Norman Conquest and its sequel. In the Saxon period the nation had made that healthy and robust growth which enabled it, when apparently overwhelmed by the invader, to assimilate what it liked of the foreign element, and not to be assimilated by it.

The provision made for the *gesíth* forwards us another step in the history of the land-settlement. So far as the *Ethel* and the *Hide*, there is no appearance of the instrumentality of written records. All facts affecting property were so patent, the habits of life were so interdependent among the members of the community that the common memory was a sufficient archive. Our people in the old country had used no writings for the transaction of business, whether conveyancing, testamentary, or otherwise. But, now, having become masters of this island, they had come within the pale of Roman civilization, and here it becomes a question of great curiosity and interest whether we should say that they gradually adopted the legal usages which they found established in their new country, or whether we should rather say that the usage of the Roman world was

first brought home to them along with other Roman influences at the Conversion. In either case we here encounter a new institution, and one of which it is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance. Hereditary estates, having all the desirable attributes of Ethelland, were created by government charter.

When the king and his witan made such a grant from the folkland, the concession was written on a sheet of parchment, and that sheet, in Latin *pagina*, *libellus*, *scriptura*, *documentum*, *cartula*, was in the vernacular called Bôc a book; and the nature of the tenure so created is expressed by the name of BÔC LAND. These grants carry with them the general purport of being made in consideration of services of a superior kind, and they are given with seigneurial rights (*liberaliter*), and with exemption from a variety of services which we shall have to consider presently. These land-grants are something more than conveyances, they are the creation of a parliamentary title, and the approved parallel is a private Act of Parliament¹.

There is one attribute which we must particularly notice as an eminent distinction of bookland, namely this, that it carried with it the power of testamentary disposition which Ethelland did not. Every land-book has a clause of this type—*ita ut cuicumque voluerit post se heredi derelinquat*=so that he may leave it to what heir he will after his day. Examples 124 h, 133 m, 140 h, 142 l, 173 l. This attribute differentiates bookland from the conditions of feudal tenancy. In both cases the owner is an officer settled on land, and the circumstances have enough in common to account for the difficulty which some writers have experienced in discriminating

¹ Kemble, *Saxons*, i. 305. Pollock, *Land Laws* (ed. 1), p. 191.

them. But this testamentary freedom of bookland, which implies a power of alienation, is an incident of full ownership which was denied to the feudal tenant.

Besides its direct information, the clause just quoted has also an indirect and collateral value; it not only tells us of the rights of bookland, but it implies (by the fact of its careful insertion) that there were tenures with different conditions. And this difference is further emphasized by the word *immunis* which enters into this clause in the course of the tenth century:—*et post se cuicumque sibi placuerit heredi immunem derelinquat*, and after his time he may leave it to what heir he will un-subject to payment, 209 l, 293 h. Here we perceive that there were lands which if devised by testament were subject to a payment. These were the loan-lands, and this payment is seen in the Wills, and it is that which became the Relevium.

This grant of full ownership is followed by a separate clause (sometimes distinguished by a Cross of its own, e.g. 133 l) of exemption from all services except the inevitable and universal three. Examples 173 l, 181 h, 194 m, 209 l. This clause again conveys to us not only direct, but also indirect information. It not only describes a privilege of bookland, but it also reflects a side-light upon the tenure of those who had læns on the folkland, a tenure which is here the tacit object of comparison.

The general aim was to establish the nation according to its immemorial traditions in the two classes of eorl and ceorl, gentle and simple, that the whole population might be always in presence of a superior, that a gradation of ranks might be provided, as a guarantee of legality and social order. The inherited distinction

between noble and freeman was not only perpetuated, but was probably systematized as it never had been before, and this as an immediate consequence of the logic of events. To convert an army into a civil society is an undertaking that calls for the maintenance of discipline, and this discipline was carried out by the *gesíðas*. In the *Laws of Ine*, § 51, we see two classes of these officers, one landowning (*landâgende*) and the other not landowners (*unlandâgende*). I understand by the latter such *gesíðas* as had no family estate, whether ethel or bookland ; but were provided for in the common field. I conjecture that such a *gesíð* would have a double portion, namely two Hides.

The *gesíðas* were at first only so many military and police officers stationed at the villages over the land ; and some, perhaps the bulk of them, remained to the end of the period, with little change in their condition. Even these however acquired the prevalent title of *Thanes* (*þegenas*), and gained some degree of political ascendancy over the *ceorlas* beyond what was native to the original constitution. The advance which was gained by this more stationary section of the *gesíðas* was so much taken away from the powers of the original *Hynden* or *Tithing*, a sub-division which was the first to fall into desuetude. But the more favoured section of the *gesíðas* acquired a jurisdiction which supplanted the original functions of the Hundred itself ; and these may perhaps represent the estates which in modern times have been called *Honours*, by a translation of the Saxon term *ÁR* or *LAND ÁR*. And in this connection we find the term *GESÍÐ* not quite extinct in the twelfth century, for it crops up in the so-called *Laws of Henry I* (vi. 1) in the compound *síðes sócn* (as if *gesíðes sócn*).

There we read:—*Ipsi vero comitatus in centurias et sipes-socna distinguuntur; centuriæ vel hundreta in decanias vel decimas et in dominorum plegios.* i.e. The shires are divided into Hundreds and Sith-Sokens; the Hundreds into Tithings and dominical wards¹. And this may account for the fact that there were seven Hundreds in Worcester-shire, which the king's sheriff had nothing to do with².

It was a view of policy to endow the eorlas as an upper class of locally resident gentry, not suddenly by one enactment, but progressively as townships grew in importance, and as public servants gave proof of ability or merit. Of the way in which the FOLC LAND—which did not become BÔC LAND, but remained FOLC LAND—was dealt with, our texts give us no direct information. These transactions were not written, and our knowledge is to be gathered from incidental notices³. Our chief

¹ I might claim that this compound *sipessocna*, in this context, imports the whole doctrine of the identity of the Manor with the Soken of the Gesith. But the text lies under some disadvantages of transmission, which may for a time retard its complete recognition. In the first place the Code in which it occurs is not authoritative, nor is it contemporary with Henry I, but it is a later and a private compilation, the credit of which must depend upon the criticism of its contents. Next, the writing of the MS. is *sipessocna*, from which *sipes socna* is an emendation. But these objections are met by observing, First, that the *Leges Henrici I* are judged to be no later than the middle of the 12th century, and that the paragraph in question bears every mark of validity; Secondly, that the confusion between *p* and *p* is so usual as to count for little or nothing; and Thirdly, that the harmony of the passage with our best evidences, and the flood of light which it lets in upon our local institutions, are such as to dissipate any remainder of uncertainty.

² Stubbs, *C. H.*, § 47; quoting *Domesday*, i. 172.

³ There is no extant deed which deals with *folc land* as such; it is only mentioned incidentally in deeds of *bôc land*. A chief text is that of A.D. 858 where the king exchanges land with a thane; the land he gives is to be discharged 'ab omni servitute regali operis,' as had already happened to the land he receives. Both estates were manifestly taken from *folc land*, one at the actual date, the other previously.

text is printed below (pp. 149-151, and note), and we gather from it that it could not be held by a woman, and was not hereditary, and could not be testamentarily devised, but that the continuation of it in the family depended on the will of the king. Such a tenure was called a *LÂN* i. e. loan, and the word was used in the same sense in German *Lehen*, which has not become obsolete, but still survives both in the simple form and in a multitude of compounds redolent of old feudal relations.

The leading characteristic of *lên* land was this, that the lender never finally divested himself of his original right, and the land was always liable in certain contingencies to revert to the original owner or his representative. In the bulk of instances the owner was the State, and we see it reverting to the State in p. 149, where it seems to be in the power of the king (naturally in *gemôt*) to decree its continuance in the family. There is no reason to think that the succession was ordinarily disturbed; but the holder of loan-land had not a legal right of testamentary bequest.

When *folc land* became *lên land* it seems to have remained liable to certain burdens peculiar to itself, and which are in keeping with its nature¹. Being essentially national property it might be used when required by the king and his chief officers; it was bound to help when a house had to be built for the king's service; and we see special remission of such obligations e. g. p. 100 l, 112 m, 140 h, 397 l. It is a like class of burdens from which the land is exempted that Æthelwulf got

¹ The affinity between the liabilities and the nature of the property seems to have suggested the expression in K 118, 'tributum publicallium rerum.'

booked to himself (p. 120 m); but here we gather that one of the burdens incident to such land was to aid in the execution of justice, as in the pursuit and capture of a thief. To be exempted from such liabilities Eadulf, bishop of Crediton, gave to Athelstan in the year 933 sixty pounds of silver (p. 170 h).

Our evidences justify us in saying that it was a recognised principle that this land, being public, must be employed in the public behoof, whether as reward of public services done in the past, or as a retainer and guarantee for the future discharge of such services. That such a principle was acted upon can be sufficiently demonstrated. The largest recorded grant of folkland is found in the Chronicle under A.D. 648, where we read that Cenwalh gave to his relative Cuthred 'iij þusendo londes be Æscas dune.' The name of Ashdown still survives on the Berkshire hills to the south of Didcot, and the grant probably represents a large part of that county. It seems clear that there was a military obligation attached to the grant; that this territory was the bastion of Wessex against the dreaded power of Mercia, and that the corollary of Cuthred's possession was the defence of that border, and a constant posture of vigilance against invasion. Presently, in 661, Wulfhere, the king of Mercia, did invade the territory and harried it, but got no further than Ashdown. Again, in 871, we find the Danes arrested in their westward course at Ashdown, and they have to fight a great battle there.

A less conspicuous instance of the same principle is that where, in A.D. 997, a grant of bookland in Cornwall is made subject to coast-guard duties, which obligation is incorporated in the *trinoda necessitas* clause, 295 l. These are extraordinary cases, but they

seem to furnish evidence of the principle which was understood to rule all dealings with the public land.

Our chief source of information as to the kind of duties which were ordinarily and normally attached to the enjoyment of a læn on the folkland is found in the clauses of exemption for those privileged beneficiaries who received their lands subject to duties of a higher order. The ordinary beneficiary was liable to be called upon to entertain the king and those in authority under him, and to furnish such persons with a house of call when they were upon their journeys in the public service. *Inter alia*, they had to provide for the 'fæsting men,' perhaps the relays of men who garrisoned the forts and acted as a rural police; then they owed to their chief patron the king some gratifications as if he were their private landlord, such as the fostering of dogs and falcons; and generally they would seem to have been at his service in all that concerned the appliances of sport. So even to our own day has it been no uncommon thing for a tenant-farmer to have about him a couple or so of young foxhounds which he keeps and rears for his landlord's use. In those days the sitter on a læn not only kept the dogs but the dog-keepers too. A more important and onerous duty was laid on the holders of these lands. They were bound to aid the executive in the prosecution of justice against criminals, even if we may not almost say that they largely constituted the executive of the criminal law. This part of their duty was called WITE RÆDEN, in Latin *res penales* criminal concerns. It seems they had to pursue and capture a malefactor and presumably to undertake his custody until he could be brought to justice.

A good illustration of these liabilities may be seen (1001) where the king says :—‘ Moreover I will free the aforesaid land from all subjection in worldly matters, from entertaining the king, bishops, lords, aldormen, bailiffs, keepers of hounds, horses, hawks ; from boarding and lodging all those who are called “fæsting men,” from all services works burdens or inconveniences—what more or less shall I enumerate or say ?—from all liabilities greater and less, known and unknown, let the land remain in all respects free for evermore, excepting these four things which now I will name : expedition against pagan enemies, bridge-building, fort-making or removing.’

Again, 1261, the king grants exemption in the following terms : ‘ in such a manner that from all over-lordship of royal tributes and compulsory works and criminal concerns and thief-capturing and every worldly burden, saving alone fyrd and bridge-building and burg-making, it is to remain secure and exempt, &c.’

In K1063 the exemption is thus worded :—‘ liberam ab omnibus terrenis difficultatibus omnium gravitudinum, sive a pastu regis, principis, exactoris, et ab omni aedificiorum opere, tributo, a parvaredis, a taxationibus quod dicimus witeredenne, omnium rerum secularium perpetualiter libera sit, excepta expeditione et pontis aedificatione,’ etc. That is: the land to be free from every burden in the nature of a land-tax, from entertaining king, prince, reeve, and from all building work, tribute, post-horses, from the liabilities called WÍTE RÆDEN, etc. The obligation to pay ‘gafol’ in kind for the provisioning of the king’s villas is sometimes given in detail, e. g. 311 b¹.

¹ What relation this has (if any) with the tenure now known as

The tenant of such a læn on the folkland, if his farm was near the chief routes, must have had to keep open house perpetually, and this was probably one of the means of forming our good old-fashioned country inns which of late years have become so rare. In K 261 we see the English word for this indefinite obligation, namely CUMFEORM, which in K 258 is thus expressed in Latin, 'ab hospitiorum [i. e. hospitum] refectione,' from providing refreshment for callers, presumably only callers who are on the road in the public service¹.

It resulted from this state of things that fiscal difficulties were unknown; there was no annual revenue to be raised. All things were consumed where they arose; there was no system of collecting provision to a centre, or of dispensing it from a centre. The king and his court made their stated progresses from one royal vill to another, and enjoyed the fruits of the earth where they had grown. All expenses of government and administration were met by the proceeds of land on the ground where they were incurred, first of all by the system of the *trinoda necessitas*, and next by the obligations of the sitters on the læn lands. As all holders of land were bound to a yearly term of military service, and as they actually did serve even in peace, there was always a ready means of bringing an army into the field. Even the navy was supplied by local means. Every county had to produce its contingent of ships according to its hidage, and the minor details of arming and outfitting were conducted on the same footing. We find no instance of general taxation earlier than A.D. 991, when

Gavelkind, I will not here enquire;—I will only point to an uncommon passage in 334 b, which may possibly have some bearing upon it.

¹ For more examples 133 b, 140 h.

ten thousand pounds were collected to buy off the Danes; this happened during the reign of Æthelred five times altogether, and these are the only instances of public imposts in money which we meet with in the Anglo-Saxon period. So completely did the land-system provide for all the branches of public expenditure¹.

Such was the general plan of the distribution of the land in the Saxon period. So far as I can judge, it was politic and economical;—calculated to favour industry and good neighbourhood, and likewise to promote the moral and religious improvement of the people. That it was well adapted to educate a nation politically, and that it did so educate them, needs hardly be said. The History of England is the sufficient vindication of the wisdom of our early institutions.

I do not forget that there were abuses, and that the abuses had serious consequences. We know that in course of time some families possessed an altogether disproportionate share of land (222 h), and it is not difficult to imagine the sort of arts by which influential men might accumulate grants of bookland or lænland. It was indeed this, joined to the excessive development of private jurisdictions, which made the richer nobles too powerful, and reduced the king to isolation and impotence. It was this that caused the wretchedness of the later reigns, this that gave William his opportunity, and it was just this that his policy rectified, by reinstating the king in a position from which he might not only reign but also govern.

¹ On this subject, how much was done without the medium of money, see Freeman, *N. C.*, i. 369, on the assessment for raising a fleet in 1008. If the method was clumsier, the risk of malversation was less. A useful outline of the heads of public expenditure in the fifteenth century may be read in Sir John Fortescue's fifteenth century English in his *Governance of England*, c. 6; ed. Plummer (1885), p. 120.

But now to bring the whole argument to a point at its bearing upon our land-charters. Diverse as are the aspects which the tenures assumed, there is a uniformity of principle underlying all the varieties which restores simplicity. The land was assigned for public services. This is repeatedly declared in the grants, especially those which are made to a *gesið* or a thane, *comiti* or *ministro meo*, and these are grants of lordship, i. e. of manors. These were not merely social positions, but were offices of trust and jurisdiction, and upon them reposed the good order of the country generally. The lords of the manor presided over the administration of justice, the military organization including the roads and bridges as well as the forts, and also over the agricultural economy. They were not the agents of daily administration, but they were general surveyors. The lands booked to them for these services are the same as our manors, and the principle on which they were booked is the same principle as that on which *laens* were granted though the terms are very different.

The real state of the case is obscured by the fact that so large a proportion of our land-charters are in favour of monastic institutions. This is supposed to be something different in principle from the grants to *gesið* or thane; but it is not so. In both cases alike, the broad and general principle of the concession was public utility; the best means for ensuring legality and public security and good neighbourhood, and the general welfare moral and religious. Here it is that the leases of the bishop of Worcester, already noticed in the previous Section¹, afford a most acceptable light. These are the instruments by which the house gave to the estate a

¹ See p. xv f.

layman for a lord, and it is among these lessees that we must recognize the character of the 'biscopes þegn' (*Sax. Chron.* A 1001).

In monastic or ecclesiastical grants the terms are the same as in lay grants, the grantees have no exemptions from the burdens commonly incident to the possession of bookland. They have to fulfil their share of military service, and of public works on fortresses and bridges. The motives which led kings to make these liberal grants to the monks were not exclusively religious, or as some historians call it superstitious; they were chiefly influenced by considerations of social and political utility. The monks were for many centuries the best landlords; they took a more personal interest in the welfare of their tenants than did the average lay proprietor; they had more cultivated minds, more knowledge of agriculture and every branch of good husbandry, and they kept up a correspondence with the most civilised countries. We may be quite sure that life upon a monastic estate was more quiet and more orderly, and that the monastic tenantry presented to the observer a manifest superiority in manners and in comfort. Their military duties they discharged by forming a corps of military men, who were supported by *pro rata* contributions from all the tenants on the estate; thus making the military art a separate profession, and securing for the bulk of their population more leisure for the arts of peace¹.

¹ In this connection the first chapter of Sir W. Scott's *Monastery* will be found very good reading. The great romancer was endowed with a rare historic sense.—In *Waverley*, the Clan of Fergus Mac Ivor is the best description anywhere to be found of a comitatus in its rudimentary and less disciplined form, somewhat perhaps as it worked in Germany in the time of Tacitus. This remark was, I believe, first made by Sir H. Maine.

There had been a time in the beginnings of our Christianity when lands granted to religious houses were absolutely exempt from public burdens, and we see this roundly expressed as a fundamental principle in the first captel of the laws of Wihtred, A. D. 699. But we know that this worked badly and led to dangerous abuses, of which Bede complained in his epistle to Archbishop Ecgberht; and although the peculiar mode of tenure called *jus ecclesiasticum* does not appear to have been quite discontinued, yet the general rule in charters granted to religious houses in and after the eighth century was to subject them to the same burdens with laymen¹.

The time indeed came round again when all tenures underwent a new change, and then the original immunity was restored to the lands of the Church, which were held subject only to divine service, exactly as in the old law of Wihtred. This was the change which followed the Norman Conquest, when ecclesiastical lands were again held free of military service in *frank almoigne* as it was called, that is to say, in free alms².

After the Norman Conquest all the varieties of tenure were assimilated to lán-land. Every other kind of tenure was obliterated, and all the land of the country was made to assume the character of Loanland, whereof the king was held to represent the original owner³. The

¹ This is the meaning of the exclamation of Boniface, that in no part of the world was such servitude imposed on the church as among the English. Hallam, *Middle Ages*, chap. vii. Part i; vol. ii. p. 141 (ed. 1856).

² Some of the lands of ecclesiastical corporations to this day are ancient bookland, which has been held without a break from the original Saxon charter. See Professor Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 35.

³ Mr. Freeman (*Norman Conquest*, vol. iv. p. 25 note) was the first to point out the connection between a sentence in the Chronicle 1066

Loanland was the nearest approach made in the Saxon period to the nature of that feudal tenure, which was rapidly matured after the Norman Conquest. One of the consequences of this tenure was the general suspension for centuries of the devising of land by testamentary bequest. In Saxon times, as we have seen, this privilege attached to one form of tenure only, namely Bookland. It was a well-understood rule of Saxon law, that every species of property was stamped with its own principle of succession. This was determined by the nature of the original acquisition. The *êðel* land was hereditary according to ancient custom; it went its own way, there was no place for a Will. How the Hide land passed is not plain, but when we consider the interests of the community in the co-tillage, we cannot suppose that it could be broken up at the discretion of a testator. Most likely it attached to a house, the house of an *êðel*, and remained undivided;—or, if divided, there were limits set to the process of sub-division¹. It is very tempting to see in the transmission of the Hide the natural and proper occasion for the incidence of Borough English. Where the house rather than any particular

and syððan heora land bohtan, and an incidental notice in Domesday, ii. 360: *Hanc terram habet abbas in vadimonio pro xi. marcis auri, concessu Engelrici, quando redimebant Anglici terras suas.* If this does not necessarily carry with it any alteration in the character of the tenure, if it is only an extraordinary event which like the ordinary and periodical Relief taxes the tenant but does not disturb the tenure; yet, in practical working, it afforded the starting-point for a new assumption in the legal doctrine of tenures, and it introduced the ideal principle that all land is held of the sovereign.

¹ On this point very telling are Mr. Seebohm's data from the Middlesex Domesday, of holdings in the definite grades of hides, half-hides, virgates, and half-virgates. *English Village Community*, p. 92. Compare also p. 77; where however I do not agree with him as to 'the reason underlying.'

member of it was the unit of the community, there seems a fitness in pitching upon the youngest member to personate it, for in him generations are stretched to the longest and transfer of hands is made rarest; he is the one longest tied at home, and surest to be found when a corporate duty is to be claimed of the house; he is at once the most insignificant and the most serviceable, and his elder brothers have had their nurture before him, and have had time to move away and better themselves. So long as the word of Tacitus held good—*superest ager*, there is always more land; so long the natural right of the youngest to take the homestead and its belongings is very easy to understand, and this arrangement seems to fit well with the tenure of *éðel* and *híd* in the early times¹.

Of *læn*-land we know that it did not give the holder the right of testamentary disposal, and yet nevertheless it was as a matter of fact bequeathed by Will. The king could give permission, with the approval of his council (227 m), and we see Wills which acknowledge the necessity of the royal consent and some which even provide for the contingency of its being withheld. On p. 217 may be seen a formal permission by the king in Council (not without onerous conditions) that a

¹ On the subject of Borough English, see Elton, *Origins of English History*, c. 8. Of the various ways in which junior-right has been explained, he treats on p. 198 ff. Some have thought the custom merely perverse; such was the opinion of N. Bacon, *Laws of England*, 1739:—‘The custom was caught we know not how, and by the name may seem to have been brought in by some whimsical odd Angle that meant to cross the world.’ Sir H. Maine associated it with the prerogative of the *pater familias*; the unemancipated son being preferred in the inheritance. But when we consider the wide and various distribution of ultimogeniture as described by Mr. Elton, a doubt may rise whether any one explanation, however plausible, will avail to cover all the instances.

certain Will may stand. Here we have a sufficient explanation of the petitionary preamble which appears in many of the Wills¹. The prayer was accompanied with a valuable present, which gradually assumed the character of a payment for the continuance of the property in the family. Under the matured feudal system this was the Relevium, the relief, recovery, payment made for the retaking up of the estate. The further determination of the heir according to the rule of primogeniture for the military convenience of the lord made Wills superfluous, and they in fact ceased as instruments for the succession to land until the end of the feudal period².

The tenancy of the dominical side of the manor has been unnoticed in the above; it makes little figure in our documents, though it has filled a large space in modern legislation. The domain was farmed first by the lord himself in the home farm (IN LAND 376 m, BC609); next, by GEBÚRAS who paid him rent in labour and in produce and in money, 276 f, 376 f; and thirdly, by cottiers who cleared the wild land of the domain, and occupied the essarts: 385 b, 388 t & h, 394 m. These are the *bordarii* and *cotarii* of Domesday. They are the INWARE and ÚTWARE of 235 b. These two classes of dominical tenants are apparently the ancestors of the modern copyholders.

¹ Kemble made out of this an argument to prove the servile status of the *gesithas*; so hardly bestead was he to maintain his theory.

² 'Complete freedom of dealing with land by Will was a result of the abolition of military tenures, an event which may be taken as marking the full close of the mediæval stage of the law. . . . The Act of the first Parliament of Charles II for abolishing the military tenures and their incidents was passed in 1660.' Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 124 f.

III

THE subject of this Third Section is the two languages which are employed in these documents, namely, the Latin and the English, in both of which the variations of form are numerous and interesting.

1. *Of the Latin in these documents.* The transactions which these writings purport to record are spread over a range of time from the seventh century to the eleventh, and the genuine originals are comprehended within that limit. But, inasmuch as they have been the subject of transcription, revision, reconstruction, and the most varied manipulation, down to the sixteenth century, the result is that we have here to deal in one part or another of our field with variations of language ranging over the nine centuries from the seventh to the sixteenth.

At first the deeds were wholly in Latin, or with an occasional word in English, then the languages were sometimes mixed, 87 m; especially in the description of the bounds, 142 m; and at length the bounds were expressed wholly in English.

In the seventh and eighth centuries the Latin is in itself a distinct feature of interest. It is so rude as to suggest a doubt whether the school-Latin of the scribe did not retain some mixture of the vernacular Latin of the Roman province¹. Gradually it becomes more

¹ H. C. Coote, *Romans of Britain*, p. 465, considered that we have in the Latin of the earlier documents the native forms of current or traditional Latin which from the Roman period long continued to survive in this island. Especially he cited the expression 'trinoda necessitas,' as a form of words that does not exist either in Gaul or Spain, though the burdens to which it refers were as usual in those countries as in Britain, and he therefore thought that it was a phrase

grammatical and literary; in the tenth century it is rhetorical and turgid; in the secondary period when imitation has set in, we get the earlier varieties curiously alternating, now strong grandiloquent Latin, now feeble and barbarous;—the most curious of all is where the good Latin scholar of the thirteenth century sets himself to make a deed of the eighth, and accordingly tries to be barbarous, but some subtle bit of Latin culture (*e.g.*, a nice use of the subjunctive) slips into his fabrication, he little suspecting what a tale it will tell some future day. It will be convenient to follow the order of time, and notice first the Latin of the earliest documents.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this ‘*infima Latinitas*’ were a thing to be scorned as destitute of interest. On the contrary, it is rich in relations which are interesting and curious in a high degree.

(1) First among these points of interest must be accounted any ray of light they may seem to afford as to the relics of current Roman speech in this island after the date of the English Conquest.

(2) Its peculiarities sometimes illustrate the disturbances which have happened in the transmission of Latin classics, and which have tended to introduce some of their various readings.

(3) Sometimes we catch glimpses of the history of forms or significations of words which characterize the early stages of the modern Romanesque languages. The same may be said as to transitions of idiom or of Syntax.

(4) It is not uninteresting to observe sometimes that which had been invented by the Romans of Britain and inherited by the Saxons.

the Latin catches the influence of the living English of its time.

By attention to these points we shall see how very unsatisfactory it is to blend all the Latin writings of the Dark and Middle Ages under the one indiscriminate designation of 'Monastic Latin.' The Latin we have to consider is not 'monastic' until we come to the later stages of its career.

ORTHOGRAPHY. The most conspicuous divergencies from the received orthography are those which concern the labial series P, B, F, V.

1. B for V; *impleberint* (impleverint) 35 m; *silba* (silva) 101 h; *exarrabi* (exaravi) 121 l; *conbertere* (convertere) 124 l; *bicissitudo* (vicissitudo) 126 t; *vibentium* (viventium) 137 b; *cibitate* (civitate) 138 h; *cabeata* (caveata) 186 t; *octabo* (octavo) 284 m; *debotissimo* (devotissimo) 288 t; *bica* (vica = vico) 288 h.

In verbs of the first and second conjugations this change tends to confuse the tenses, as the difference of B or V is often the whole difference of form between a Preterite and a Future verb. The context generally determines the tense, *e.g. memorabimus* (memoravimus) 9 t, and I am not aware of an instance in which it has been the cause of ambiguity in these documents, as it has been in classical authors.

2. U (V) for B: these are fewer, *siui* (sibi) 93 h; *liuenti* (libenti) 126 t; *liuerabo* (liberabo) 126 h; *liuertas* (libertas) 126 l. In the Vespasian Psalter the future *-abit* is written *-avit* (Sweet, *Oldest English Texts*, p. 185). This mixture of B and V has been a source of various readings in the texts of the classics, and of disputed meaning; thus Juvenal *Sat.* iii. 168, *negavit* and *negabit*; ix. 80, *servabit* and *servavit*.

3. B also stands for P; *blebi* (plebi) 1981; *obtimates* (optimates) 2951; and vice versâ P for B; *puplica* (publica) 132 h, but this is rare and perhaps derivable from archaic Latin; *apsit* (absit) BC296 is affectation.

4. F for V; as *æfum* (ævum) 100 b.

A few other substitutions, though of less importance, may be added:

K for C; *karorum* (carorum) 100 m.

T for D; *set* (sed) often; *aliut* (aliud) 1241; and D for T; *deliquid* (deliquit) 293 m; *velud* (velut) 300 m; *inquit* (inquit), 322 h.

Under this head it only remains to notice the abnormal presence or absence of a G or an H. Abnormal absence of G: *eliens* (eligens) 169 b; *aio* (hagio) 312 b. These instances happen between vowels, and they seem due to the national pronunciation which gave little consonantal value to *g* in such a situation, as witnessed by the frequency of such orthographical duplicates as LUFIGE, LUFIE, I love. Abnormal presence of G by substitution for I; *juris meg* (mei) BC370.

Abnormal presence of H at the beginning of a word or of a syllable; *hei* (ei) 124 t, 133 m; *hubi* (ubi) 133 m; *histius* (istius) 152 b; *honeris* (oneris) 196 h; *hoboedientia* (obedientia) 1331;—*coherceret* (coerceret) 88 h; *saxhonica* (saxonica) 134 h;—especially curious those before *s*; *hsabaoth* (Sabaoth) 133 h; *hsi* (si) 134 r; *hsatis* (satis) 134 l.

Abnormal absence of H: *is* (his) 100 b; *ostes* (hostes) 101 t; *auendum* (habendum) 124 h; *abuerat* (habuerat) 126 h; *abet* (habet) 126 m.

FLEXION. The reader must not be very dependent upon the grammatical accidence of the Latin, but must catch the sense over the heads of words that do not

always display the approved tokens of concord in Gender, Number, and Case. For example, 121 m, *Si quis autem huius*, &c. A few particulars may be added in detail :—

as to Gender : *in ipsa antememorato die* 8 b ; *ad imaginem suum* 175 b ; *prisco relatione* 176 t ; other examples on 101 f. In documents purporting to be by Offa ; *nobile thesaurum* 396 h ; *tale thesaurum* 398 m.

as to Number : *ab omni gravitatibus* 100 b.

as to Case : *hos omnes consenserunt* 132 b.

There are some Case-endings to be noted ; e. g. *vires* (viri) 48 h ; but the most peculiar is an ablative singular in *-ae*, generally of the first Declension, but not always : *seriae* (serie) ; *ignorantiae avaritiaeve* 61 l ; *cum ignorantiae et insipientiae* 62 t ; *canitiae* (canitie) 316 l. A singular instance is *servitu* (a cunto sit immunis servitu) 194 m.

These examples will suffice to show that the reader of the earlier documents must pass lightly over the flexional terminations, although the confusion here is far less than that which is seen in the Merovingian writings, and especially in the formulae of Marculfus. In fact, we find ourselves at the great turning-point in the history of the Latin language, between the ancient and the modern, between the vernacular and the scholastic. Flexion being no longer understood, and being written only by dint of blind traditional habit, the principle of coherence is transferred to the collocation ; and the only way to read such Latin is to shut one's eyes to the grammar of flexion, looking only at the stems of the words and reading it as if it were a modern language. On the one hand, flexion had fallen away from the living parlance, or if retained it had no syntactic value ; on the

other hand, elementary education was in decay (of this fact Gregory of Tours is the witness and the example), perhaps less so in Britain than in Gaul;—when accident is recalled to Latin composition, it is due to the scholastic revival, the Renaissance of the seventh and eighth centuries, of which the seat was at first Anglia, and then Frankland.

In this connection it will be interesting to trace a few indications of the affinity of our specimens to that colloquial vernacular Latin which generated the Modern Romanesque languages. Both in the signification and in the symbolism of words, as well as in one conspicuous verbal flexion, we may see the modern usage anticipated in the old literary speech, or what represented it.

As to Signification: *parens* relative 13 b; *causa* thing, affair 48 h; *pietas* mercy, 'pity,' 10 l.

As to Symbolism: *illud monasterium* 111 b, has little of the demonstrative pronoun about it, and is nearly if not quite equivalent to 'the monastery;' so also *illa congregatio* 118 l. This is already a Definite Article.

Perhaps this will be the right place for a peculiar use of the Conjunction *quatinus*=in order that, 176 t, 406 m; and see *sive, seu* in the Glossary.

Of peculiar interest is the pluperfect subjunctive, when put where classic Latinity used the imperfect or perfect subjunctive. Thus *curavi ut facilius potuissent* (possent) 83 h; *si quis scire desiderat quare hanc donam dedissem* (dederim) 101 m; *rogaverunt dominum abbatem ut dedisset* (daret) 406 l. The interest of such examples is enhanced by the fact that this pluperfect subjunctive was the selected one of several forms of preterital subjunctive which survived through the transition and was continued in the younger vernaculars; thus in the verb

esse, the French subjunctive of the past tense is not from *esset* or *fuertit*, but from *fuisset*, i. e. *fût* ¹.

In matter of Syntax our early period is characterized by an Accusative Absolute: *manentem hanc donationis chartulam in sua nihilominus firmitate* 8 l, 14 h, 33 m.

To the early period belongs also a tendency to introduce poetic cadences: *super ethera regnans in sedibus altis ima et alta omnia sua dicione gubernans* 133 h; or heroic collocations: *inlesus atque vitalis spiritus in corruptibili carne inhereat* 176 t; to which we may add the elaborate rhyming colophon, 283 l.

Yet, mingled with all this antique or rustic oddity, we see the little beginnings and crude efforts of the Renaissance which reaches not to maturity, nor covers the whole composition, until late in the tenth century, and hardly even then. Among such I suppose we must reckon those prepositional compounds in which the prefix is studiously reclaimed (Tacitus-like) from the obscurity of assimilation; *conruens* (corruens) 175 b; *inriguis* (irriguis) 176 m, 181 m; *immunem* (immunem) 209 l.

With the progress of the Latin revival is mixed also an ambition of Greek, and we witness some rather grotesque affectations in the strain after erudition:—thus *fastidiosam melancoliæ nausiam abominando . . . peripsema quisquiliarum abjiciens* 169 b; *cosmi sother* 189 l; *universis sophiæ studium intento mentis conamine sedulo rimantibus* 209 h.

Here we fix the beginning of that period in which the Latin may with propriety be called ‘monastic.’ The Latin of the time before the tenth century and

¹ Cornwall Lewis, *Romance Languages*, pp. 188, 191.

even much within that century is to be distinguished from monastic Latin; it may perhaps be rightly styled 'ecclesiastical,' but not 'monastic.' The latter term is fully applicable only to the age which comes after this.

THE SECONDARY LATIN. The Latin of the Secondary documents so far as it differs from that of the primary, is a result of tampering with the old deeds, in the way either of improvement, alteration, or pure fabrication.

Fabrication does not always condescend to imitation of diction; but when it does, it mostly exposes itself by its excess. Of the two forms of early Latin delineated above, it sometimes chooses the magniloquent strain of the tenth century, and sometimes the faltering Latinity of the more primitive specimens. In both varieties we are able to trace a distinction between the real and the counterfeit. There is, on the one hand, the elaborate style which is natural to a period of reviving scholarship, displaying a simple honest pride in the new-found magniloquence; and then there is, on the other side, an insatiable accumulation of pretentious words by the fabricator who, though he is stimulated by a tenth century pattern and thinks to imitate it, yet produces quite another effect.

And equally when the fabricator tries to imitate the rude Latin of the earlier documents, his proceeding is for the most part very transparent. There is no circumstance more suspicious than when archaism or barbarism is overdone, as p. 288, *debotissimo . . . linera . . . serbitia . . . is testibus . . . carrabas linguorum*; and then *bica*, not found elsewhere. Other examples of affected bad Latin are K 1064; BC296, which contains the abnormal variation *terra juris nostri*; BC536, *si quis autem obserbare boluerit serbetur . . . serbet*, &c.

On this ground such an incongruous phrase as *condemnaturum fore* 407 m, might suggest suspicion, but in that place it seems probable that it is an honest blunder.

Sometimes the Latin is expressed with an English syntax, as: *cum his testibus qui eorum nomina infra scripta liquesunt* 62 h; *sexaginta solidorum argenti* 315 l; *alicuius personis homo* (where *personis* stands for a genitive case, and the original pattern is *æniges hádes man*) 132 m, 314 h; a new turn is given to the phrase, 318 t; and to these we may add the familiar benedictory phrase, *habeat et bene utatur* 319 m; *feliciterque in diebus eorum perfruendum* 132 m. Cf. Beow. 1045, 2812.

2. *Of the English in these documents.*

The general rule is that the conveying portion is in Latin, while the description of the boundaries is in English. But with the progress of time there is an increase in the proportion of Saxon to Latin. The oldest deeds are indeed all in Latin, or have just a name and perhaps two or three peculiar words in English; towards the end of the period we get entire deeds in English. And, as to the form of the native language, if we confine ourselves to genuine originals, or to transcripts made within the Saxon period, we find two chief types of the old vernacular English. These are the Kentish and the West Saxon. The early Mercian specimens are in Kentish, as being the standard dialect of the time. We find nothing that can be called Northumbrian. Almost all the transactions belong to the south, and rarely have any relation to land north of the Humber. There is indeed K25, in which Ecgfrid of Northumbria endows Cuthberht and his successors with Crayke and Carlisle; but this piece is an ill-disguised adaptation of a paragraph in

Beda H. E. IV. 28, with the help of some other authority which is reflected in Simeon of Durham. i. 9.

The northern archives were exposed to two destructive epochs, first, the Danish ravages of the ninth century, and then the harrying of the North by William in the eleventh. The only relics, or rather traces, that have yet been recovered, of northern diplomacy, must be sought in that low stage of degeneracy which is represented by our Group XV.

On page 102 and following pages may be seen three writings in the Kentish dialect, the first of which is furnished with a translation. I here add a translation of the sanction which is appended to the third, 1061:—

‘I, Luba, the humble handmaid of God, appoint and establish these foresaid benefactions and alms from my heritable land at Mundlingham to the brethren at Christ Church; and I entreat, and in the name of the living God I command, the man who may have this land and this inheritance at Mundlingham, that he continue these benefactions to the world’s end. The man who will keep and discharge this that I have commanded in this writing, to him be given and kept the heavenly blessing; he who hinders or neglects it, to him be given and kept the punishment of hell, unless he will repent with full amends to God and to men. Fare ye well.’

We may recognize traces of Kentish as late as A.D. 934 (171 f), in the *io* and *léh* for *léah*.

The West Saxon prose falls into two periods, represented by the names of Alfred and Ælfric. The Alfredian prose is the natural link between the old Epic language and the most mature development that prose attained before the abrupt termination of its growth by the

Norman Conquest A few characteristics of the Alfredian stage of English will be useful here. The later and better known language is assumed to be most convenient as a standard of comparison.

1. In Case-endings *a* for *e*, as, *minas lafordas* 240 l; *mid aða* (áðe) 164 h.

2. In the termination of the Plural Preterite *-an* for *-on*, as, *we ridan . . . we gehyrdan . . . we cwædan* 164 t; (hie) *forgeafan* 164 b.

3. Adjective or Participle in concord with Noun Feminine, ends in *-u*: *hwonne bið engu spæc geendedu gif* = when is any cause ended if &c., 164 h. The same form characterizes the Neuter Plural; *manegu yrfe geflitu*, many dispute about succession 145 m.

4. The combination *sð* for *st*, as, *wesðan* 188 m; *wesðe-weard* 188 b.

5. The peculiar construction whereby a dual Pronoun of the First Person is joined with a Proper Name to express 'I and N,' or 'mine and N's'; as, *healf uncer Brentinges* = half mine and Brenting's, 179 m; 144 mN.

6. There is one more peculiarity which I cannot omit. This is an old construction in which verbs of deprivation take a double government, namely the Dative of the person deprived and the genitive to express the privation; a construction made famous by Beowulf 5, and occurring in prose literature, so far as my observation goes, only in Alfred's translations. This construction is to be seen below, 212 h; *ofteah Ælfrice his breðer landes and áhta* = he deprived Ælfric his brother of land and possessions.

These details are not only of general philological interest; they have a practical value in documentary criticism, especially in cases where we have to do with

later transcripts, purporting to represent documents of the Alfredian age. There is one particular document of pre-eminent interest, to which this applies. Alfred's Will, 144 ff, is not extant in the original nor in a copy of his day; we must allow that there is a wide interval between the original and our oldest extant copy. It is indeed a writing of such pith and force, that its very presence is evidential, and no ultimate doubt could overshadow its genuineness, even if the copy had suffered in transmission more than it has. But nevertheless, in a document of such high interest we must welcome every subsidiary proof which tends to make our confidence complete. Hardly anything can be more perfectly convincing than the traces of Alfredian English which cling to it, being of such a kind as either would not provoke imitation, or, if imitated, would surely betray the imitator.

In our copy the later orthography mostly prevails, the orthography of the copyer's time, as *forgeafon* 144 m, *gedældon* 144 l, *gecwædon* 145 t, *begeaton* 145 h, *hygerehton* 145 l; *we hæfdon* 148 m; mixed however with an occasional relic of the elder spelling, as, (we) *oðfæstan* 144 m, *hy mihtan* 145 l. But then there is *wyt Æðered*, I and Æthelred 144 m; *manegu yrfe geflitu*, many litigations about succession 145 m; and if we needed evidence that the piece was no artifice of a later time, these alone would go far to assure us.

We may observe in these documents a certain conservatism of phraseology by which antique expressions are found later than in the general page of literature. It would be easy to explain this as an instance of the affinity of law for old and quaint diction; in other words, as the natural conservatism of a professional order

of men. But it may be due to a different and indeed an opposite cause. It may be that the very absence of professional influence, of everything that can be called routine, would favour this vitality of old words and phrases. Some of the examples of Alfredian English given above are collected from documents many years later than the time of Alfred. Occasionally they appear in the midst of good English of the ripest præ-Norman development. This is part and parcel of the native character of these writings. This occasional archaism is pure simplicity and rusticity; it is a proof that although a new style had sprung up since the fresh revival of Latin studies, yet the conversation and correspondence of the country still retained much of the complexion of an earlier stage. And these writings have this peculiarity, that they are un-bookish, that they are full of the tone of conversation or free correspondence, in short, quite easy and unconstrained. In particular the Wills have a domestic homely simplicity and sincerity which is cheering and refreshing. There is nothing formal in them, but such as one patriarchal friend might write to another describing how he intended to dispose of his goods, and using the living words that came to hand. Examples 215 ff.

In the documents which have been transcribed, or in whatever sense re-written, or even originally composed, after the Norman Conquest, there is found a great variety of sorts of Anglo-Saxon, we might almost say a grotesque variety.

The first general movement which draws our attention is the formation of Chartularies or Registers. These were books into which the separate muniments of a religious house were transcribed and so collected together.

Of these collections the earliest now extant, and possibly the earliest that ever was made, is the Worcester Chartulary, written in the generation of the Norman Conquest, from which specimens are taken to form our Group II of Secondary documents.

With this we may class a book which was put together in the following generation, the Rochester Chartulary, which forms the subject of Group IV. It was compiled under Ernulf, bishop of Rochester, 1115-1125. The general character of these early Chartularies is honest transcription, and they are the best of their kind.

Of the stimulus given to the art of fabrication by the changed conditions of life after the Norman Conquest, Group III affords a curious example.

The twelfth century offers some remarkable features. Of the documents which were copied or compiled during this century, we observe two kinds. In the first sort the English is left free to its natural change in the process of deflexionization; and it is with such specimens that Group V is occupied. Here we come upon the overlapping of English and Latin; Latin texts, as most affected by Norman lawyers, seem to engross attention; old writings now appear in duplicate, English and Latin, and it is not always easy to say which of the two is the original, or whether both alike are products of scholastic ingenuity. The twelfth century was in our documentary history a bilingual age, an age of Latin and English ¹.

¹ When the old native language fell into contempt, Latin translations were made of English deeds, and then the originals would sometimes be neglected and left to perish. The following is from *Chronicon Abbatiae Ramseyensis*, edited by the Rev. W. D. Macray in the Rolls

Priority of attention to Latin, with a growing neglect of the mother tongue, was the prevailing tendency in the first half of the twelfth century; but then came a reaction, perhaps only partial and local, of which our best specimens are in a book from Winchester. This movement is the subject of Group VI.

Here we see that the studious reviser and compiler of the old native muniments has become awake to the significance and characterizing value of the ancient grammar, and he has become a student of Old English composition, which he pursues as diligently as ever he strove to compose sentences in Latin. Consequently we observe all the tokens of a Renaissance of the Mother tongue. Just that mixture of crudity and scrappy splendour which characterizes the Latin composition of the tyro is here displayed in vernacular efforts. This school has not indeed abandoned the study of Latin documents, but their first attention is engaged by the English. It may perhaps be that they seek not so much to be intelligible as to be imposing;—but quite apart from the desire to produce an effect upon the inspector, the study has manifestly engendered a real taste for the royal style of the old language and a sincere passion to master the charm of it. Moved though we sometimes are to smile at the

Series, 1886. The unknown author speaks much of his labours of translation:—*donaria ... universa fere Anglice scripta invenimus, inventa in Latinum idioma transferri curavimus*, p. 65;—*litteris Anglicis quas nos in Latinum transtulimus*, p. 111;—*alia dona in figuris Anglicis neglecta remanserunt*, p. 112;—*quam de Anglico convertimus in Latinum*, p. 151;—*de Anglico in Latinum ad posterorum notitiam curavimus transmutare*, p. 161;—*universis itaque cartis quae in archivis nostris Anglica barbarie exarata invenimus, non sine difficultate et tædio in Latinas apices transmutatis*, p. 176. For these references I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Macray.

imagined strength and learned security of this school, there is nevertheless an æsthetic grasp and a conscious magnificence about it which compels admiration. But this recondite scholarship brings with it the ability and the temptation of imposture, and we see on p. 349 a bold and would be cunning fabrication, of which Kemble said—‘it bears marks of forgery in every line, and seems to have been made up out of some history of Æthelwulf’s sojourn in Rome.’ Saxons ii. 487.

The reader who has taken the trouble to acquire an exact grammatical knowledge of the old mother tongue, will find a curious interest in the genuine early forms that here and there peep out through the scholastic text, proving that the elaborator had really originals before him. The Dative case in *-a* for example, *æfter þære læna* 353 t.

A good bilingual example is that on pp. 355–360, which, like most of Group VI, is from the Codex Wintoniensis. Another is K 1053 from the same book. This Chartulary is our chief monument of the products of this Revival, but it must not be supposed that the proof of such a revival rests upon the sole evidence of a single book. The same influence is seen, at least so far as orthography is concerned, in a Harley Charter, p. 364 ff; and for another example of the same school contributed by another manuscript, I would instance K715, a fine specimen of an artificial bilingual writing from the manuscript Cotton Claudius A. III.

In the next two Groups, VII and VIII, the standard of the old language is kept up and bears marks of Renaissance;—and this brings us to the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. After passing two Latin Groups, when we next touch

the mother tongue, it has gone far in degeneracy. Group XI and the following groups exhibit this decadence in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries under varying aspects.

It will be readily perceived that a great character of these texts is their diversity, and the variety of materials they offer for increased knowledge of English. Some words not heretofore recognised will be found in the Glossary; particularly I would mention *ród* a clearing in the forest, related to the Dutch *roding* stubbing; see Weigand vv. Rod, Roden, Reuten. Here we have the source of our peculiarly English word for highway *road*, a word which awaited explanation. Besides this new and hitherto unnoticed noun, we find also the transitival verb therefrom, viz. *rédi* to clear ground¹. Another word not previously understood, is *lacu* a running stream, the source of the west country *lake* in the same sense, and of our local terminations in *-lake*, as in *Shiplake*.

Some of the obscurer words suggest interesting queries. Thus, is *snoc* the older form of our *nook*?

¹ The verb to *reed* for to clear out a stable, is still current in Devonshire. They also talk of *reeding out* a dreng (drain). In an Ordinance of the Commission of Sewers for the Fens (A.D. 1616) it is ordered that the Old Ea "shall be roaded and cleansed to the old bottome and antient breadth." Wells' *History of the Bedford Level*, ii. 45. I now understand this 'roaded,' which I did not before. Upon this Mr. Plummer writes: 'To me as a Northerner the word "to red" (so we pronounce it) is perfectly familiar:—"Shall I red up the hearth? Shall I red up the room?" Where a Southerner would say "do up" or "clean up."—It has been argued that the Saxons were not road-makers, on the ground that they took the Roman name for a road, *street*. But so far as language affords evidence, they *were* road-makers, because they enriched the family tongue with a new word thereanent, namely, *road* itself; not found in German, which has only the Roman *street* (Strasse) and the native *way* (weg).

Here I had intended to collect the relics of the British dialects which are sprinkled in parts of these texts, but by the length to which this Introduction has already run, I am deterred from opening a new theme.

To assist the student in reading the abbreviated words I here reprint Kemble's list of contractions :

oz . . .	orum.
b: . . .	bus.
t̃ . . .	uel.
7 . . .	and, et.
lf . . .	autem.
u° . . .	uero.
ṗ . . .	per, prae, pro.
p . . .	per.
ṑ . . .	pro.
t̃ . . .	ter.
.i. . .	id est.
+ . . .	est.
q. q. . .	qui, quæ, quod.
o . . .	con.
o s̃ 7 suḃ . . .	consensi et subscripsi.
o sen s̃ 7 suḃ . . .	consensi et subscripsi.
dm. di. do. . .	deum, dei, deo.
dñs. dño. etc. . .	dominus, domino, etc.
ã. ã. . .	am. um.
př. přs. p̃br. . .	presbyter. (princeps).
přin . . .	princeps.
diač. . .	diaconus.
sḃ diač . . .	subdiaconus.
arč diač . . .	archidiaconus.
eṑs. eṑi. episč . . .	episcopus.
arč episč. . .	archiepiscopus.

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PART I.

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS.

- I. GENUINE RECORDS DATED.
- II. GENUINE RECORDS UNDATED.

I. GENUINE RECORDS DATED.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

Textus Roffensis 119.

28 April, 604.

Kemble 1.

Æthilberht

king; his Donation to the church at Rochester. Mr. Kemble saw no reason to doubt its authenticity. The register in which it stands was made by Bp. Ernulf and has a high character among registers; but we can hardly expect a twelfth-century copy to preserve a deed of the seventh with absolute fidelity. Of this very copy, however, Hickes spoke in the highest terms:—‘Extant verò [chartae] quae VII seculo inito et deinceps confectae erant, vetustissimae. Scilicet charta Æthelberti I regis Cantwarorum, omnium antiquissima; cujus apographum extat in *Textus Roffensis* folio 119 a; . . . quae omnimodam veritatis speciem prae se fert.’ *Diss. Ep.* p. 79.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum domino nostro Iesu Christo saluatore! Mense Aprilio, sub die IIII kl. Maias, indictione VII, Ego Aethilberhtus rex filio meo Eadbaldo admonitionem catholicae fidei optabilem. Nobis est aptum semper inquirere qualiter per loca sanctorum, pro animae remedio uel stabilitate salutis nostrae, aliquid de portione terrae nostrae in subsidiis seruorum dei, deuotissima uoluntate, debeamus offerre. Ideoque tibi sancte Andrea, tuaeque ecclesiae quae est constituta in ciuitate Hrofibreui, ubi praeesse uidetur Iustus episcopus, trado aliquantulum telluris mei. Hic est terminus mei doni: fram sūðgeate west,

andlanges wealles, oð norðlanan tó strâte; 7 swá eást fram strâte oð doddinhyrnan, ongean brádgeat. Siquis uero augere uoluerit hanc ipsam donacionem, augeat illi dominus dies bonos. Et si praesumpserit minuire aut contradicere, in conspectu dei sit damnatus et sanctorum eius, hic et in aeterna saecula, nisi emendauerit ante eius transitum quod inique gessit contra christianitatem nostram. Hoc, cum consilio Laurencii episcopi et omnium principum meorum, signo sanctae crucis confirmaui, eosque iussi ut mecum idem facerent. Amen.

Addit. Chart. 19, 788.

A.D. 674?

B. iv. 1.

Wulfhere

king of the Mercians, conveys to Berhferth a relative 5 Manentes in perpetuity, at Dilingtun. He had received for the land thirty mancuses of pure gold. The date DCXXIII being inapplicable, I have adopted Mr. Bond's correction, which by supplying one letter makes DCLXXIII the last year but one of Wulfhere's reign.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum Domino Deo uiuo et uero sine fine ullo in aeternum, cuncta tempora labentis seculi in uelocitate deficiunt adque ad instar umbre meridiano tranando decidant, et cotidie uolendo nolendoque de hoc seculo labimur. Ideo magnopere cogitandum est ut cum caducis et temporalibus rebus aeterna premia comparare ualeamus in coelis; memor illius exempli de quo Dominus dixit: Sicut aqua extinguit ignem ita elemosina extinguit peccatum. Ob quam causam ego Wulfhere rex Mercientium gentis pro amore omnipotentis Dei et illius fidelis ministri beati Petri

apostoli, et quia in euangelio dictum est Dilige proximum tuum tamquam te ipsum, et reliqua: ideo cum consensu et licentia amicorum meorum et optimatum meorum dabo Berhferðe propinquus meus aliquam partem agri in hereditatem perpetuam, id est .v. manentes, ubi ruricoli nominantur Dilingtun, cum campis et siluis et omnibus utensilibus rebus ad isto agro pertinente; aeternaliter ac perseuerabiliter possideat abendi vel dandi cuicumque eligere uoluerit. Hoc agrum liberatum est cum xxx mancusi cocti auri, et semper liber permaneat omnibus habentibus, ab omnibus duris secularibus notis et ignotis, praeter arcem atque pontem ac uulgare militiam. Si quis uero quod non obtamus [hoc in aliquo] frangere uel minuere temptauerit. sciat se anathematatum ab omnipotenti orum nisi hic cum satisfactione digne Deo et hominibus emenda[verit] [ha]ne meam donationem signo crucis $\overline{\text{XPI}}$ perscribere iussi ege suisque p̃tipientibus perscripsi. ✠ Wita ep̃. ✠ Totta ep̃. ✠ Ofa princeps. ✠ Eadbriht princeps. ✠ Tepra priñ. ✠ Cynred priñ. ✠ Eadbald miñ ✠ Hearnbriht miñ ✠ Eada ✠ Eoppa ✠ Ofa ✠ Acta est autem haec donat' añ ab incarnat' Dñi . DCXXIII.

Haec sunt confinia istius ruris:—aerest andlong diling broces þ hi . . . n . . . to leofnes . . . þ be suðan þā broce xxx acera þ eft to þā broce andlong broces þ on andlong broces to þam ealdan stræte up andlong straete be halh þ west on þone feld up rihte wið þrim gemaerum andlong heges to ald lthe rifflan . be fif acerum in ða lacu andlong þaere lace norþmestan fennes in brocces bróc . þ eft in dili[ng broc]

Endorsed in a hand of the 10th cent. 'dillingtun.' B.

C. C. C. Camb. cxi. 59.
K 12.

6 Nov. 676.

Osric

king of the Hwiccas, gives land beside Bath for a monastery of nuns. The place had been distinguished as a seat of heathen idolatry, and therefore the more to be selected for a Christian foundation. Osric had been converted by Otfor (Beda iv. 23), and had founded the See of Worcester.

This document is only preserved in a Register book; but Mr. Kemble passed it without challenge. Mr. Thorpe (Dipl. p. xx) spoke of it as a charter 'the genuineness of which there appears no reason to question'; and as perhaps the earliest undeniable instance of reckoning by the year Anno Domini. The deed of Wulfhere (above) was unknown to Mr. Thorpe.

De . c . Hidis qui adiacent ciuitati Bathae.

✠ REGNANTE ac gubernante regimonia regni Osrici regis, anno recapitulationis Dionisii, id est ab Incarnatione domini nostri Iesu Christi, sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto, indictione quarta, mense Nouembrio, VIII^o. idus nouembris. Cum nobis euangelica et apostolica dogmata post baptismi sacramentum, deo suffragante, fuissent delata, et omnia simulachrorum figmenta ridiculosa funditus diruta, tum primitus ad augmentum catholice et orthodoxe fidei pontificalem dumtaxat cathedram erigentes, iuxta sinodalia decreta construere censuimus. At uero nunc cum gratia superna longe lateque profusius enitesceret, cœnobialia etiam loca sparsim uirorum sparsimque uirginum deo famulantium, erigenda statuimus, ut ubi truculentus et nefandus prius draco errorum deceptionibus seruiebat, Nunc uersa uice ecclesiasticus ordo in clero conuersantium domino patro-

cinante gaudens tripudiet: Quamobrem ego supradictus Osricus rex, pro remedio animę meę et indulgentia piaculorum meorum, hoc priuilegium impendere ad laudem nominis domini nostri decreueram: Id est Bertanę abbatisę, quę pro christiana deuotione et pro spe eterne beatitudinis dei famulam se profitetur, Centum manentes, qui adiacent ciuitati quę uocatur Hat Bathu,¹ tribuens ad construendum monasterium sanctarum uirginum. Igitur subnixis precibus imploro, ut nullus, post obitum meum, de ea cespitis conditione tollere uel auferre quippiam, contra canonicę auctoritatis interdictum, pertinaciter p'sumat. Si quis uero, quod absit, succedentium episcoporum seu regum contra hanc nostre diffinitionis cartulam, propria temeritate, p'sumere temptauerit, sit sequestratus a communione corporis domini nostri Iesu Christi, et a consortio omnium sanctorum in eum priuatus.

Signum manus Osrici regis, qui hanc cartam donationis fieri rogauit. ✠ Ego Æðelredus rex consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Theodorus, gratia dei archiepiscopus, testis subscripsi. ✠ Ego Leutherius, acsi indignus, episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Wilfridus episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Hedda episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Ergnualdus episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Saxuulfus episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Signum Baldredi. Osuualdi. Gadfridi. Æðelmodi.

*** 'But the charter is questionable as to the indiction, and is signed by both Leutherius and Hedda, successive bishops of the West Saxons. If it is genuine, it only shews that the arrangements may have occupied some years.' H & S. iii. 129.

¹ It is not necessary to suppose that this form of the name of Bath is as old as A.D. 676.

Cott. Aug. ii. 2.

May, 679.

K 16. B. i. 1.

Hloðhari

king of Cantware, grants to Bercuald, abbot, land in Thanet, and in Sturry. Has Sturry Court, the remains of which are near Sturry church, had any historical connection with this property? The diction is an illiterate Latin; not as if learnt by grammar and at school. Besides internal evidence, the originality of the document is attested by the uncial and doubtless contemporary penmanship. A rigorous criticism might consider this as the earliest of our genuine charters. But at this rate we should have to give up all the charters of the Seventh century, except this and one other. For there are but two of them that are absolute Originals.

✠ IN ñ đ nostri saluatoris ihu xpi . ego hlotharius rex cantuariorum pro remedium animae meae dono terram . in tenid . quę appellatur uestan ae tibi bercuald . tuoque monasterio cum omnib: ad se pertinentibus campis pascuis meriscis siluis modicis fonnis piscaris omnibus ut dictum est ad eandem terram pertinentia . sicuti nunc usq: possessa est . iuxta notissimos terminos a me demonstratus et proacuratoribus meis . eodem modo tibi tuoque monasterio conferimus . teneas possideas tu . posterique tui in perpetuum defendant a nullo contradicitur . cum consensu archiepiscopi theodori et ędrico . filium fratris mei nec non et omnium principum . sicuti tibi donata est ita tene et posteri tui :—quisquis contra hanc donationē uenire temptauerit sit ab omni xpianitata separatus et a corpore et sanguini dñi nostri ihu xpi suspensus . manentem hanc donationis chartulam in sua nihilominus firmitate et pro confirmatione eius manu propria signum sçe crucis expraessi et testes ut subscriberent rogavi . actum in ciuitate recuulf . in mense maio in đ septima : In ipsa antememorato die adiunxi aliam terram in sturia iuxta notissimos terminos a me demonstratus et pro-

acuratoribus meis cum campis et siluis et pratis sicuti ante memorabimus supradictam terram. ita ista sit a me donata eodem modo cum omnibus ad se pertinentia in potestate abb' sit. in perpetuum. a me donata. a nullo contradicetur quod absit. neque a me neque a parentibus meis neque ab aliis. si aliquis aliter fecerit a dō se damnatum sciat. et in die iudicii rationem reddet dō in anima sua :—

✠ signum manus hlothari regis donatoris.

✠ signum manus gumbercti.

✠ signum manus gēbredi.

✠ signum manus osfridi.

✠ signum manus irminredi.

✠ signum manus aedilmaeri.

✠ signum manus hagani.

✠ signum manus aeldredi.

✠ signum manus aldhodi.

✠ signum manus gudhardi.

✠ signum manus bernhardi.

✠ signum manus uelhisci.

. In Beda v. 8 we read that Berctuald who was Abbot of Reculver succeeded Theodorus as Abp. Cant. in 693; and Smith identifies him with the Bercuald of this deed.

Bodl. Wood. i. 149 (collated).

6 July, 680.

K 19.

Headdi

bishop of Winchester, grants land to Hengils abbot of Glastonbury. Kemble admits this charter to be substantially genuine, notwithstanding an error of the indiction, which is not of much account in a modern copy. Haddan and Stubbs regard this as the new or Saxon foundation of the abbey of Glastonbury, the territory of which had recently been taken

from the Britons. The first name in the roll of Glastonbury abbots was Hengils or Hemgils. H&S. iii. 164.

REGNANTE ac gubernante nos domino nostro Iesu Christo! mense Iulio, pridie nonas, Indictione quinta, anno incarnationis eiusdem DCLXXX. Nichil intulimus in hunc mundum, uerum nec auferre possumus; ideo terrenis celestia et caducis eterna comparanda sunt. Qua propter ego Eddi episcopus terram que dicitur Lantocal, tres cassatos, Heglisco abbati libenter largior: necnon terram in alio loco, duas manentes, hoc est in insula qui girum cingitur hinc atque illinc pallude, cuius uocabulum est Ferramere. Denique solerter peto, ut nullus post obitum nostrum hoc donatium in irritum facere presumat. Siquis uero id temptauerit, sciat se Christo rationem redditurum.

✠ Ego Eddi episcopus subscripsi.

Aul. Trin. f. 38.

June, 686.

(Harl. 686. f. 132.)

K 27.

Eadric

king of Cantware, grants for an adequate price, namely ten pounds of silver, certain land of his right to the monastery of St. Peter at Canterbury (St. Augustine's). The grant is witnessed by Abp. Theodore.

IN nomine saluatoris, cuius pietate¹ regimen assequi sumus, quo eciam gubernante regnamus, et omnia quae habere cognoscimur ipso largiente habita possidemus! Pro qua re ego Eadricus rex Cantuariorum, a praesenti die et tempore, terram iuris mei, quamuis praetium competens acceperim, hoc est argenti libras decem, in monasterio beati Petri apostolorum principis quod situm est iuxta ciuitatem Dorouernis, una cum consensu me-

orum patriciorum, in perpetuum donavi et dono: quae supradicta terra coniuncta est terre quam sancte memorie Lotharius, quondam rex, beato Petro, pro remedio anime sue, donasse cognoscitur; que terra determinatur, ex una parte habet uadum quod appellatur Ford streta publica indirectum, et a parte alia flumen quod nominatur Stur; omnes terras sationales, cum pratis, campis, siluis, fontanis uel mariscum quod appellatur Stodmersch,² cum omnibus ad supradictam terram aratorum trium pertinentia, beato Petro, eiusque familiae in qua nunc praeesse Adrianus abbas dinoscitur, tradidi possidendam, et quicquid exinde facere uoluerint, utpote domini, liberam habeant potestatem. Sicut donatum est manere decerno; nunquam me haeredesque meos uel successores contra hanc donacionis mee cartulam, ullo tempore, esse venturos: quod si aliquis presumpserit, sit separatus a participatione corporis et sanguinis domini nostri Iesu Christi, manente hac cartula nihilominus in sua firmitate. De quibus omnibus supradictis ac a me definitis, ut ne aliquis in posterum sit aduersitas, propria manu signum sancte crucis expressi, et sanctissimum atque reuerentissimum Theodorum archiepiscopum nostrum ut subscriberet rogavi, et alios testes similiter. Actum in mense Iunio, Indictione XIII.

Ego Aedricus rex in hanc donationis mee cartulam signum sancte crucis expressi.✠ Ego Theodorus, archiepiscopus gratia Dei, subscripsi.✠

¹ This is a vernacular use of the word. See Glossary.

² This form betrays the lateness of the copy. The date of the Trinity Hall manuscript (our best authority here) is about 1400, as I am informed by Professor Skeat, who has collated it for me.

Harl. 4660, fol. 1.

A.D. 691 or 692.

K 32.

Æthelred of Mercia

grants 30 cassati at Henbury and Aust to the church at Worcester. For the probable identity of *æt Austin* with the *Augustinæ ac* of Beda ii. 2, see Haddan and Stubbs, vol. iii. p. 40, note b.

✠ APOSTOLUS Paulus de extremo iudicio manifestissime loquens ita dixit omnes enim stabimus ante tribunal xpi ut recipiat unusquisque prout gessit siue bonū siue malū. etiam ipse dñs in euang suo manifestat dicens Ibunt impii in suppliciū aeternum iusti autem in uitā aeternam. Hoc sane tremendū et terribile dī omnipotentis iudiciū omnibus est nobis perhorrescendū. Quapropter ego Æthelred xpo donante rex Mercensiū pro absolutione criminū meorū et pro amore dī uiuentis terram qui uetusto uocabulo nuncupatur Heanburg et in alio loco æt Austin hoc est circiter in illis duob' locis xxx. cassatorum Oftforo meo uenerabili episc. in propriam possessionem tradidi ad illā ecclīā beati Petri principis apost. quae sita est in Uueogorna ciuitate cū antiquis confiniis et captura pisciū et cum omnib' utilitatib' campo † in silua † in flumine ad se rite pertinentib' illi pfruantur in aeuū; similiter etiam ab secularibus omnibus seruitutib' leuis sint in ppetuum liberati nisi tantū et expeditione contra hostes ñ sť seruantibus minuentibus uero † con sempiterna. amen.

✠ Ego aethilred rex ppriā donationē corroborans, titulo scāe crucis subscripsi.

✠ Ego headda epī consen. 7 sub̄s.

✠ Ego oftfor epīsc donationē quam a rege [accepi] propria manu connotaui.

- ✠ Ego torhtuuald consen. 7 suþ.
- ✠ Ego eaduuald consen. 7 suþ.
- ✠ Ego cille consen. 7 suþ.
- ✠ Ego osfrith consen. 7 suþ.
- ✠ Ego ecgfrith consen. 7 suþ.
- ✠ Ego tuddul consen. 7 suþ.
- ✠ Ego guthlac consen. 7 suþ.
- ✠ Ego signuuald consen. 7 suþ.
- ✠ [Ego folchere] conseñ. 7 suþ.
- ✠ [Ego berhtred] conseñ. 7 suþ.

MS. Cott. Aug. ii. 29.

March, 692 or 693.

MS. Cott. Vesp. A. ix. 141.

K 35. B. i. 2.

Oethilred

a relative of Sebbi king of the East Saxons, grants land on the north bank of the Thames to Ethilburg, abbess of Beddanham. This is from an Original in uncials, and a specimen of the writing was given by Kemble. Besides king Sebbi and the donor, it is signed by Erconwald bp. London, Wilfrid bp. York, and Haedde bp. Winchester. This is the other of the two absolute Originals spoken of under May 679.

✠ IN nomine dñi. ñ. Ihu. xpi. saluatoris. Quotiens sc̃is ac uenerabilib: locis uestris Aliquid offerre uidemur Uestra uobis reddimus non nostra largimur. Quapropter ego Ho[di]lredus parens sebbi prouincia Eastsexanorum. Cum ipsius consensu propria uoluntate Sana mente integroq: consilio Tibi hedilburge abbatissae Ad augmentum monasterii tui quae dicitur beddanhaam. perpetualiter trado et de meo iure in tuo transscribo terram Quae appellatur ricingahaam budinhaam deccanhaam angenlabeshaam Et campo in silua quae dicitur uuidmundesfelt Quae simul sunt coniuncta. XL. manen-

tium usq: ad terminos quae ad eum pertinent Cum omnib: ad se pertinentib: Cum campis siluis pratis et marisco Ut tam tu quam posteri tui teneatis possideatis Et quaecumq: uolueris de eadem facere terra liberam habeatis potestatem Actum mense martio et testes competenti numero ut subscriberent rogauī Si quis contra hanc donationis kartulam uenire temptauerit aut corrumpere Ante omnipotentem dñm et ihm xpm filium eius et spm scm Id est inseparabilem trinitatem Sciat se condemnatum et separatum ab omni societate xpiana M[anentem] hanc kartulam donationis in sua nihilominus firmitate . et ut firma et inconcussum sit donum termini sunt autem isti huius taerre cum quib: accingit ab oriente writolaburna ab aquilone centinces triow and hanchemstede ab australe flumen tamisa Si quis autem hanc donationem augere uoluerit augeat dñs bona sua in regione uiuorum cum scis suis sine fine amen .:

✠ Ego sebbi rex eastsað pro confirmatione subscripsi. Ego oedelraedus donator subscripsi. ✠ Ego erenuualdus episcopus consensi et subscripsi. Ego uuilfridus epis consens et subsp. ✠ Ego haedde epis consens et sb. Ego guda pr et abbas consentiens sub. ✠ Ego egebaldu pr et ab conseñ et subsp.

✠ Ego hagona pr et abb consens et subsp.

✠ Ego hooc pr et abb consens et subsp.

Sig✠num manus sebbi regis.

Sig✠num manus sigiheardi regis.

Sig✠num manus suebredi regis.

*** *Endorsed in contemporaneous hands*, 'De terrā quā donauit Odilredus.' 'XL. manentium ✠'; 'karta de con . . .'; and in a later but early hand, 'pis is seo boc to bercingon.—The following memoranda also occur, 'Exhib ap Berf cor J. de Colet iiij noñ Marcii Anno dñi M°cccvito.' 'Regestū in regio regestri añ dñi 1535. J. Rhesen Regest. B.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

MS. Lansd. 417, f. 3.

A.D. 701.

K 48.

Ini

king of the Saxons, grants to abbot Aldhelm 45 Cassati in places near Malmesbury, which have well preserved their names; — Garsdon, Corston, and Rodborne. This is the earliest genuine record of a grant to Malmesbury Abbey. The older ones are all spurious. H & S. iii. 124.

✠ IN nomine domini Ihesu Christi saluatoris nostri! ego Ini regnante domino rex Saxonum cogitans vitae eternae praemium, verens poenas inferni perpetuas, pro remedio animae meae et relaxatione criminum meorum aliquam terrae particulam donare decreui uenerabili Aldhelmo abbati, ad augmentum monasterii sui quod Meldunensburg uocatur; id est XLV. cassatos in locis ab accolis infra nominatis. Id est v. manentes in loco qui dicitur Gersdune; et ubi riulus qui uocatur Corsaburna oritur xx; et in alio loco iuxta eundem riulum x; et iuxta laticem qui uocatur Reodburna x. Et hoc actum est anno ab incarnatione Christi DCCI. Indixione XIII^a.

✠ Signum manus Ini regis. ✠ Signum manus Oshelmi. ✠ Ego Haddi episcopus huic donacioni consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Uyynberchtus hanc donacionem dictans subscripsi.

Cott. Aug. ii. 82.

13 June, 704.

K 52. B. i. 3.

Suaebraed

king of East Saxons, grants to Waldhere, bp. London, land at Twickenham in the Middlesaxon province. Essex was now

under Mercian supremacy, and the licence of Ædelred is obtained. But it is Coenred (not Ædelred) who signs as overlord. This seeming incongruity led Wanley, p. 262, § 77, to condemn this document as 'Carta ut videtur fictitia, etsi valde antiqua': but the suspicion turns to confirmation when we consider Beda v. 24, where we read that Ædilred, after ruling for thirty-one years, became a monk in 704, and gave the kingdom to Coenred.

✠ IN nomine dñi nři iħu xpī saluatoris Quamuis solus sermo sufficeret ad testimonium attamen ꝑ cautella futurorum temporum ne quis forte posterum fraudulentam ignorantiae piaculum perperam incurrat idcirco scedulis saltim uilib: ꝑ ampliore firmitatis supplimento necessarium reor adnectere Quapropter ego sueabræd rex eastsaxonorū et ego pæogthath cum licentia œdelredi regis comis aliquantulum agri partem pro remedio animarum nřarum uualdhario epiſc in dominio donare decreuimus id ÷ . xxx. cassatorum in loco qui dicitur tuican hom in ꝑuincia quæ nuncupatur middelseaxan Hæc autem terra his locorum limitib: designatur ab oriente et austro flumine tamisæ terminata a septentrione plaga torrente Cuius uocabulum ÷ fisesburna Possessionem autem huius terræ taliter ut supradiximus Cum campis sationalib: pascualib: pratis palludib: piscuariis fluminib: Clusuris omnib: quæ ad eam pertinentibus in dominio supra dicti epſc possidendam ꝑpetuale iure tradidimus et liberã habeat potestatem agendi quodcumq: uoluerit porro ut firmior huius donationis largitio iugiter seruaretur etiam testes adiunximus quorum nomina subter tenentur inserta Si quis uero successorum nřorum hanc donationis nřæ munificentia augere et amplificare maluerit auget dñs partem eius in libro uitæ Si quis e diuerso quod absit tyrannica potestate fretus infringere temptauerit sciat se ante tri-

bunal x̃pi tremibundum rationem redditurum Maneatq:
nilhominus in sua firmitate hæc kartala scripta Anno ab
incarnatione dñi ñri DCC.III. īdič II. tertia decima die
mensis iunii quod ÷ īd iunii.

✠ Ego coenredus rex merč hanc terram waldhario
ep̃sc pro remedio anime meæ in dominio donare decreui
in loco qui dicitur tuiccanham et libenti animo p̃pria
manu crucē infixi.

✠ ego ciolred merč hanc donationem quam ante
donauit p̃pinquus meus coenrædus rex 7 ego confirmaui
in loco arcencale et siġ s̃cē crucis expressi.

✠ ego headda ep̃s consensi et subscripsi

✠ ego cotta ãb con. et sūb

✠ ego suebrædus rex eastsaxonū propria m̃.

✠ ego peohthat siġ mā inposui

✠ ego friodored siġ m̃

✠ coenheard siġ m̃

✠ cudraed siġ m̃

✠ uilloc siġ m̃

✠ ælric siġ m̃

✠ sceftwine siġ

✠ eadred siġ

✠ lulla siġ m̃

✠ wulfhat siġ

✠ cymmi siġ

✠ cynric siġ m̃

✠ tuduna siġ

✠ pagara siġ

✠ eadberht siġ

*** Endorsed by a contemporaneous hand, 'Tuicanham;' and by a
hand of the 12th century, 'Suebred Rex dedit tuickenham Waldhario
episcopo. Latine.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 88.

July, 700 or 715.

K 47. B. i. 4.

Uuihtræd

king of Cantware, grants land to the church (basilica) at
Lyminge, Kent. The donor signs with the cross because of his
ignorance of letters. The alternative dates are Mr. Kemble's :
Mr. Bond follows him, but with the remark, that in Gervase

of Canterbury the grant is referred to 693. All these years fall within the reign of Wihtred.

✠ IN nomine dñi dñi nostri ihu xpi. Ego uuihtredus rex cantuariorum prouidens mihi in futuro decreui dare aliquid omnia mihi donanti et consilio accepto bonum uisum est conferre basilicae beatae mariae genetricis dñi quae sita est in loco qui dicitur limingae terram IIII aratrorum quae dicitur pleghelmestun . cum omnib: ad eandem terram pertinentib: iuxta notissimos terminos id est bereueg . et meguuines paed et stretleg . terrulae quoq: partem eiusdem dñi genetrici beatae mariae similiter in perpetuum possidendam per dono . cuius uocabulum est ruminingseta . ad pastum uidelicet ouium trecentorum . ad australẽ quippe fluminis quae appellatur liminaea . terminos uero huius terrulae ideo non ponimus quoniam ab accolis undiq: certi sunt. Quam donationem meam uolo firmam esse [in] perpetuum ut nec ego seu heredes mei aliquid inminuere praesumant. Quod si aliter temptatum fuerit a qualibet persona sub anathematis interdictione sciat se praeuaricari ad cuius confirmationem pro ignorantia litterarum ✠ signum sc̃ae crucis expressi et testes idoneos ut subscriberent rogavi id est berhtuualdum archiepisc. uirum uenerabilẽ.

✠ Ego berhtuualdus episc̃ rogat[us] consensi et subscripsi.

✠ Signum manus uuihtredi regis ✠ Signum manus aethilburgae reginae

✠ Signum manus enfridi. ✠ Signum manus aedilfridi. ✠ Signum manus hagana

✠ Signum manus botta. ✠ Signum manus bernhaerdi ✠ Signum manus theabul

✠ Signum manus frodi ✠ Signum manus aehcha ✠ Signum manus aesica.

✠ Signum manus adda ✠ Signum manus egis-
berhti. Actum in mense iulio indictione XIII ma.

*** *Endorsed in an ancient hand*:—‘rumening seta inn to limining mynster’; and in a hand of the 12th century:—‘Wictredus rex cantuarie contulit ecclesie sancte marie de limminge iiii. aratra plegelmes-tun et rumingsete ad pastum ouium ecc.’ B.

Heming 193.

A.D. 716.

K 67.

Æthelbald

king of the Mercians, makes an exchange of saltworks on the Salwarp with the monastery at Worcester: he giving them on the south side of the river land for three sheds and six furnaces; and receiving as an equivalent six furnaces in two sheds on the north side of the same river. Archdeacon Hale says that this is the earliest notice of the Monastery of Worcester possessing property in Droitwich, and that at the time of the Domesday Survey (vol. ii. p. 174) the Monastery had eight Salinae in Droitwich. He also notes the conventionality of the profession, ‘pro redemptione animae meae,’ in a contract avowedly based upon mutual convenience. *Register of Worcester Priory*, p. lxxxiii. Camden Society, 1865.

✠ IN nomine domini Ihesu! Ego Aethilbald, ex diuina dispensatione Mercensium rex, rogatus a sancta familia Christi consistenti in loco cui nomen Uigranceastre, aliquam agelli partem in qua sal confici solet, ad meridianam plagam fluminis quod dicunt Saluuerpe, in loco qui dicitur Lootuic et Coolbeorg, ad construendos tres casulos et sex caminos, pro redemptione animae meae, in uoluntariam possidendi libertatem, concedens donabo; sex alios a supradicta Christi familia caminos, in duobus casulis, in quibus similiter sal conficitur, uicarios accipiens, ad aquilonalem uidelicet partem fluminis memorati cui uocabulum est Saluuerpe. Hanc autem mutuam uicissitudinem idcirco fecisse nos constat, quia utrisque nobis magis aptum esse uisum est.

✠ Hanc autem libertatem ego Aethelbaldus, rex Merciorum, signo sanctae crucis confirmabo. ✠ Ego Eguuinus episcopus. ✠ Ego Uuilfridus dux. ✠ Ego Aetheluard dux. ✠ Ego Stronglic dux. ✠ Ego Sigberhtus minister. ✠ Ego Eadberht minister. ✠ Ego Oba minister. ✠ Ego Eaduulf minister.

Heming 31.

A.D. 718.

K 69

Æthelbald

king of the Mercians, grants to Begia six cassati of land for a monastery at Daylesford in Worcestershire.

✠ Ego Aethelbald, diuina dispensante gratia Mercensium rex, terram sex cassatorum, iuxta fluuium, cui nomen est Bladaen, prope uadum, cui uocabulum est Daeglesford, pro redemptione animae meae, seruo dei, quem uocant Begia, in possessionem iuris ecclesiastici libertatisque tradidi; ita ut in ea monasterium construeretur et seruorum dei habitaculum fieret; ea tamen conditione in omnibus rebus donabo illi noti et ignotis¹ regis siue principis, libera permaneat in sempiternum. Si quis autem hanc donationem meam uiolare temptauerit, sciat se in tremendo extremi iudicii dei examine rationem deo redditurum.

✠ Ego Aethelbaldus rex propriam meam donationem consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Uuilfrithus episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Eadberht consensi. ✠ Ego Aethelric consensi. ✠ Ego Cyneric consensi. ✠ Ego Aelfraed consensi. ✠ Ego Sigebed consensi. ✠ Ego Osraed consensi.

Acta est autem hec donatio, anno Incarnationis Christi DCCXVIII. Indictione . x.

¹ Mr. Kemble proposed to correct thus: 'Ea tamen conditione donabo illi, ut in omnibus rebus, notis et ignotis, &c.'

Bodl. Wood. i. 201 (collated).

20 July, 723.

K 71.

Ini

king of the Saxons, gives ten cassati of land to abbot Hemgisli. Kemble observes that this charter cannot be of the inscribed date 663, but may well be of 723. 'It bears marks of authenticity, but the year of the Incarnation has been interpolated, and falsely calculated from the Indiction.'

✠ IN nomine dei patris omnipotentis! Anno incarnationis saluatoris humani generis DCLXIII. Indictione sexta XIII^o. kalendas Augusti . scripta est haec pagina priuilegii. Ego Ini rex Saxonum, pro remedio anime mee aliquam partem terre donans impendo, id est decem cassatos, Hengisli abbati, cum pontificis nostri consilio, consentiente Baldredo qui hanc terram donauit ei per petitionem Sergheris per me donatio hec imperpetuū sit confirmata ut nullus infringere audeat. Terra autem hec sita est in monte et circa montem qui dicitur Brente; habens ab occidente Sabrinā, ab aquilonem Axam, ab oriente Termic, ab austro Siger. Siquis uero cupiditate inlectus uoluerit irritam facere hanc donationem, sciat se rationem domino redditurum. ✠ Ego Heddi episcopus consentiens propriis manibus subscripsi.

Hec enim sunt nomina testium subrogatorum posterioris temporis, pro maioris munimine firmamenti.

✠ Ego Baldredus rex. ✠ Ego Athelbaldus rex.

✠ Ego Hereuualdus speculator ecclie dei, cum multis aliis. Isti prefati, ne sequentiū rapacitas praece-dentium irrumperet instituta, hiis uerbis inhibitionem indidisse uidentur. Siquis autem quouis deinceps tempore hoc infringere, tot nobilitatis gradibus roboratum, p̃sumeret ius, sit a consortio bene merentiū

anathema, rapaciumq; collegio adplicitus temeritatis sue commissa luat, sub diris dentibus salamandri, cerberiq; rictibus reatum exsoluat proprium sine fine semper moerens. Siquis uero beniuola intentione potius prae-dutus haec exacta decernit, possideat bona sempiterna cum bene merentibus.

**. *Rubricated*, 'Carta Regis Ine de Brente.'—The margin has
BRENTÉ in large illuminated capitals.

Chart. Dec. & Cap. Cicestr.

A.D. 725.

Reg. B. xviii. 5. ibid.

K 1000.

Nunna

king of the South Saxons, grants land to Eadberht (the first bp. Selsey, Beda v. 18):—stated as 20 tributarii in the body of the deed, but in the endorsement 20 hides. Kemble's text, here reproduced, was made from a mutilated original at Chichester, the lacunae being partly supplied from Bishop Reed's Register there.

[✠ REGNANTE perennitus deo ac domino n]řo iřu xřo simulq; spiũ sřo par[aclit]o in trib: psonis una deitas sine fin[e permansura. Qua de re unicuique cogitandum quantum sibi suf]ficiat possessio ut cũ reb: transitoriis labentibusq; sibi æterna pre[paret] praemia quod huius uitae praesentis quibusque nolentibus] † uolentib: adppinquat terminus. Quamobrem ego nunna rex a[ustralium] Saxonum aliquas telluris partes pro amore dei et coeles]tis patriæ uenerando epřo eadberhto in suũ et in ři seruitiũ liberato [assensu saeculari aeternaliter conscribo et firmiter ad] episcopalẽ sedem adtingens cũ totis ad eã p]tinentib: in campis in siluis [montanis pascuis piscariis] terra quae uocitatur] hugabeorgũ et æt dene .xx. tributarios libenti animo attribuo. Si quis au[tem] successorum meorum quod absit hanc donationem] meã in

modico † in magno minuere † inuadere temptauerit Sciat
 se in treme[ndo examine coram Christo rationem red-
 dere nisi ante satisfactio]ne emendauerit. ✠ Istis ter-
 minib: circūgirata esse uidentur:.....g dices on
 ðeodweg norð ofer þone weglauingtunes dices
 east ende . of ðære dic norð
 e 7 þanan east to freccehlince of þā hlince to halignesse
 beorge of þā beorge east to stæ.....am
 garan of þā garan to þam byrgelsan of þæm byrgelsan
 to billingabyrig 7 swa andlang læse.
 7 ða dænn ærest þær scealces burna 7 bollanea hi gega-
 deriað on norðhealfe þæs br
 7 bulan hol . 7 isenan æwylm . 7 Sængelpicos 7 feale
 beag . tibbanhol. [Scripta est autem haec cartula
 anno] ab incarnať dñi .DCCLXXV. Indic[tione .II.]
 Testiũ ergo et ċsentientiũ huic donat[ioni signa aeterna
 demonstrabo.

✠ Ego Nunna rex primus] crucis xpi signo munio.

✠ Ego u[uattus rex]c[onsensi et subscripsi].

✠ Ego [Coenredus] rex w[estsaxonum roborau].

[✠ Ego Eadbirht episcopus mihi terram] tributam
 confirmo signo crucis xpi.

[✠ Ego Ine consensi et] propria manu scripsi.

Dorso. þis is seo landboc þe nunna cyng gebocade
 eadberhte ƿ into hugabeorgũ .xx. hida.

Cott. Vesp. B. xxiv. 35.

A.D. 727.

K 75.

Æthilbald

king of the Mercians, grants land of three manentes to Buca
 for a perpetual habitation of the servants of God.

✠ IN nomine dei summi! Reuerentissimus rex
 Mercensium, ego Aethilbold, pro redemptione animae

meae largitus sum terram quae dicitur Aactune, trium manentium, Bucan comiti meo; firmiter possidendum benignissime trado, contra eius pecuniam. Ita largitus sum terram hanc prefato comiti meo, ut perpetuum sit habitaculum seruorum dei, diuina suffragante gratia, sollicite in eo seruetur. Hanc autem donationem si quis tyrannica potestate infringere uoluerit, sciat illum in examine deo rationem redditurum.

✠ Ego Aethilbald rex Mercensium propria manu signum crucis impressi. ✠ ego Uuor episcopus consensi. ✠ ego Torthere episcopus consensi. ✠ ego Tida consensi. ✠ ego Osfrid consensi. ✠ ego Aethilmod consensi. ✠ ego Puda consensi. ✠ ego Uuilbroth consensi. ✠ ego Eadberht consensi. ✠ ego Uuilfrat consensi. ✠ ego Oua consensi. ✠ ego Tunnalud consensi. ✠ ego Peot consensi. ✠ ego Teol consensi. ✠ ego Theodor consensi.

Actum autem hoc meae concessionis donum anno dominicae incarnationis DCCXVII¹. indictionis x.

¹ 'The date 717 is erroneous, and is not only refuted by the Indiction, but by the date of Uuor, one of the witnesses. On the other hand, 727 agrees with the Indiction, and is consistent with the dates of Uuor and Torthere.' K.

Cott. Aug. ii. 91.

20 Feb. 732.

K 77. B. i. 6.

Æthilberht

king of Kent, the second of that name, grants to the abbot Dun land used for salt-works near the Limen. The form is almost that of an epistle addressed by the grantor to the grantee. A specimen of the writing is given in the Codex Diplomaticus, and the whole piece is facsimiled in the British Museum Series.

✠ IN nomine dñi dī saluatoris nī Ihu xpī. Est ter-
rula quaedam id ÷ quarta pars aratri unius iuxta limi-

naee sali coquendo accommoda quam ego aethilberhtus rex cantuariorum dudum praestiteram antecessori tuo hymoran . et tu o abba praesbyter dun . iam per tempora plura me annuente eadem usus es praestatione. Hanc ipsam ego nunc terrulam iuris mei non p pecunia aliqua saeculari sed p remedio tantum animae meae tibi et ecclesiae beatae mariae cui tua praest sollicitudo . ita tribuo et dono ut a praesenti die et tempore uestrae sit potestatis eam semper habere ac possidere qualiter uobis placuerit. Et ius regium in ea deinceps nullum repperiatur omnino . Excepto dumtaxat tale quale generale est in uniuersis ecclesiasticis terris quae in hac cantia esse noscuntur. Et ut iugiter firmitatē suam haec ipsa mea donatio habeat . subter hic signum s̄cae crucis ex[praessi] testesq: illius ut subscribant petam.

[Actum est] die uicesima februarii mensis . anno regni nostri septimo. Indic[tione q]uinta decima dorouerni:—

Et insuper ego aethilberhtus rex addidi huic donationi quam p remedio animae meae dedi in omni anno centum^{xx} plaustra onusta de lignis ad coquendum sal. Item dedi ei centum iugera eiusdem ruris . in loco qui dicitur . sandtun . termini uero terrae illius hec sunt . ab oriente terra regis . ab austro fluuius qui dicitur limenae . ab occidente et in septentrione hudan fleot.

✠ signum s̄cae crucis qđ scripsit aethilberhtus rex atq: donator.

✠ Ego tatuuinus epis̄ ad petitionē aethilberhti regis subscripsi.

✠ Ego albinus abbas iubente piissimo rege aethilberhto subscripsi.

✠ signum manus balthhaeardi.

- ✠ signum manus bynnan.
- ✠ signum manus aeanberhti.
- ✠ signum manus aethiliaeardi.

*** Endorsed in an early hand, 'Sand tunes boc'; and in a later hand, 'Utile.' B.*

Cott. Nero E. i. 388. 24 Nov. 723 or 728 or 734¹.

Heming 7.

K 79.

Æthilbald

king of the Mercians, grants to Cyneburh 6 cassati at Bradanlaeh (Maiden Bradley, Somerset. K).

✠ DONANTE domino nostro Ihesu Christo! Ego Aethilbaldus rex Merciorum terram iuris mei vi. cassatorum, cui uocabulum est Bradanlaeh, pro redemptione animae meae Cyneburge trado; ut fiat eius possessio in perpetuum; et cuicumque uoluerit tradere, uel in uita illius uel post obitum eius, [potestatem] habeat tradendi. Si quis temptauerit hanc donationem fraudare, sciat se reddere rationem in die iudicii. Huic donationi optimates mei testes sunt quorum nomina infra expressa sunt.

✠ Ego Aethilbaldus rex Merciorum confirmationem hanc confirmaui propria manu. ✠ Ego Uuor episcopus. ✠ Ego Offa confirmaui. ✠ Ego Eadberht confirmaui. ✠ Ego Uualdhere confirmaui. ✠ Ego Uuilfrid episcopus. ✠ Ego Aldberht confirmaui. ✠ Ego Ontuuini confirmaui.

Hanc cartam composui in IIII. feria VIII. kal. decem̃b. passio sancti Chrisogoni martyris.

¹ The 24th of November fell on a Wednesday in the years 717, 723, 728, 734, 745, 751, and 756, between 716 and 757. But as Uuor became bishop in 721, and died in 737, while Uuilfrith died in 743, we must exclude 717, 745, 751, and 756. Kemble i. 95 and ii. p. xi.

Chart. Cotton. xvii. 1.

A.D. 734.

(Text. Roff. 120.)

K 78. B. ii. 1.

Æthilbald of Mercia

grants to Aldulf, bp. of Rochester, the toll of one ship in the port of London. Written in very rude disjointed Latin. Appended is a Confirmation of the grant by Berhtulf of Mercia, about 840.

✠ IN nomine dñi dī saluatoris nři . ihu . xpī, Si ea quae quisq: ꝑ recipienda á dō mercede hominib: uerbo suo largitur et donat stabilia iugiter potuissent durare supuacaneū uideretur ut litteris narrarentur ac firmarentur, Sed dum ad ꝑbanda donata ad conuincendūq: uolentem infringere nihil prorsus robustius eē uideretur quam donationis maniḅ auctorū ac testiū roborate non inmerito plurimi petunt, ut quae eis conlata dinoscuntur paginaliter confirmentur . quorum postulationib: tanto libentius tantoq: promptius consensus ꝑbendus ÷ quanto et illis quae ꝑcatores sť utilior res secundū hoc uisibile scłm nunc inpertitur, et illis qui concessores existunt ꝑ inpertito opere pietatis uberior fructus secundū inuisibile postmodum tribuetur, quamobrem ego . ethilbaldus rex meře ꝑsentib: litteris indico me dedisse ꝑ anima mea alduulfo episč ecclesiaeq: beati andreæ apošt quam gubernat unius nauis siue illa proprie ipsius siue cuiuslibet alterius hominis sit incessum id ÷ uectigal . mihi et antecessorib: meis iure regio in portu lundoniæ usque haec tenus competentem quemammodū mansuetudinem nřam rogauit, quae donatio ut in perpetuum firma et stabilis sit ita ut nullus eam regū † optimatum † teloniariorū † etiam iuniorū quilibet ipsorū in parte aut in toto [in irri]tum

psumat aut possit adducere manu pprio signum sçe crucis subter in hac pa[gina faciam testesque] ut subscribant petam, quisquis iğ id q̄ pro anima mea donauit aut [donatu]m ÷ inlibatum permanere pmiserit habeat communionem beatam cum p̄sente xpi ecclesia atq̄ futura, si quis autem non permiserit separetur a societate [non solum] sçorum hominũ sed etiam angelorũ .manente hac donatione n̄ra nihilominus in sua firmitate,

actum mense septembrio die indiç ,II, anno regni n̄ri XVII,

✠ ego aethilbald rex subscripsi

✠ ego daniel episç scripsi

✠ signum manus oba,

✠ signum manus sigibed

Indorsed.

✠ hoc etiam iterum confirmatũ ÷ a beorhtuulfo regi merciorũ in uico regali uerburgeuic ;

✠ Ego berhtuulf rex merç hanc meam donationem et pdecessoris mei ethilbaldi regis cum signo sçe crucis xpi confirmaui, his testib: consentientib: et quorũ nomina hic continenť ad indulgentiã delictorum meorũ atq̄ pcessoris mei aeðelbaldi regis. Si quis autem successorũ

meorũ regũ aut pncipũ ⁱ ƿ theloniariorũ hanc donationẽ n̄ram infringere ƿ minuere uoluerit sciat se separatũ a congregatione omniũ sçorũ in tremendo die iudicii, nisi prius digne emendauerit,

✠ ego berhtuulf rex merç

✠ ego tatnoth eřis

✠ ego ceolnoth arçeřis

✠ ego hunberht dux

✠ ego sæðryð regina

✠ ego mucel dux

✠ ego ceolred eřis

✠ ego hunstan dux

*** *Endorsed in a hand of the 10th century, 'Anes ceoles ryne (?) on[lo]nden ethibald rex merciorum sancte an[d]ree apostoli duro. (?) et beorn . . . episcopo in hereditatem.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 3.

A.D. 736.

K 80. B. i. 7.

Æthilbalt

king of the Mercians and of all the South Anglian provinces, grants land of 10 cassati to Cyniberht, to build a coenubium in the district of Husmera by the river Stur. This is the Stour of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, on which is Stourbridge, and which joins the Severn at Stourport. The name of Cynibre lives on in Kinver alias Kinfore; and probably Moerheb is not unconnected with Eymore Wood. Is this the germ of Kidderminster? This fine document is coeval and is one of our three uncial writings, and it was selected by Mr. Kemble for one of his small facsimile specimens.

✠ Ego Aethibalt dño donante rex non solum marcersium sed et omnium prouinciarum quae generale nomine sutangli dicuntur pro remedio animae meae et relaxatione piaculorum meorum aliquam terrae particulam id est .x. cassatorum uenerando comite meo cyniberhte ad construendum coenubium in prouincia cui ab antiquis nomen inditum est husmerae iuxta fluuium uocabulo stur, cum omnibus necessariis ad eam pertinentib. cum cāpis siluisq. cum piscariis pratisq. in possessionem ecclesiasticam benigne largiendo trado. Ita ut quādiu uixerit potestatem habeat tenendi ac possidendi cuicumq. uoluerit uel eo uiuo uel certe post obitum suum relinquendi . est autem supradictus ager in circuitu ex utraq. parte supranominati fluminis habens ex aquilone plaga siluam quam nominant cynibre ex occidentale uero aliam cui nomen est . moerheb. quarum pars maxima ad praefatum pertinet agrum . si quis autem hanc donationem uiolare temptauerit sciat se in tremendo examine tyrannidis ac praesumptionis suae dō rationem terribiliter redditurum.

scriptum est autem haec cartula anno ab incarnatione

dñi ñi ihu xpi septincentissimo tricessimo . ui indictione quarta

✠ ego aetdiltalt rex britanniae propriam donationem confirmans subscripsi.

✠ ego uuor episcopus consensi et subscripsi.

✠ ego uuilfridus episç. iubente aethilbaldo rege subscripsi.

✠ ego aethilric subregulus atq. comes gloriosissimi principis æthilbal[di] huic donatione consensi et subscripsi.

✠ ego ibe ac si indignus abbas consensi et subscripsi.

✠ ego heardberht frater atq. dux præfati regis consensi et subscripsi.

✠ ego ebbella consensum meum acomodans subscripsi.

✠ ego onoe comes subscripsi.

✠ ego oba consensi et subscripsi.

✠ ego sigibed consensi et subscripsi

✠ ego bercol consensi et subscripsi

✠ ego ealduuft consensi et subscripsi

✠ ego cusa consensi et subscripsi

✠ ego pede consensi et subscripsi

Est autem agrum in memorata silua moreb cui uocabulum est brochyl quem ego edilbalt rex suutanglorum fidele duce atque comite meo cyniberhtte in ius ecclesiasticam cum supradicto agro largiendo donauit.

*** Endorsed by a hand of the 10th century, 'Norð stur,' and again by a later hand, of the 11th century, 'Norð stur. Æthelbad rex.' B.*

Heming 25.

A.D. 736-737.

K 82.

Nothelm

abp. Canterbury, in synod, orders the restoration of a monastic land-book to Hrotwari, who claims to be abbeſs. Here we ſee a monaſtery diſpoſed of as a private eſtate; and it is, as pointed out by Haddan and Stubbs, iii. 338, a practical illuſtration of Beda's complaints (*Epistola ad Ecgbertum*, § 6, 7) as to the abuſe of monaſtic privileges. The monaſtery was Withington (Glou.), and when it fell to Worceſter in due courſe it was again leaſed by Mildred the bp. at the time. See below, A.D. 774.

✠ GLORIOSISSIMUS Mercenſium rex Aethelred, cum comite ſuo, ſubregulo Huuicciorum Oſhero, rogatus ab eo, terram .xx. caſſatorum iuxta fluuium, cui uocabulum eſt Tillath, duabus ſanctimonialibus, Dunnan uidelicet et eius filiae Buegan, ad conſtruendum in ea monaſterium, in ius eccleſiaſticum ſub libera poſtate, pro uenia facinorum ſuorum condonauit, propriaeque manus ſubſcriptione hanc eorum donationem firmauit. Praefata autem dei famula Dunne, conſtructum in praedicto agello monaſterium, cum agris ſuis necnon et cartulam deſcriptionis agri, cui tunc ſola ipſa praeerat, filiae nimirum filiae ſuae, in poſſeſſionem, ad dominum migratura largita eſt. Sed quia haec in paruula adhuc aetate erat poſita, cartulam conſcripti agri, necnon et omnem monaſterii procurationem, quoad uſque illa ad maturiorem perueniſſet aetatem, matri illius maritatae conſeruandam iniunxit. Quae cum cartulam reddi popoſciſſet, illa reddere nolens, furtu hanc ſublatam reſpondit. Quo tandem omni negotio ad ſanctam ſacerdotalis concilii ſynodum perlato, decreuit omne uenerabile concilium, cum reuerentiſſimo archiepiſcopo Nothelmo, hanc cartulam donationis, uel regum uel

supradictae dei famulae Dunnan, manifestissime describi, praefataeque abbatissae Hrotuuari reddi, eiusque possessionem monasterii firmissimam esse; damnato nimirum eo, atque anathematizato synodi sacratissimae decreto, qui cartam illam subscriptionis agri primitiuam vel per furta, uel quolibet modo fraudulenter auferendo subripere praesumpserit. Atque hoc decernit sacra synodus, ut post obitum eius, sicut ante statutum fuit a senioribus eius, ad episcopalem sedem castrum Uueogernensis liber hic, cum terra, reddatur.

✠ Ego Nothelmus, gratia dei archiepiscopus, canonice subscripsi. ✠ Ego Daniel episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Uuor episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Incguuald episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Uuilfrith episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Alduuulf episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aluuine episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Forthere episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Cuthberht episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Hereuuald episcopus subscripsi.

Textus Roff. 119.

April, 738.

K 85.

Eâdberht

king of Kent, gives land to the bishopric of Rochester. After the signature of the grantor, several other signatories follow, who use the same royal style in that they make their comites to confirm and subscribe. Mr. Kemble has dwelt on this deed as conclusive evidence of the plurality of kings in Kent at this date. Saxons i. 149.

✠ IN nomine domini dei nostri Ihesu Christi! Ego Eadberht, rex Cantuariorum, donaui aliquam partem terrae pro remedio animae meae atque indulgentia delictorum meorum, episcopatui beati Andreae apostoli, ac uenerabile uiro Ealdulfo, eius ecclesiae antistiti, in re-

gione quae uocatur Hohg, in loco qui dicitur Andscohesham, id est decem aratrorum, iuxta aestimationem prouinciae eiusdem. Huius uero terrae possessionem ita praedicto episcopo largitus sum, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, id est campis, siluis, pratis, piscariis, salsilagene, atque omnibus utensilibus eius, iuxta notos terminos constitutos. Hoc quoque praecipimus ut nullus praesumat propinquorum [m]eorum uel successorum [m]eorum hanc donationem meam minuere infringere quoquomodo. Si quis uero, quod non credimus, contra praeceptum meum huic donatione meae malibolo animo contrarie temptauerit, sciat se in die iudicii rationem deo redditurum, manentem tamen hanc cartulam nihilominus in sua firmitate. Si quis uero magis defendere augere uoluerit, addat deus bona eius in terra uiuentium.

✠ Hanc quoque donationem meam ego Eadberht rex cantuariorum propria manu confirmaui et signum sanctae crucis infixi; testes quoque idoneos commites meos confirmari et subscribere feci. ✠ Ergo Uuilbaldus commites meos confirmari et subscribere feci. ✠ Ego Dimheahac commites meos confirmari et scribere feci. ✠ Ego Hosberth commites meos confirmari et scribere feci. ✠ Ego Nothbalth commites meos confirmari et scribere feci. ✠ Ego Banta commites meos confirmari et scribere feci. ✠ Ego Ruta commites meos confirmari et scribere feci. ✠ Ego Tidbalth commites meos confirmare et scribere feci.

✠ In nomine domini dei summi. Ego Alduulfus episcopus inprimis penitus ignoraui quod a Dorouernensis ecclesiae praesuli et rege hac kartula confirmata esse debuisset, postea agnoui, et tam diligenter postulauit ab archiepiscopo Nothelmo et rege Aethilberhto, praesi-

dente meo largitore Eadberhto, ut ipsi manu sua hanc donationem corroborassent: et sic in metropolitano urbe perfecte compleuerunt. Actum mense April. indiç. vi. Anno ab incarn. Christi DCCXXXVIII.

✠ Ego Nothelmus gratia dei archiepiscopus testis consentiens subscripsi kanonice. ✠ Ego Aethilbertus rex praefatam donationem signo sanctae crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Beornheard testis subscripsi. ✠ Signum manus Tunan. ✠ Signum manus Balthardi. ✠ Signum manus Eanberhti.

Cott. Aug. ii. 101.

A.D. 740.

K 86. B. i. 8.

Æthilberht

king of the Centware, had granted land and right of fishing to the abbot of Liminge, who was at the time of granting Cuthberht, now Archbishop. This document is above suspicion, though the year and the Indiction do not agree. Mr. Kemble proposed A.D. 740, the date of Cuthberht's consecration, a year of which the Indiction is viii, for which iii would be a likely error.

✠ IN nomine dñi ði saluatoris nñ ihu xp̃i. Pro-
uabilib: desideriis et petitionib: piis assensum semp'
praeberere gloriosũ constat esse et rectũ et tum maxime
cum eadem desideria et petitiones ad dilatandum et au-
gendam uitam xp̃i sacerdotum eiusq: seruorum respi-
ciunt. qua de re ego aethilberht rex cantuariorũ pro
remedio animae meae capturam pisciũ quod est in ostio
fluminis cuius nomen ÷ limin aea et partem agri in qua
situm ÷ oratoriũ sc̃i martini cum edib: piscatorũ et
extra eam quartam partẽ aratri circa eundẽ locum et

alterã partem iuris mei ad pascendum . CL . iumentorũ iuxta marisco qui dicitur biscopes uuic usq: ad silbam qui appellatur ripp et at terminos suthsaxoniae sicut olim habuit romanus p̃r ad ecclesiam beatissimi birginis mariae quod est in limin iaeae libenter donauit atq: dono regimen habente eiusdem monasterii domno cuthberhto archiepiscopo tunc temporis abbati. Uerum quia cauendum est ne hodiernam donationem nostram futuri temporis abnegare ualeat et in ambiguum deuocare presumptio, Placuit mihi hanc paginem condere per quam non solum omnib: meis successoribus atq: heredibus set etiam mihimet ipsi interdico ne aliter quam á me constitutum est ullo tempore quippiam agere audeant quod si qui forte obseruare neglexerint et absque digna satisfactione presentis uitae impleberint dies . sciat se omnipotentis d̃i irã incurrere et á societate s̃corum omnium segregatum. Quoniam sc̃issimam beatissimae uirginis mariae locum deonestare conatus est. Qui uero haec augenda custodierint nihilq: inrogarent aduersi . auribus percipiant uocem clementissimi iudicis inquentis ad pios . Uenite benedicti patris mei percipite regnum quod uobis paratum est ab origine mundi.

Actum in loco qui dicitur limin iaeae Anno dominicae incarnationis . DCCXLI. Indictione III. .

✠ Ego aethilberhtus rex cantiae hanc donationẽ á me factam propria manu signo sc̃ae crucis roborauit.

✠ Ego cuthberhtus gratia d̃i archiepisc̃ hanc piam donationẽ predicti regis consensi et subscripsi.

✠ signum manus balthhardi

✠ signũ mañ aedelhuni

✠ signũ mañ dunuualhi pincerni

✠ sig̃ mañ duunuuallan

✠ sig̃ mañ alldberhti prefecti

✠ sig̃ mañ aethelnothi

*** Endorsed by a hand of the 9th century, 'Limenea boec,' and other words now illegible; and by one of the 12th century, 'Ethelbertus Rex dedit piscationem in limene et alia quedam ad ecclesiam sancte Marie de limenea.' 'Latine.' B.*

Canterbury Charters M. 363.

A.D. 742.

Cott. Claud. D. ii. 30.

Lambeth 1212, f. 308.

K 87. T. 26. S. i. 1.

Æthelbald

king of the Mercians, in synod at Clovesho, heard the Privilege of Wihtred recited, and with the approbation of all present he confirmed it.—Besides the three MSS. above given, the document is also found nearly whole in the Saxon Chronicle F (Cott. Domitian A. viii. 2). Kemble printed it from Cott. Claud., taking the signatures from the Canterbury MS.: Thorpe followed Kemble's text, adding at the foot some variations from Cott. Domitian. The text here printed is from the Ordnance Survey Facsimile of what Wilkins called 'a faulty MS. at Canterbury' (H & S. iii. 342). It is faulty, and it is very rude in grammar; but I apprehend it is nearest to the original, and that all the others are improved copies. For comparison the Lambeth copy is appended.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum deo et domino nostro ihesu christo anno uero dominicę incarnationis DCCXLII. Indictione . x. et regni æðelbaldi regis Merciorum . xxvij. synodus congregatum fuerat in loco ce[leb]ri ubi nominatur clofeshos . de diuersis eccle[sia]rum dei. Et hutilitatibus p[re]sente autem eodem synodo æðelbaldus rex cum suis optimatibus neenon cutberhtus uenerabiles archiepiscopus . ceterisque episcopis . s[imul] necessaria diligenter examinantes de statu

totius christianitatis uel de symbolo ex antiquo sanctorum patrum institutionibus traditam esse uel qualiter in primordia nascentis ecclesie . iubebatur habere aut ubi honor cenubiarum secundum normam equitatis seruaretur : hæc et is similia anctie inquirentes undique antiquas priuilegias recitantes . tandundem peruenit ex rogatu æðelberhti regis Cantie coram omnibus legatur libertas ecclesiarum dei. Et institutio uel preceptum wihtredi regis . de electione dominarum cenubiarum in regno cantuariorum : quomodo uel qualiter secundum imperium et electioni archiepiscopi fieri stare precipitur. Post eo hoc priuilegium lecta et inter se examinata ante regis et episcoporum presentia fuisset : placuit itaque omnibus pariterque condixerunt nec ullam aliam : tam nobilem tamque prudenter constitutum inuenire potuissent : secundum ecclesiasticam disciplinam. Et hoc adnuentes stare seu ab omnibus firmare rectum esse sancserunt : Ideo que pro hac re Ego æðelbald rex merciorum pro salute anime mee et pro stabilitati regni mei nec non ex petitioni : æðelberhti regis cantie seu . . . pro reuerentie cutberhti archiepiscopi hoc idem munifica manu propria mea subscribo ut per omnia h[onor] et auctoritas et securitas christi ecclesie citra humbrensis flufio [a nulla persona] denegatur . . . omnium cenubiarum in terra cantie . . . tam in libertate a secularium seruiciis quam etiam in omnibus causis maioris minorisque segura permanet et sicut supradictus . . . pro se suos que constituit ad seruandum . . . per omnia irrefragabilis et immutabilis usque ad terminus seculi perdurare precipimus si quis autem regum successorum nostrorum seu epis[coporum] uel principum hoc salubre decretum inf[ringere temptauerit, reddat] rationem deo omnipotenti in die tremendo : si comes

uel p̃resbyter diaconus clericus aut moniales huic institutioni restiterit sit sui gradui priuatus et a participatione corporis et sanguinis christi : separatus et alienus a regna dei, nisi ante ea satisfactione emendauerit quot sui malo superbię iniqui egessit . quia in euangelio dictum est : quicumque ligaueritis super terram : erit ligatum : et in celis. Et quecumque solueritis super terram erit solatum et in celis.

✠ Ego eðelbald rex : diuino suffragio fultus : gentis Merciorum regens imperium : signum sancte crucis subscribo.

✠ Ego cuðberhtus archiepiscopus propria manu subscripsi.

- ✠ Ego uuita episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego torhthelm episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego willfredi episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego cuðberht episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego huetlac episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego eanfrið episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego ecglaf episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego aluuig episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego hunwald episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego daniel episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego aldwulf episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego eðelfrið episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego herewald episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego sigega episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego redwulf episcopus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego ofa patricius consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego aldwulf dux consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego aeðelmod indolis mercię consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego heardberht dux consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego eadbald dux consensi et subscripsi.

- ✠ Ego bercul dux consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego cyneberht consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego freoðorne consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego wermund abbas consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego cuðred abbas consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ Ego buna abbas consensi et subscripsi.

*** *Endorsed in a hand nearly coeval*: 'Libertas ecclesie Christi Epelbaldi regis mercie et cupberti archiepiscopi.' *In a hand of the 11th century*: 'Decretum Athelbaldi regis et Cuthberti archiepiscopi de libertate ecclesiarum . latine.' S.

The Lambeth Copy.

✠ Anno Dominicae Incarnationis DCCXLII. congregatum est magnum Concilium apud Clovesho, praesidente eodem Concilio Athelbaldo Rege Merciorum, cum Cuthberto Archiepiscopo Doroberniae caeterisque episcopis simul assidentibus, diligenter examinantes circa necessaria totius religionis, et de symbolo ex antiquis sanctorum patrum institutionibus tradita, studioseque perquirentes qualiter in primordio nascentis Ecclesiae hic in Anglia jubebatur habere, aut ubi honor cenubiorum secundum normam aequitatis.

Haec et hiis similia anxie inquirentes antiquaque privilegia recitantes, tandem pervenit ad manus libertas Ecclesiarum, institutio vel praeceptum Wihtredi gloriosi Regis, de electione et auctoritate coenobiorum in Regno Cantiae, quomodo et qualiter secundum imperium et electionem Cantuariensis Metropolitani fieri [et] stare praecipitur. Ex praecepto itaque Regis Adelbaldi, lectum est coram omnibus privilegium praefati Wihtredi gloriosi Regis, et placuit cunctis hoc audientibus, pariterque dixerunt: Nullum aliud tam nobile, tamque prudenter constitutum decretum invenire potuisse secundum Ecclesiasticam disciplinam, et ideo hoc ab omnibus firmare sanxerunt.

Igitur ego Athelbaldus Rex Merciorum, pro salute animae meae, et pro stabilitate regni mei, proque venerabilis Archiepiscopi Cuthberti reverentia, propria manu mea munifica

subscribens confirmo: ut per omnia libertas, honor, auctoritas, et securitas Christi Ecclesiae a nulla persona denegetur, sed sit libera ab omnibus secularibus servitiis, et omnes terrae ad illam pertinentes, exceptis expeditione, pontis et arcis constructione. Et sicut ipse praefatus Rex Wihtredus, pro se suisque constituit servandum, ita per omnia irrefragabiliter et immutabiliter perdurare praecipimus. Si quis autem Regum successorum nostrorum, seu episcoporum, vel principum hoc salubre decretum infringere temptaverit, reddet rationem Deo omnipotenti in die tremendo. Si autem comes, presbyter, diaconus, clericus vel monachus huic institutioni resisterit, sit suo gradu privatus, et a participatione Corporis et Sanguinis Domini separatus, et alienus a Regno Dei, nisi ante placita satisfactione emendaverit, quod malo superbiae inique gessit. Scriptum est enim: 'Quaecunque ligaveritis super terram, erunt ligata et in caelo: et quae solveritis super terram, erunt soluta et in caelo.'

Heming 26 (collated).

A.D. 716-743.

K 90.

Æthilbald

king of the Mercians, grants land at Aston and Notgrove (Glou.) to Osred, a scion of the royal race of Hwiccia, free of tribute; so he pay his ecclesiastical dues.—This grant afterwards passed into the possession of the Church at Worcester.

✠ SIT nomen domini benedictum in secula! Ego Aethelbaldus, deo dispensante rex Mercensium, terram xx. cassatorum, id est x. et viii. in loco quem dicunt aet Eastune et ad Natangrafum ministro meo ualde fideli, qui est de stirpe non ignobili prosapia regali gentis huiciorum, Osredo, in possessionem iuris aeclesiastici, pro redemptione anime meae, largiens concedo; quatinus eo uiuente possideat et regat, et post se cuicumque uoluerit hominum possidendum, liberum arbitrium

habens, derelinquat; et ut ab omni tributo uectigalium operum onerumque saecularium sit libera in perpetuum, pro mercede aeterne retributionis, regali potestate decernens statuo; tantum ut deo omnipotenti ex eodem agello aecclesiastice seruitutis famulatum inpendat. Haec autem testamenti traditio perpetualiter postea tradita est sancte Mariae Uueogernensis monasterii pro ipsius regis salute.

✠ Ego Aethelbald rex Mercensium, hanc donationem meam subscribo.

✠ Ego Uuilfrithus episcopus. ✠ Ego Huita episcopus. ✠ Ego Torhthelm episcopus.

✠ Ego Cuthberht episcopus. ✠ Ego Alhuig episcopus. ✠ Ego Sigebed episcopus.

This synd þa land gemæra æt Eastune þe Æthelbald cyning myrena gebocade Utele bisceope into s̅c̅e marian. Ærest of Turcanwyllas heafde andlang stræte on Cynelmesstan on Mylenweg þonne andlang hryeges on Heortford þanen andlang streames on Buruhford on foron þa spelstowe þonan on Turcandene on Seofenwyllas mid-deweardan of þam wyllan to Balesbeorge suðan þonne on Cealcweallas þonan eft on Turcandene andlang eft on Turcanwyllas heafod. Ðis wæs gedon þy geare þe wæs agæn from Cristes flæscnesse DCCXLIII. on þam cynehame þe is gecyged Bearuwe.

Heming 20 (collated).

A.D. 743-745.

K 95.

Æthilbald

king of the Mercians, remits to Milred, bishop of Worcester, the port-dues on two ships at Londontown hythe. An interesting specimen of eighth century English; and our earliest example of a genuine Charter wholly in Saxon.

✠ IN usses dryhtnes noman hāelendes cristes ic

aeðelbald myrena cing waes beðen from þāem árfullan
 bisceope milrede þaeti ic him álēfde and his þāem hāle-
 gan hirede allē nédbade tuegra sceopa þe þaertó limpende
 beoð þeti ic him forgefe þa þāem eadgan petre apostola
 aldormen in þāem mynstre þeowiað þaet is geseted in
 huicca maegðe in þāere stowe þe mon hāteð weogerna-
 cester þāere bene swýðe árfulre geðafunge ic waes syl-
 lende for mínre sáwle láecedóme tó ðon þaeti for mínum
 synnum .hī heó geeaðmedden þaette heó wāeren gelom-
 lice pingeras wið drihten swýðe lustfullice þá forgeofende
 ic him álýfde alle nédbade tuégra sceopa þa þe þaer
 ábaedde beoð from þāem nédbaderum in ludentúnes
 hýðe ond naefre ic né míne lástweardas né ða nédbaderas¹
 geðristláecen þat heó hit onwenden oððe þon wiðgáen .
 gif heó þat nyllen sýn heó þonne ámansumade from dáel-
 neomencge liceman and blódes ússes drihtnes hāelendes
 cristes and from alre nēweste geleáfulra sýn heó ásceá-
 dene and ásyndrade nymðe heó hit her mid pingonge
 bôte gebéte.

✠ Ic Aethelbald cing míne ágene sylene trymmende
 ic heó wrát. ✠ Milred bisceop þāre hālegan róde
 tácen he heron gefaestnode. ✠ Inguwald bisceop ge-
 ðafiende he hit wrát. ✠ Wilfrið bisceop he hit wrát.
 ✠ Alda cinges gefera he hit wrát.

¹ nédbaðeras MS.

Spelman's Concilia i. 256. (MS. Reg. 13. D. 2, f. 21.) A.D. 749.
 K 99. T. 33.

Æthilbald

king of the Mercians, grants to monasteries and churches the
 privilege that their lands shall be exempt from royal and
 public burdens, with the exception of bridge building and
 the defence of the country.

✠ PLERUNQUE contingere solet pro incerta futurorum

temporum uicissitudine, ut ea, quae prius multarum fidelium personarum testimonio consilioque roborata fuerunt, ut fraudulenter per contumaciam plurimorum, et machinamenta simulationis, sine ulla consideratione rationis periculose dissipentur, nisi auctoritate literarum, et testamento cyrographorum aeternae memoriae inserta sint. Quapropter ego Aethilbaldus rex Merciorum, pro amore coelestis patriae et pro remedio animae meae, hoc maxime agendum esse praeuidi, ut eam bonis operibus liberam efficerem ab omnibus uinculis piaculorum. Dum enim mihi omnipotens deus per misericordiam clementiae, absque ullo antecedente merito, sceptrum regiminis honorifice largitus est, ideo ei libenter et uoluntarie ex eo quod accepi iterum retribuo. Huius rei gratia hanc donationem, deo teste, me uiuente concedo, ut monasteria et ecclesiae a publicis uectigalibus et ab omnibus operibus oneribusque, auctore deo, seruiantes absoluti maneant; nisi sola quae communiter fruenda sint, omnique populo, edicto regis, facienda iubentur, id est instructionibus pontium, uel necessariis defensionibus arcium contra hostes, non sunt renuenda. Sed nec hoc praetermittendum est, cum necessarium constat ecclesiis dei, quia Aethelbaldus rex, pro expiatione delictorum suorum et retributione mercedis aeterni, famulis dei propriam libertatem in fructibus siluarum agrorumque, siue in caeteris utilitatibus fluminum uel raptura piscium, habere donauit; et ut munuscula ab aecclesiis in saeculare conuiuium regis uel principum a subditis minime exigantur, nisi amore et uoluntate praebentur: sed cunctas tribulationes quae nocere uel impedire possunt in domo dei, omnibus principibus sub eius potestate degentibus demittere et auferre praecipit; quatenus sublimitas regni eius prosperis successibus polleat in terris,

et meritorum manipuli multipliciter maturescunt in coelis. Qui uero haec benigna mentis intentione atque inlaesa cogitatione custodierit, aeterna claritate, coronetur, ornetur, glorificetur. Si quis hoc, quod absit, cuiuslibet personae, tyrannica cupiditate instinctus, contra hanc donationis cartulam, saeculari potentia fretus, uenire nititur, sit sub anathemate Iudae, proditoris domini nostri Ihesu Christi. Ad confirmandum uero hoc nostrae beneficentiae munus, hii testes adfuerunt, et nostri magistratus optimates et duces fidelissimique amici consenserunt et scripserunt.

✠ Ego Aethelbald divino ∴ fultus suffragiis, hiis statutis consentiens, confirmandoque signum crucis arauit.

✠ Ego Huita Mercensis ecclesiae humilis episcopus subscripsi.

✠ Ego Torlthelm gratia dei episcopus signum crucis infixi.

✠ Ego Headberht primatum tenens subscripsi.

✠ Ego Eada his statutis consentiens subscripsi.

✠ Ego Cyneberht his gestis consentiens subscripsi.

✠ Ego Bercul patricius his donis consentiens subscripsi.

✠ Ego Friothuric consentiens subscripsi.

✠ Ego Eopa his statutis consentiens subscripsi.

✠ Ego Eadbald subscripsi.

✠ Ego Byrnhelm subscripsi.

✠ Ego Mocca subscripsi.

✠ Ego Aldceorl subscripsi.

✠ Ego Alhmund subscripsi.

Huius scedulae scriptio dominicae incarnationis añ

DCCXLVIII. indictione secunda in loco celebre cuius uocabulum est Godmundeslaech . xxxiii. anno Aedel-

baldi regis peracta est.

. This text is slightly conflated: basing upon Spelman's first form, K took something from the second. The MS. reference given by K (and T) represents (as now corrected) Spelman's second form.—There are several privileges of this kind in existence, as may be seen in H & S. iii. 238 ff. The oldest, and that which has stood for the type of its class, is the Privilege of Wihtried to the foundation in Kent, 606-716: though extant only in a late copy, it seems to retain genuine features of the original.

Addit. Chart. 19, 789.

A.D. 759.

K 105 (from Heming 24).

B. ii. 2.

Three Brothers Eanberht, Uhtred, Aldred,

every one of them a regulus, and apparently of the province of the Hwiccas, give to abbot Headda for pious uses, ten cassati aet Onnanforda. The place is unknown.

✠ IN nomine dñi nri ihu xpī saluat[oris] nihil intulimus in hunc mundum uerum nec auferre quid possumus idcirco terrenis ac caducis aeterna et caelestis patriae praemia mercanda sunt. quapropter: cum licentia et pmissione piissimi regis offan merciorum. nos tres germani uno patre editi. eanberht atque uhtred necnon et aldréd praetio redemptionis animae nostrae ñ ignorantes in futuro prodesse si quid xpī membris libenter impendimus donauimus tibi. headda abb. terram iuris nostri decem cassatorum. aet onnanforda confiniae tamen eiusdem terrae: ab australi plaga uuisleag. ab occidente rindburna, a septemtrionale meosgelegeo, ab orient uero onnandun cum campis siluis pratis pascuis cum omnib: ad se ptinentibus. ut quidquid exinde agere uolueris liberam habeas arbitrium donandi in tuo sit potestate. numquam nos heredesque nostros ullo tempore: contra hanc donationem eẽ uenturos quod si quis praesumserit in magno uel in modico inrumpere, sit separatus ab omni societate xp̄tianorum et in examine: districti iustiq: iudicis praesumptionis suae poenam incurrat. ad cuius cumulum nihilominus firmitatis testes competentēⁱ numero ut subscriberent rogauimus. et ipsi signum sc̄ae crucis inpraeserunt. peracta est autem haec

donatio in mense febr̃ indictione xii^a. anno uero ab incarnatione xpi dcc^ol^o uiiii[i]. et isti testes consenserunt :

✠ ego offa rex mer̃c huic donationi consensi et subscripsi

✠ ego eanberht regulus asensi et suð.

✠ ego uhctred regulus asensi et suð.

✠ ego aldred regulus asensi et suð.

✠ ego milred episcop̃ asensi et suð.

✠ ego tilhere abbas asensi et suð.

✠ ego cusa abbas asensi et suð.

✠ sið manus . . acan

✠ sið manus dilran

✠ sið manus bobban

✠ sið manus bynnan

✠ sið manus berhtuuald

✠ sið manus tilberhti abð;

*** Written in round characters of the semi-uncial Irish type. B.

In the Codex Dipl. this record is printed from Heming's Chartulary, which was compiled in the eleventh century : but since Mr. Kemble's time the original has been found, and, notwithstanding two or three discrepancies, it affords a valuable testimony to the accuracy of Heming. Heming's most important defect is that he does not give all the signatures ; and these, in the present case, throw light on the persons of the grantors.

Cott. Aug. ii. 26, 27.

A.D. 764.

K 116. B. i. 9.

Offa

king of the Mercians, made an exchange of lands with abbot Stidberht. This is dated 764. At the close of the century this deed was owned by Pilheard, and he exhibited it before king Coenulf in synod at Cealchythe, and it was there confirmed. The handwriting of the first deed is very Irish :—that of the second, though rather more Saxon, has strong Irish features.

Both are among the facsimiles of Kemble. Here we see Saxon words in the midst of the Latin.

IN nomine trino diuino.

Regnante in perpetuum dño nostro. Ego offa . diuina gubernante gratia rex mercior. Stidberhtae uenerabili uiro atq: abbatis cura praedito . terram . xxx . manentium in middil saexum . bituih . gumeninga hergae end liddinge . et est vi . manentiū et habitatio ab oriente torrentis . lidding . libentissime concedens donabo. et iste praefatus stidberht mihi terram totidem manentium id est . xxx . in ciltinne . in loco ubi đr wichama in uicem commutationis p'donauit. Si quis autem q̄ absit hanc nřam commutationem infringere pertemtet sciat se coram xp̄o et angelis eius rationem redditurum.

Dominicae autem incarnationis . añ . DCC.LXIII . Indiçt. v. haec donationis datio et muneris mutatio peraeta est . his testibus consentientib . et scribentibus quorum nomina infra karaxata nentur.

- ✠ Ego . offa rex merciorum subscrib̄.
- ✠ Ego . gengberht gratia dei archiep̄is
- ✠ Ego . eadberht ep̄s
- ✠ [Ego .] cuutfert ep̄s

Endorsed by Pilheard, 799—802.

Has igitur cartulas donationū uel commutationū pñominatorū regnū aethelbaldi uidelicet atqu offani cum ad me usq: peruenerunt. Ego pilheardus misellus comis regis merciorū coenuulfi iustissime acquirens accipi, easq: in synodali conciliabulo iuxta locum qui dicitur caelichyth . coram rege iā nominato merciorū et p̄sulib: ecclesiarū đī necnon et ducibus seu principib: produxi

et per pecuniã a piissimo iam tũ domino meo rege merċ libertatem terrarũ illarũ consecutus sũ . id est . cc . solidis . et ut postea in dieb: meis uel successorũ meorũ omni anno . xxx . 7 ut ab omniũ fiscaliũ redditũ operũ onerũque seu etiã popularium conciliorũ uindictis nisi tantum . praetiũ p p̃tio liberæ sint in ppetuũ. Trium tamen causarum puplicaꝝ ratio reddatur hoc ÷ instructio pontuũ et arcis . uerũ etiam in expeditionis necessitatem uires . v . tantum modo mittantur. Huius rei gestę hi fideles testes aderant quos haec cartula ophendit.

At nċ ego Coenuulfus đo dispensante rex merċ propriae donationis meę libertatem signo sc̃æ crucis libentissime Subscribo ✠.

✠ ego æthelheardus đo largiente aŕc ep̃is sig̃ uenerandæ crucis inþssi.

✠ ego unuuona ep̃is ǿseñ	✠ ego uuigberht ep̃is ǿsenš
✠ ego aldulf ep̃is ǿseñ	✠ ego alhheard ep̃is
✠ ego utol ep̃is ǿseñ	✠ ego tiðferð ep̃is
✠ ego eadulf ep̃is ǿseñ	✠ ego uuithun aþ
✠ ego deneberht ep̃is ǿseñ	✠ ego beonna aþ
✠ ego haðoberht ep̃is ǿseñ	✠ ego folðred aþ
✠ ego cyneberht ep̃is ǿseñ	

✠ ego coenuulf đi dono rex merċ ǿsentiendo subscribo

✠ ego heaðoberht
 ✠ ego æðelmund
 ✠ ego esne
 ✠ ego heardberht
 ✠ ego ceolmund
 ✠ ego wigga
 ✠ ego cydda
 ✠ ego cuðred
 ✠ ego osulf

✠ ego beornnoð

✠ ego cynhelm

*** *On the face of the Charter is the following inscription by a hand of the 12th century:—*‘Offa Rex dedit Stidberhto abbati terram in Middelsexe.’ B.

¹ *Calichyth*] The identification of this name, which is more commonly written Calchyð or Cealchythe, with Chelsea, is the subject of a detailed note in Haddan and Stubbs, iii. 445; where it is said that the form Chelsea appears first in A.D. 1554.

Text. Roff. 125.

A.D. 759–765.

K 114.

Sigered

king of half Kent, gives land to Earduulf bishop of Rochester. The conveyance is made by writing and by the delivery of a sod. At first the writing was only a memorandum of the performance of the symbolical act, but it came in process of time to be regarded as the very conveyance itself, and then it superseded the ancient ceremony. Palgrave, *Engl. Commonwealth*, i. 142.

✠ IN nomine domini dei saluatoris nostri Ihesu Christi! Quamuis parua et exigua sint, quae pro amissis offerimus, tamen pius omnipotens deus non quantitatem muneris, sed deuotionem offerentium semper inquit. Qua de re Ego Sigeredus, rex dimidiaie partis prouinciae Cantuariorum, tam pro animae meae remedio, quam pro amore omnipotentis dei, terram aratorum xx. quae appellatur Aeslingaham, tibi reuerentissimo episcopo Earduulfo sanctae Hrofensis ecclesiae, cum uniuersis ad se pertinentibus campis, siluis, pratis, pascuis, paludibus et aquis, et cum omni tributo quod regibus inde dabatur, in potestatem, cum consilio et consensu principum meorum, libenter in perpetuum perdono; ut possidendi uel habendi siue uendendi, uel etiam tradendi cuicunque uoluerit, liberam per omnia

habeat potestatem. Sane quia cauendum est, ne hodiernam donationem nostram futuri temporis abnegare ualeat et in ambiguum deuocare praesumptio, placuit mihi hanc paginam condere, et una cum cespite terrae praedictae tradere tibi; per quam non solum omnibus meis successoribus regum siue principum, sed etiam mihi ipsi penitus interdico, ne aliter quam nunc a me constitutum est, ullo tempore de eadem terra quippiam agere audeant. Quod si qui forte obseruare neglexerint, et absque digna satisfactione praesentis uitae impleuerint infelices dies, audiant uocem aeterni iudicis sub fine mundi dicentis ad impios: Discedite a me, maledicti, in ignem aeternum, qui praeparatus est diabolo et angelis eius. Qui uero curauerint custodire nihilque inrogarint aduersi, audiant uocem clementissimi arbitri, inquentis ad pios: Uenite, benedicti patris mei, percipite regnum quod uobis paratum est ab origine mundi. Adiectis IIII. daenberis in commune saltu, hoc est Uueald se uuestra, Billinegden, Cealcbyras, Meosden, Rindigsel.

✠ Ego Sigieredus rex hanc donationem a me factam, signum sanctae crucis propria manu scribendo, firmaui coram Bregouuino Archiepiscopo. ✠ Ego Bregouuinus Archiepiscopus, ad petitionem donatoris ante praedicti, consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Signum manus Hereberhti Abbatis. ✠ Signum manus Baere Abbatis. ✠ Signum manus Bruno Abbatis. ✠ Signum manus Aescuualdi presbyteri. ✠ Signum manus Ecgaldi comitis atque praefecti. ✠ Signum manus Ealdhuuni. ✠ Signum manus Esne. ✠ Signum manus Badohardi. ✠ Signum manus Aethelnothi.

✠ Ego Eanmundus rex hanc piam donationem suprascriptam propria manu roborandam hoc signaculo sanctae crucis expressi, in loco cuius uocabulum est

Godgeocesham ; praesente uenerabili archiepiscopo Bre-gouuino et consentiente, consilio quippe atque consensu omnium optimatum et principum gentis Cantuariorum.

✠ Ego Iaenberhtus abbas consentiens testis affui et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Huuaetred abbas consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Signum manus Egesnothi. ✠ Signum manus Balthhardi. ✠ Signum manus Aldhuni. ✠ Signum manus Uda. ✠ Signum manus Puda.

Aug. ii. 99.

A.D. 774.

K 121.

B. iv. 4.

Offa

king of the Angles, grants land at Higham (Kent) to abp. Iaenberht. The deed is attested by Offa and his queen Cynethrith, by the archbishop, three bishops, five abbots, two principes, one dux, one praefectus, and seven others without designation. It is considered by Haddan and Stubbs, iii. 435, that this probably represents a Witenagemot of Mercia, before the great extension of the kingdom under Offa.

✠ IN nomine ihu xp̃i saluatoris mundi qui est et qui erat et qui uenturus est . per quem reges regunt et diuidunt regna terrarum. Sicut dispensator uniuersę terre mihi distribuit secundũ mensurã suę pprię uoluntatis ita eiusdem gratia concedente . ego offa rex anglorũ dabo et concedo iaenberhto archiepo aliquam partẽ terre in loco qui dicitur hehham et huius terrae estimatio . v . aratorum esse uidetur his notissimis confiniis circumcincta . a circio mæd ham . hinc per confinia ac leage . et sic iuxta wæterlea . dehinc ad colling . sic per uiam quæ ducit ad eohinga burh in terram s̃ci andree . et sic per confinia merse tunes . hinc tendið ad bulan ham . et

sic in merc fleot. et hoc predictũ donũ ad cumulũ maioris firmitatis signo sc̅ę crucis xp̅i anno dñicæ incarnationis . DCC.LXXIIII . perstrinximus . cum sacerdotibus et senioribus populi more testiũ subscribendo.

✠ Signũ manus offæ regis suprascripta confirmantis.
 ✠ Signũ manus iænberhti archiepi. ✠ Signũ manus cynethrythe reginæ. ✠ Signũ manus eadberhti epi.
 ✠ Signũ manus aldberhti abb. ✠ Signũ manus brordan principis. ✠ Signũ manus berhtuoldi principi.
 ✠ Signum mañ eadbaldi ducis. ✠ Signũ mañ brordani pfecti. ✠ Signũ mañ folcberhti abb. ✠ Signũ mañ byrthuni epi. ✠ Signũ mañ ceolulfi epi. ✠ Signũ mañ botuuini abb. ✠ Signũ mañ ætheluuoldi abb.
 ✠ Signũ mañ eadberhti abb. Signũ mañ esni. ✠ Signũ mañ eadberhti. Signũ mañ boban. ✠ Signũ mañ badohardi. ✠ Signũ man uuigheardi. ✠ Signũ mañ ciani.
 ✠ Signũ mañ hearedi. ✠ Signũ mañ suithuni.

*** Endorsed in a hand of the 11th century 'hoc to hēh ham':—in one of the 12th century, 'Offa Rex dedit heah ham Ianberto archiepiscopo. latine.'; and in one of the 13th century, 'Archiepiscopi.' B.*

Heming 25.

A.D. 774.

K 124.

Milred

bp. Worcester, disposes of the monastery of Withington in Gloucestershire, which had belonged to successive abbesses Dunne and Hrotavari, but had fallen in to Worcester Cathedral. It is now granted to Aeðelburg for her life, and then it is to come back to the church at Worcester. See above, A.D. 736-737.

✠ DOMINO et saluatore nostro perpetualiter regnanti !
 Ego Milredus Christi tribuente gratia humilis Huicciorum episcopus, terram monasterii quod nominatur Uuidiandun, quod situm est in occidentali parte fluuii qui dicitur Tillnoð. XXI . manentia, quam uidelicet terram

Oshere subregulus Huicciorum Dunnan famulae dei ut esset iuris ecclesiastici tradidit, consentiente Aethelredo regi Marcionum. Illa autem praefatam terram post se reliquit possidendam filiae suae, Hroðuuare scilicet abbatissae, cum conscientia atque licentia Egcuuini reuerentissimi episcopi; at illa praedicta Hroðuuara abbatisa mihi in ius propriae libertatis atque possessionis largita est. Nunc ergo cum licentia seruorum dei, qui sub meo regimine dei prouidentia constituuntur, libenter Aedelburge honorabili abbatissae, filiae Aelfredi, eam trado; ita tamen ut ipsa uiuente habeat et possideat, et post obitum eius ad aecclesiam beati Petri principis apostolorum quae sita est in Uueogerna ciuitate, ubi et pontificalis cathedra Huicciorum constituitur pro aeterna redemptione animae meae iterum reddat. Haec cartula scripta est anno ab incarnatione Christi .DCC.LXX.III. indictione XII. his testibus confirmantibus.

✠ Ego Milred episcopus hanc meam donationem signo crucis confirmabo, ea conditione ut illa Aepelburh illud monasterium aet Uueogernacestre¹ cum omnibus bonis quae ibi sunt post diem eius ad Uueogernensem quoque reddat aecclesiam, sicut praeceptum erat patris eius Aelfredi.

¹ ? aet Uuidiandun.

Chart. Cott. viii. 34.

A.D. 778.

(Text. Roff. 129.)

K 132. B. ii. 4.

Ecgberht

king of Kent, grants to Diora bishop of Rochester, half a plough-land, and a marsh. The grantee is addressed in the Second Person: as below A.D. 785.

This is a test document for the Textus Roffensis. It is found in that Register, and was thence copied by Mr.

Kemble: it is now known to be extant in coeval writing, which has been facsimiled in the British Museum series. The comparison results in a testimony of the highest kind to the Rochester chartulary.

✠ IN nomine dñi ñi ihu xpi. pietatis beneficium quod quisq: fidelium pro xpi reuerentia seruo dñi fideliter dño seruienti misericorditer contulerit xpo hoc conferre dinoscitur. nam ipse in fine mundi ad electos suos loquens dicturus est. cum uni ex minimis meis fecistis mihi fecistis. idcirco ego egcberhtus rex cañ. hanc dominicam sententiam memoriter retinens et piis operibus dō instigante adimplere curabo tibi dioran hro-fensis ecclesiae antistiti aliquam partem terrae iuris mei libenter concedo id est dimidiam unius aratri partem ubi nominatur brómgeheg simul et mariscem uocabulo scaga et ut per omne ab hac die et deinceps subsequens tempus cum notissimis terminis omnibusq: utilitatibus ad eam rite pertinentibus tuo proprio iuri aeternaliter habendam possidendam tradendamq: cuicumq: hominum uolueris hilari concedo animo huius autem marisci terminus est aqua pene undiq: circumperfusa. Si quis ergo heredum successorumq: meorum contra hanc piam donationem meam uenire fuerit ausus et temerare eam inuido maliuoloq: temptauerit animo sit anathema maranatha. manente hac chartula in sua nihilominus stabilitate quam roborare propria manu curauī et alios idoneos religiososq: testes 'ut' id ipsum agerent adhibui quorum nomina infra caraxata continentur. Actum anno dñicae incarñ .dcccxxviii. in ciuitate dorouerni.

✠ ego egcberhtus rex cañ hanc donationem meam signo crucis xpi roborauī.

✠ ego iænberhtus archiepiſc̃ testis consensiens subscripsi.

✠ sigñ manus escuuald p̃br

✠ sigñ manus uban

✠ sigñ mañ boban

✠ sigñ mañ uualhard

✠ sigñ mañ ubban

✠ sigñ mañ aldhun

✠ sigñ mañ sigired

✠ sigñ mañ esni

✠ eaniardi

∴ huic uº frre adiacent prate ubi dñ hreodhã. in .iiii^{or}. locis. in uno loco .xvii^m. agros. on eastan clifwara gamaere. 7 on suðan tucinegnaes. 7 on waestan culingagamaere. 7 on norðan; et in alio loco. xii^m. agros. on eastan is culingagamaere. 7 on suðan clifwarage-meere. 7 on westan. 7 on norðan; et in t̃tio loco. vii^m. agros. be eas'tan'. is mearcfeot. 7 be súðan. 7 be westan 7 be norðan is clifwaragemere; et in quarto loco. sex agros. be eastan is clifwaragamaere. 7 be suðan is culingagamaere. 7 be westan is 7 be norðan clifwarage-maere;

. *Endorsed in a hand of the 10th century, ' + brom gehæges boc,' and in a hand of the 15th century, ' Egcbertus rex.' B.*

Heming 106.

A.D. 781.

K 143.

Heaðored

bishop of Worcester, consents to Offa's views about the title deeds of the church at Worcester, insomuch that, in synod at Brentford, Offa recovers from Heaðored the monastery of Bath, and 30 cassati on the south of the Avon; as a recompense for which, he confirms to the family in Worcester the remainder of their possessions.

✠ IN nomine dei summi! Tempora temporibus subeunt, et uicissitudinum spatiis euenit, ut prisca iam

dicta inrita fiant nisi scriptis confirmemur. Quare ego Heaðoredus, deo dispensante supplex Huicciorum episcopus, insimul etiam cum consensu et consilio totius familiae meae quae est in Uuegerna ciuitate constituta, diligentissime scrutans cogitaui atque de pace uel statu aecclesiastica rimatus sum. Equidem de aliquibus agellis conflictationis quaerulam cum Offano, rege Merciorum, dominoque dilectissimo nostro habuimus. Aiebat enim nos, sine iure haereditario propinqui eius, Aeðelbaldi scilicet regis, haereditatem sub dominio iniusto habere; id est, in loco qui dicitur aet Beathum . xc . manentium, et in aliis multis locis; hoc est, aet Stretforda xxx. cassatos: aet Sture . xxxviii. Simili etiam uocabulo aet Sture in Usmerum¹ . xiiii . manentium, aet Breodune . xii . in Homtune xvii . cassatorum. Haec autem praefata contentionis causa in sinodali conciliabulo demissa in loco qui dicitur aet Bregentforda. Reddidimus quoque illo iam nominato regi Offan, monasterium illud celeberrimum aet Baþum, sine ullo contradictionis obstaculo, ad habendum, uel etiam, cui dignum duxisset, adtribuendum; semperque perfruendum, iustis eius haeredibus libentissime concessimus; et in australe parte fluminis ibi iuxta quod dicitur Eafen . xxx . cassatos addidimus, quam terram mercati sumus digno praetio a Cyneuulfo rege Uuestsaexna. Quapropter idem ille praefatus rex Offa, ad reconpensationis satisfactionem, et pro unanimitate firmissimae pacis, praefata loca aet Stretforda, aet Sture, aet Breodune, in Homtune, aet Sture in Usmerum, extra omni controversionis et ammonitionis causa, ea libertate ad supradictam aecclesiam nostram, id est in Uuegerna ciuitate, libertas concessit, ut nullo maiore cessu alicuius rei essent subiectae, quam praememorata sedis episcopalis.

Nec non et trium annorum ad se pertinentes pastiones, id est, VI. conuiuia libenter concedendo largitus est. Nunc ergo ego Offa dei gratia rex praescriptam libertatem terrarum, pro remedio animae meae concessam, in synodo aet Bregentforda, una mecum consedente Iam-berhto archiepiscopo, nec non omnes episcopi, abbates et principes consenserunt et subscripserunt. Propria manu signum sacratissimae crucis Christi pro firmitatis stabilimento conscripsi. Conscripta est haec cartula aet Bregentforda, anno ab incarnatione Christi . DCC.LXXXI. Indictione IIII.

✠ Offa, rex Merciorum.	✠ Iaenberht archiepiscopus.
✠ Brorda princeps.	✠ Eadberht episcopus.
✠ Berhtuuald princeps.	✠ Hygeberht episcopus.
✠ Eadbald princeps.	✠ Aepelmod episcopus.
✠ Esne princeps.	✠ Ecgbald episcopus.
✠ Eadbald princeps.	✠ Ceoluulf episcopus.
✠ Eadberht princeps.	✠ Heathoredus episcopus.
✠ Diera episcopus.	✠ Gislhære episcopus.
✠ Aetheluulf episcopus.	✠ Eadberht episcopus.
✠ Heardred episcopus.	✠ Aldberht episcopus.

¹ *aet Sture in Usmerum.*] On the Stour in Worcestershire. See above, A.D. 736 (K 80).

Text. Roff. 127.

Before 785.

K 160.

Ecgbert¹

king of Kent, grants land to Diora bp. Rochester (765-785), who is addressed in the second person.

✠ IN nomine domini saluatoris nostri Ihesu Christi! Omnem igitur hominem, sicut frequenter coelesti magisterio adhortante didicimus, qui sub christiana religione uitae coelestis praemia consequi desiderat, necesse est ut in praesenti pietatis insistat operibus, et terrenis rebus

atque transitoriis, in quantum deo largiente sufficiat, sibimet aeterna mercatur bona, suasque preces ad diuinam peruenire clementiam cotidie citius per hoc faciat, quod ipse aliorum in suis necessitatibus libenter exaudiat; attentius reminiscens, quod quibusque religiosis postulationibus tanto libentius tantoque promptius consensus praebendus est, quanto et illis qui precatore sunt, utilior res secundum hoc uisibile saeculum nunc impertitur, et illis qui concessores existunt, pro impertito opere pietatis uberior merces secundum inuisibile postmodum tribuetur. Quamobrem ego Egberht, rex Cantiae, tibi dilectissimo episcopo Dioran, atque tuae aeclesiae quae in honore sancti Andreae apostoli consecrata est, pro remedio animae meae, cum consensu meorum optimatum atque principum, terram iuris mei decem aratrorum, in loco ubi nominatur Hallingas, cum omnibus scilicet ad eam pertinentibus rebus, iuxta terminos indigenis certissimos, cum campis, siluis, pratis, paludibus, piscationibus, uenationibus, aucupationibus, libenter tenendam possidendamque concedo. Ita ut quicquid de ea agere uolueris, liberam per omnia in perpetuo potestatem teneas. Quisquis igitur haeredum successorumque meorum hanc donationem meam augere atque amplificare uoluerit, habeat beatam communionem in praesenti cum diligentibus deum, et in futuro perpetuam cum omnibus sanctis. Quisquis autem maliuola mente de illa immutare aut inminuere temptauerit, separetur a societate non solum aeternae felicitatis omnium sanctorum, set etiam in aeterna poena cum scelerum suorum crudelibus participibus sit condempnatus. At uero ut hanc donationem meam quilibet hominum aliquando non possit irritam facere, manu propria signum sanctae crucis subtus in hac pagina facere curauī, testesque religiosos ut idipsum

facerent adhibeo. Adiectis denberis in commune saltu, Bixle, Speldhirst, Meredaen, ðaer be eāstan, 7 Rusteuellae 7 Teppan hyse.

Sunt autem termini. A loco qui uocatur Hrofesbreta usque in arborem quae uocatur Cuturs āc; et inde uia recta per medium campum qui appellatur Hiuetin hamstedi usque in locum qui dicitur Halles meri; et inde circumit per locum qui uocatur Heort leāgu; usque in flumen Medeuuāge.

✠ Ego Egcbertus rex hanc donationem a me factam signo sanctae crucis roborauī. ✠ Ego Heaberhtus rex signo sanctae crucis roborauī et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Iænberhtus archiepiscopus gratia dei consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Signum manus Eangisli. ✠ Signum manus Udan. ✠ Signum manus Balthardi. ✠ Signum manus Egesnothi. ✠ Signum manus Uban. ✠ Signum manus Tyccan. ✠ Signum manus Heardraedi. ✠ Signum manus Uuiohtnothi. ✠ Signum manus Coenberhti.

¹ A great obscurity hangs over the personality of this king Egcbert. Kentish royalty was now in its latter stage: the subjugating blow had been given by Offa in 773. Only in Henry of Huntingdon's list of Kentish kings does a name occur at all like this. He says, with manifest hesitation, 'Egfert regnum idem xxxiv annis, ut conijcere possumus ex scriptis, tenuit.' These 34 years would be 761-795. But partly in the same years falls the time of Egfrīð, son of Offa, who in 785 was associated with his father in the kingship of Mercia, and who may very conceivably have been previously made king of Kent. At any rate the election of Eadberht Praen as king of Kent synchronizes with the death of this Egfrīð. But then there is another obscure king in this piece. Who is Heaberhtus rex? In all this, we feel what an eclipse has come over English history since the close of the work of Beda!

Text. Roff. 131.

A.D. 788.

K 152.

Offa

king of the Mercians, gives land to St. Andrew's, Rochester.

Among the signatures is Ecgfrið the son of Offa, who became fellow-king with his father in 785, and Higeberht the Mercian archbishop, whose elevation took place at the same time. Sax. Chron. 785: H&S. iii. 446 d.

✠ IN nomine dei summi et saluatoris nostri Ihesu Christi, ipsoque in perpetuo regnante disponenteque suauiter omnia, terrena quoque sceptrata et regalia iura temporaliter distribuente. Unde et ego Offa, rex Merciorum, aliquam terram pro remedio et salute animae meae tradam, id est, sex aratrorum, ubi nominatur Trottesclib, ad aecclesiam beati Andreae apostoli et ad episcopium castelli quod nominatur Hrofescester, ubi beatus Paulinus pausat, quam etiam episcopalem sedem modo in praesenti rite regit Uuaermundus religiosus antistes. Hanc itaque supradictam terram ad hanc conditionem perpetualiter habendam et possidendam concedo, cum omnibus ad eam rite pertinentibus rebus, cum campis, siluis, pascuis, pratis, pastinationibus, et cum propriis terminis. Huius autem terrae termini sunt isti; ab oriente et a meridie Boerlingas, ab occidente Uurotaham, ab aquilone Meapaham.

Ad hanc quoque terram pertinent in diuersis locis porcorum pastus, id est uuealdbaera, ubi dicitur Holenspic bi sūðan eē, Eppan hrycg, non longe ab eo loco Langan hrycg. Quisquis uero contra hanc donationis cartulam callido malignoque tractatu contraire praesumpserit, nouerit se, quisquis ille fuerit, in discreto dei iudicio sinistrae partis socium fore, et a Christi et dei corpore sanguineque segregandum. Manente hac cartula in sua nihilominus firmitate; propria manu signaculo crucis Christi roborare curauimus, et testes religiosos et consentientes, id ipsum agentes adhibui, quorum nomina cum propriis cruciculis infra adnotentur. Actum anno dominicae incarnationis DCCLXXXVIII.

✠ Ego Offa rex Merciorum, hanc suprascriptam donationem meam hoc signum crucis impressi. ✠ Ego Ecgfrið rex Merciorum, testis cōsentiens subscripsi. ✠ Ego Cyneðryð regina consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Iaenberhtus, gratia dei archiepiscopus, signum crucis Christi impressi. ✠ Ego Hygeberht archiepiscopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Ceoluulf episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Signum manus Brordani praefecti. ✠ Signum manus Berhtuualdi. ✠ Signum manus Eadbaldi. ✠ Signum manus Ceolmundi.

Harl. 4660, f. 7.

A.D. 789.

Heming 7.

Nero E. i. 388.

K 156.

Heathored

bp. Worcester, versus Wulfheard son of Cussa, before the council at Celchyð, touching the inheritance of Hemele and Duda. The decision was in the bishop's favour. See again below A.D. 803.

✠ SAECULI namque labentis tempora uelocius uento aerem tranant. ideoque omnes firmas statutiones seriae litterarum adnotamus ne forte in posterum aliquis ignorantiae auaritiaue ea decreta infringere praesumat quae uenerabilium uirorum fiunt uerbis confirmata. Anno dominici incarnationis DCC^oLXXX^oVIII^o. indictione uero XII^a. qui est annus XXXI. regni offan strenuissimi Merç regis factum est pontificale conciliabulum in loco famosa qui dicitur celchyð praesidentib: duob: arçepiſ Iamberhto scilicet et Hygberhto mediante quoq: offan rege cum uniuersis principibus suis; ibi inter alia plura aliqua contentio facta est inter heathoredum epiſ et wulfheardum filium Cussan de haeriditate hemeles et

dudae quod post obitū suorū nominarent ad weogornacaestre, hoc est intanbeorgas et bradanlege. uoluisset ergo uulfheardus¹ illum agellulum auertere ab ecclesia praefata in weogornacaesť cum ignorantiae et insipientiae [si potuisset. Tunc ille episcopus] illum refutabat cum his testibus qui eorum nomina infra scripta liquescunt coram synodali testimonio. Et aiebat quod ei rectum non fieret ulli alio post se tradere praeter et [antedi]ctā ciuitatem hoc est weogrinacaestor. Et propter eorum prece et amore qui illam terram [adqui]sierunt 7 ad ecclesiam prefatam dedissent illi senatores familiae consentientes fuerunt ut illud custodiret et haberet diem suum. Tunc arċ episċ simul cum uniuersis prouincialibus episċ ita finem composuerunt et reconciliauerunt. ut wulfheardus terram possideret tamdiu uiueret 7 postquam uiam patrum incederet sine aliqua contradictione [illuc ad] weogornense ec[clesiae] terras atq; libellus cum semetipso redderet [ubi corpora requiescunt hemeles et dudae.]²

- ✠ Ego offa rex merc. ǵsentiendo imposui.
- ✠ Ego iamberht đi gratia arċ. eþ . ǵsens. et suþs.
- ✠ Ego hygeberht simťt arċ . eþ . ǵsen. 7 suþs.
- ✠ Ego ceolwulf eþ. ǵš 7 suþ.
- ✠ Ego heardred . eþ ǵš 7 suþ.
- ✠ Ego unuona eþ ǵš.
- ✠ Ego heaðored . eþ. ǵš.
- ✠ Ego ceolmund eþ.
- ✠ Ego aeðelmod eþ.
- ✠ Ego cyneberht eþ.
- ✠ Ego wermund eþ.
- ✠ Ego boduine aþ.
- ✠ Ego utel aþ.
- ✠ Ego fordred.

✠ Ego uulfheard simul subſ 7 ƿfirmaui.

✠ berht . . . pŕ

✠ Siġ ceolmundi ƿ.

✠ mundi ƿ

✠ Siġ aeðelhardi ƿ.

✠ Siġ alhmundi ƿ.

✠ Siġ bynнан.

¹ MS. 3 reads as follows : ‘ Wlfheardus ergo uoluit illas a weogorna ciuitate auertere, cum insipientia, si potuisset ; sed episcopus illum uicit cum testibus quorum nomina infra notantur, coram uniuersa sinodo ; et aiebat quod rectum non esset, ulli alii post se tradere, nisi ad weogernam ciuitatem, et praeter eorum prece et amore qui illam terram adquieserunt et ad praefatam aecclesiam dederunt. Tunc archiepiscopus, etc. K.

² The interpolations are from MS. 2. K.

Heming 54.

A.D. 794.

K 164.

Offa

confirms by his signature what had been decided in 793 at a synod in Clofes hoas, that the 5 manentes at Austan, formerly given to the see of Worcester by King Aeðelbald but subsequently seized by Bynna, should be restored to the bishop. In this deed it is worthy of observation that Hygeberht the archbishop of Lichfield, signs before Aeðelheard the archbishop of Canterbury¹.

✠ OMNIS itaque huius uitae prosperitas deo miserante existit, etiam et futurae uitae beatitudo eo largiente perueniet. Contigit autem in diebus Offani regis Merciorum quod Bynna, comes regis, sustulit sine recto hanc terram aet Austan . v . manentes, quod Aeðelbald rex ante liberauit, et hoc recte pertinebat ad sedem episcopalem in Uuegrin ciuitate. Tunc fuit synodus in loco, qui dicitur Clofes hoas, anno [ab] incarnatione Christi . DCC.XC.III. regni Offani . XXXVII . anno. Tunc episcopus Heaðoredus, cum conscientia totius synodalis concilii referebat, et fiducialiter incunctanterque confirmauit cum testimonio scripturarum illarum quae Aeðelbald rex ante in aeternam libertatem suis processoribus praescripsit. Et tunc rex cum omni consilio sancti con-

cilii consentiebat, quod episcopus praefatus salua manu accipiebat in contenditum suam propriam praenomina-
tam terram, et hoc cum confirmatione sanctae crucis
Christi omnes munierunt, ut firma et infracta permaneat
in aeuum.

✠ Ego Offa rex Merciorum, signo sanctae crucis
confirmaui. ✠ Ego Ecgferð filius regis, consensi et
subscripsi. ✠ Signum Hygeberhti archiepiscopi.
✠ Signum Aedelheardi archiepiscopi. ✠ Signum
Ceoluulfi episcopi. ✠ Heaðored episcopi. ✠ Cyne-
berhti episcopi. ✠ Deneferð episcopi. ✠ Wigmund
abbas. ✠ Brorda dux. ✠ Alhmund dux. ✠ Bynna
dux. ✠ Wigberht dux. ✠ Heardberht dux. ✠
Uoba dux.

¹ Compare p. 62; Ego hygeberht similiter arċ.

Cott. Nero E. i. 387.
K 170.

A.D. 796.

Ecgfrith

king of Mercia, grants 3 cassati aet Huntenatun to Aedel-
mund; and the deed is dated at Bath. The signature
'Eadulf electus' is that of the elect bp. of Lindsey, who
ruled that diocese forty years until A.D. 836. H&S. iii.
507.

✠ SAECULI namque labentis tempora sicut umbrae
fugientes sic uelociter tranant, uarieque euentuum status
in cogitationes hominum conscendunt. Quapropter ego
Ecgfridus rex Merciorum concedo meo fideli principi
Aepelmundo III. cassatos aet Huntenatun liberaliter ad
possidendum, pro ereptione peccaminum meorum, sicut
antea Uhtred et Aldred Beornhardo concesserunt. Et
hoc gestum est in celebri uico qui Saxonice uocatur aet
Baðum, his testibus consentientibus.

✠ Ego Ecgfridus rex hanc meam donationem confirmavi. ✠ Ego Brihticus rex. ✠ Ego Aepelhardus archiepiscopus. ✠ Ego Heaðored episcopus. ✠ Ego Eadulf electus. ✠ Ego Forðred abbas. ✠ Ego Brorda princeps. ✠ Ego Aepelmund. ✠ Ego Eadgar.

MS. Lambeth 1212, p. 312.

A.D. 798.

K1019.

Æðelheard

abp. Cant. in synod at Clovesho, recovered an equivalent in Kent for the monastic estate of Cookham, of the acquisition and loss of which by Christ Church, Canterbury, an eventful story is told.

✠ REGNANTE imperpetuum deo et domino nostro Ihesu Christo! Ego Aedelhardus larga omnipotentis dei gratia annuente Dorobernensis aecclesiae metropolitani, cum praestantissimo rege nostro Cenulfo, conuocans uniuersos prouinciales episcopos nostros, duces et abbates et cuiuscunque dignitatis uiros, ad synodale concilium in locum qui nominatur Clouesho, ibi sollicito ab eis scrutinio quaesiuius qualiter apud eos fides catholica haberetur, et quomodo christiana religio exerceretur. Hiis ita exquisitis, una omnium uoce ita responsum est: Notum sit paternitati tuae, quia sicut primitus a sancta Romana et apostolica sede, beatissimo papa Gregorio dirigente, exarata est, ita credimus; et quod credimus absque ambiguitate, quantum possumus exercere satagimus. Postquam autem super hiis uberius tractatum est, ita exorsi sumus: Necessarium est, fratres charissimi, aecclesias dei et uenerabiles uiros qui iam multo tempore terrarum dispendio et absumptione ciro-

graphorum miserabiliter laborauerant, corrigere. Hiis dictis, prolatae sunt inscriptiones monasterii quod uocatur Coccham in medium, terrarumque sibi adiacentium; quod uidelicet monasterium, cum omnibus ad illud pertinentibus terris, rex inclytus Merciorum Aeðelbaldus aecclesiae saluatoris quae sita est in ciuitate Dorobernia dedit; utque illius donatio perseuerantior fieret, ex eadem terra cespitem et cunctos libellos praememorati coenobii, per uenerabilem uirum Cuðbertum archiepiscopum misit, et super altare saluatoris pro perpetua sua salute, poni praecepit. Sed post mortem praefati pontificis, easdem inscriptiones Dæiheah et Osbertus, quos idem pontifex alumnos nutriuit, maligno acti spiritu furati sunt, et Cenulfo regi Occidentalium Saxonum detulerunt; at ille, accipiens statim testimonia litterarum, praedictum coenobium cum omnibus ad illud rite pertinentibus suis usibus coaptauit, neglectis praenominati archiepiscopi Cuðberti dictis et factis. Item, Bregwinus et Ianbertus archiepiscopi per singulas synodus suas, questi sunt de iniuria aecclesiae saluatoris illata; et apud Cenulfum regem Occidentalium Saxonum, et apud Offam regem Merciorum qui uidelicet saepe-memoratum coenobium Coccham et alias urbes quamplurimas Cenulfo rege abstulit, et imperio Merciorum subegit. Tandem Cenulfus rex sera ductus poenitentia, telligraphia, id est, libellos quos a supradictis hominibus Dæiheh et Osberto iniuste perceperat, cum magna pecunia, aecclesiae Christi in Doroberniam remisit, humillime rogans ne sub tantae authoritatis anathemate periclitaretur. Uerum rex Offa praememoratum coenobium Coccham, sicut sine litteris accepit, ita quanto tempore uixit, detinuit, et absque litterarum testimonio suis post se haeredibus reliquit. Secundo autem anno

regni Cenulfi facta est synodus sicut supra est praelibatum apud Clouesho; at ego Aeðelhardus gratia dei Dorobernensis archiepiscopus, et Cuba primicherius mecum, et multi alii ex illa aecclesia Christi sapientes, libellos praefati coenobii Coccham, in concilium detulimus; cumque coram synodo relict¹ fuissent, omnium uoce decretum est iustum esse ut metropolis aecclesia saepepraefatum coenobium Coccham, cuius inscriptiones in suo gremio habebat, perciperet, quo sub tanto tempore tam iniuste spoliata fuerat. Tunc autem placuit mihi Aeðelhardo dei gratia archisacerdoti et Cyneðryðae abbatissae quae eodem tempore saepedicto coenobio praefuit, ac senioribus ex utralibet parte, Cantia scilicet et Bedeforde, ad hoc ibidem congregatis, quatenus ipsa Cyneðriða in regione Cantia daret mihi pro commutatione saepe praefati coenobii, terram centum et decem manentium, sexaginta cassatorum uidelicet in loco qui dicitur Fleote, et triginta in loco qui dicitur Teneham, in tertio quoque loco ubi dicitur Creges aewylma, uiginti. Quas scilicet terras olim rex Offa sibi uiuenti conscribere fecit, suisque haeredibus post eum; et post eorum cursum uitae, aecclesiae quae sita est apud Beodeford consignari praecepit. Hoc etiam coram omni synodo elegimus; ut ipsa abbatissa a me percipiet saepenominatum coenobium cum suis inscriptionibus; et ego terras et libellos terrarum illarum quas mihi in Cantia reddit, ab ea acciperem, quatenus nulla imposterum inter nos haeredesque nostros et Offae regis surgat controversia, sed quod sub tam nobilis synodi testimonio inter nos confirmatum est indirupto foedere seruetur imperpetuum. Ego quoque Aeðelhardus archiepiscopus concedo Cyniðriðae abbatissae monasterium quod situm est in loco qui dicitur Pectanege ad habendum, quod mihi

rex pius Egfridus haereditario iure possidendum donauit
atque conscripsit.

¹ i.e. relecti.

Cott. Nero E. i. Part 2. 388.

(Harl. 4660 f. 7.)

Heming 8.

K183. T. p. 46.

6 Oct. 803.

} collated.

Deneberht

bp. Worcester, in Council at Clovesho, records the settlement
of the dispute between the See of Worcester and Wulfheard
son of Cussa. See above, A.D. 789.

Intanbeorge & Bradanlaeh.

✠ IN nomine dñi . nři . ihu . xpi. Ea quae secun-
dum ecclesiasticam disciplinam ac synodali decreto
salubriter definiuntur quamuis solus sermo sufficeret
tamen pro euitanda futuri temporis ambiguitate fide-
lissimis scripturis et documentis sint cōmendata, Qua-
propter ego deneberhtus epūs fui memor pristinae
locutionis antecessoris mei heathoredi . et wulfheardi
epiș circa terras illas aet intebeorgas¹ et aet bra-
danlaehe tunc wulfheardus iterum coram sinodali testi-
monio confirmauit cum signo crucis xpi deneberhto epō .
et eius familiae in weogorna ciuitate ut ille noluisset
umquam auertere ab ecclesia prenominata nisi ut
ante ueraciter ac firmiter definitum habuit ut hoc per
omnia firmum et fixum inter eos ppetuo maneret. Haec
cōmemoratio facta est in loco qui dicitur clofeshō .
añ . incarnať . domnič . dcccº . iiiº Indič xi. pridie nona-
rum octobrium his adstipulantibus.

✠ ego aðelheard arçi eþs.	✠ ego werenberht eþs.
✠ ego aldulf eþs.	✠ ego denebriht eþs.
✠ ego eadulf eþs.	✠ ego wibriht eþs.
✠ ego wulfheard eþs.	✠ ego alhheard eþs.
✠ ego alhmund eþs.	✠ ego osmund eþs.
✠ ego tidferð eþs.	✠ ego wihthun eþs.
✠ ego wermund eþs.	

✠ ego koenulf rex merč.	✠ ego aldred princeps.
osensi 7 suþs.	✠ ego heaberht princeps.
✠ ego beornoð princeps.	✠ ego ceolwald prinč.
✠ ego cynehelm priñ.	✠ ego wicga prinč.
✠ ego wigheard priñ.	✠ ego byrnwald prinč.

Indorsed : 821—823.

Bremesgraf.

✠ Ceolulf rex wilnade ðæs landes æt bremesgrafan to heaberhte bē 7 to his hirede 7 ða sende he his ærendwreocan to wulfhearde to intanbeorgum 7 heht ðæt he cuome to him 7 to ðæm higum ða dyde he swæ ða heo him to spraecon se bisceop 7 his weotan ymb ðæt land ðæt he his him geuðe ðæt heo mæchten ðone freodom begeotan 7 ða wæs he eaðmodlice ondeta ðæt he swa walde 7 to him wilniende wæs ðætte heo him funden swylce londare swylce he mid arum on beon mehte . 7 his wic ðær on byrig beon mihte on his life. ða sende he monn to ðæm ærcebisceope 7 to eadberhte 7 to dynne 7 him heht sæcgan ðæt he wilnade ðæs londes æt intanbeorgan. ða se ærcebisceop 7 eadberht hit wæran ern-diende to cyninge. ða cuom dynne to gelærde ðone cyning ðæt he his no gepæf wæs. ða wæs higen 7 hlaforde lond unbefliten eghuæs 7 seoððan a oð his daga ende.

** Kemble appears to have printed this deed from the Harleian transcript, which is inferior to Heming, as Heming is to Cott. Nero. I have corrected it by Cott. Nero, so far as that authority goes, viz. to *ða sende* in the endorsement, and then by Heming.

¹ intanbergan *Heming* : intanbergum *Harl.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 61.

12 Oct. 803.

K185. B. ii. 6.

Æthelheard

abp. Canterbury, in Council at Clovesho, establishes the primacy of the See of Canterbury, and abolishes the metropolitan dignity which Offa had instituted at Lichfield. This important record, which disposes for ever of the archbishopric of Lichfield, is preserved in its original form, to be seen in the British Museum, and it is among the facsimiles edited by Mr. Bond.

GLORIA in excelsis dō et in terra pax hominibꝫ bonae uoluntatis.

✠ Scimus autem quod multis in dñm fideliter confidentibus notum et manifestum est . et nihil tamen illis placabile in eo uisum est . qui in gentibus anglorum commorantur quod offa rex merciō in diebus iænberhti arċepiſ cum maxima fraude honorem et unitatem sedis sċi agustini patris nostri in dorouernensi ciuitate diuidere et discindere praesumsit . et quomodo post obitum prædicti pontificis æðelheardus arċepiſ dī gratia dona'n'ti illius successor post curricula annorum erga plurima dī ecclesiarum iura limina apostolorum et apostolicae sedis beatissimum papam leonem uisitare contigit . inter alias necessarias legationes etiam discissionem iniuste factam archiepiscopalis sedis narrauit . et ipse apostolicus papa ut audiuit et intellexit quod iniuste fuisset factum statim sui priuilegii auctoritatis præceptum posuit et in brittanniam misit et præcipit ut honor sċi agustini sedis cum omnibus suis parrohhiis integerrime redintegraretur iuxta quod sċs gregorius nřæ gentis apostolus et magister composuit et honorabili arċepiscopo æðelheardo in patriam peruenienti per omnia redderetur et coenuulfus rex pius merciorū ita compleuit cum senatoribus suis . anno uero

dominicę incarnationis . DCCC^oIII^o. indictione . XI^a. die . III^a. idus octobris . ego æðelheardus arċepiſc̃ cum omnibus . XII. episcō ſcō sede beati agustini ſubiectis per apostolica praecepta domni papæ leonis in ſynodo qui factus est in loco celebri qui uocatur clofeshoas unianimo consilio totius ſcī ſynodo . in nomine dī omnipotentis præcipientes et omnium ſcōrū illius et per eius tremendum iudicium . ut numquam reges neque episcopi neque principes neque ullius tyrannicae potestatis homines honorem ſcī agustini et suæ ſcē sedis diminueret uel in aliquantula particula diuidere præsumerint . sed in eo per omnia dignitatis honore plenissime semper permaneat quo utique in constitutione beati gregorii et in priuilegiis apostolicorum suorum successorum habeatur nec non etiam et in ſcōrū canonum rectum haberi sanctionibus uideatur. Nunc etiam dō cooperanti et domno apostolico papae leoni ego æðelheardus arċepiſ et alii coepiscopi nostri et nobiscum omnes dignitates nostri ſynodi cum uexillis crucis xpi unianimiter primatum ſcæ sedis firmantes . hoc quoque præcipientes et signo ſcæ crucis scribentes ut arċepiscopalis sedes in liccidfeldensi monasterio `n`umquam habeatur ex hoc tempore neque in alio loco aliquo nisi tantum modo in dorobernensi ciuitate . ubi xpi ecclesia est et ubi primus in hac insula catholica fides penituit et á ſcō águstino sacrum baptismum celebretur. insuper etiam cartan a romana sede misam per hadrianum papam de palleo et de archiepiscopatus sede in liccedfeldensi monasterio cum consensu et licentia domni apostolici leonis papae praescribimus aliquid ualere. quia per subreptionem et male blandam suggestionem adipiscebatur. et ideo manifestissimis signis caelestis regis primatum monarchiae archiprincipatus permanere canonicis et apos-

tolicis munitionibꝫ statuimus ubi sc̃m euangelium x̃pi per beatum patrem agustinum in prouincia anglorum primũ prædicatur . et deinde per gratiam sc̃i sp̃s late diffusum est. Si quis uero contra apostolicus praeceptis et nostrorũ omnium ausus sit tunicã x̃pi scindere et unitatẽ sc̃e d̃i ecclesiae diuidere . Sciat s̃e nisi digne emendauerit quod inique contra sacras canones fecit aeternaliter esse damnatum . . 7

Hic s̃t nomina sc̃orũ episcoporũ et abbatum qui prae-scriptum cyrographi cartulã in synodo qui factus est æt clofeshoum. anno aduentus d̃ni . DCCCIII cum signo sc̃ae crucis x̃pi firmauerunt . . 7

✠ æðelheardus arçepiř.	✠ deneberhtus epiř.
✠ alduulfus epiř.	✠ uuihthunus epiř.
✠ uuerenberhtus epiř.	✠ tidfriðus epiř.
✠ alcheardus epiř.	✠ uulfheardus epiř.
✠ uuigberhtus epiř.	✠ alhmundus p̃rs aþ.
✠ alhmundus epiř.	✠ beonna p̃rs aþ.
✠ osmundus epiř.	✠ f' o' rðréd p̃rs aþ.
✠ eaduulfus epiř.	✠ uuigmundus p̃rs aþ.

. *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, 'Epistulas . . .'; and in a hand of the 12th century, 'Scriptum quomodo adnichilatum sit per Æthelardum archiepiscopum archiepiscopatus Licisfeldensis quod fieri debuit contra ecclesiam cantuariensem. per offam regem.' 'latine.' B.*

Canterbury Charters, C. 195.

12 Oct. 803.

K1024.

T. p. 50.

S. i. 4.

Æðelheard

Abp. Cant. in synod at Clovesho, and under mandate from Leo III, decrees that secular persons are not to be elected as lords of monasteries. The signatures are peculiarly interest-

ing, as giving an idea of the composition of the ecclesiastical council of the time. See H & S. iii. 547 b for further details and identifications.

✠ Ego Aedelheardus gratia dei humilis sanctae dorobernensis ecclesiae archiepiscopus unianimo consilio totius sancti synodi . congregationibus omnium monasteriorum quae olim a fidelibus christo domino perpetuam in libertatem dedita fuerunt. In nomine dei omnipotentis . et per eius tremendum iudicium praecipio . Sicut et ego mandatum a domno apostolico Leone papa percepi . Ut ex hoc tempore numquam temerario ausu super hereditatem domini laicos et saeculares sibi praesumant dominos eligere . Sed sicut in privilegiis ab apostolica sede datis habetur . seu etiam ab apostolicis uiris in initio nascentis ecclesiae traditum est per sanctos canones vel etiam a propriis possessoribus monasteriorum constitutum . ea regula et obseruantia disciplinae sua monastica iura studeant obseruare. Si ergo quod absit ipsi hoc nostrum mandatum . et domni apostolici papae spreuerint et pro nihilo ducunt . Sciant se ante tribunal christi nisi ante emendari uoluerint, rationem reddituros . Haec sunt nomina sanctorum episcoporum et uenerabilium abbatum et presbyterorum et diaconum qui cum totius sancti synodi consensu pro confirmatione predictae rei . signum sanctae crucis subscripserunt.

✠ Ego Aedelheardus gratia dei archiepiscopus dorobernensis ciuitatis . signum sanctae crucis subscripsi.

✠ aedelheah abbas ✠ Uulfheard presbiter ✠ beornmod presbiter

✠ feologeld presbiter abbas ✠ wernoð presbiter ✠ Uulfred archidiaconus

✠ Ego aldulfus liccedfeldensis ecclesiae episcopus signum crucis subscripsi.

✠ hygberht abbas ✠ monn presbiter ✠ eadhere presbiter

✠ lulla presbiter ✠ wigferð presbiter ✠ cuðberht presbiter

✠ Ego werenberht legorensis ciuitatis episcopus signum crucis subscripsi.

✠ alhmtund presbiter abbas ✠ forðred presbiter abbas ✠ eadberht presbiter ✠ eadred presbiter ✠ eanred presbiter

✠ beonna presbiter abbas ✠ uuigmund presbiter abbas ✠ berhthaeð presbiter ✠ aepelhaeh presbiter ✠ mon presbiter

✠ Ego eadwulf syddensis ciuitatis episcopus signum crucis subscripsi.

✠ eadred presbiter abbas ✠ plegberht presbiter ✠ hereberht presbiter

✠ daeghelm presbiter abbas ✠ eaduulf presbiter ✠ heaðored presbiter

✠ Ego deneberht wegoranensis ciuitatis episcopus signum crucis subscripsi.

✠ hyseberht abbas ✠ paega abbas ✠ coenferð presbiter

✠ ðingferð abbas ✠ freoðomund abbas ✠ selered presbiter

✠ Ego wulfheard herefordensis ecclesiae episcopus signum crucis subscripsi.

✠ cuðred abbas ✠ dyega presbiter ✠ heaðobald diaconus

✠ strygel presbiter ✠ monn presbiter ✠ werferð

✠ Ego wigberht sciraburnensis ecclesiae episcopus signum crucis subscripsi.

✠ muca abbas ✠ berhtmund abbas

✠ eadberht abbas

✠ Ego ealhmund wintanae ciuitatis episcopus signum crucis subscripsi.

✠ cuðberht abbas ✠ marcus abbas ✠ notheard presbiter

✠ cufa abbas ✠ lulla abbas ✠ wigðegn presbiter

✠ Ego alhheard elmhamis ecclesiae episcopus signum crucis subscripsi.

✠ folcberht presbiter ✠ eadberht presbiter ✠ hunfrið diaconus

✠ freoðuberht presbiter ✠ wulfluf presbiter ✠ beornhelm diaconus.

Cott. Aug. ii. 100.

A. D. 805 ?

K191. B. ii. 7.

Cuðred

king of Cantware, with consent of Coenuulf king of Mercia, conveys to Æðelnoð three ploughlands aet Hægyðe þorne (? Eythorne, Kent—B) for 3000 denarii: in hereditary right and free of services.

✠ In nomine altithroni qui solus regat ac gubernat omnia omnipotenter in æuum ego cuðredus rex cantuuariorum cum consensu coenuulfi regis merc̃ et his testibus quorum infra nomina tenentur adscripta . dabo æðelnoðo p̃fecto meo fidelissimo in puincia cantiã terram trium aratorum in loco qui ðr æt hægyðe ðorne pro competenti pecunia id ÷ . iii^a. milia denariorū . nunc itaq: p̃dicta terra in potestate illius sit donata cum rectis terminib: et iure hereditario firmiter fixa p̃maneat . seu etiā ab omni uif̃ sæculariū seruitiis intus uel foras libera p̃seuerat sine aliquo grauidine et lesione maiorum minorūue causarum .

ut habeat libertatem commutandi uel donandi in uita sua et post eius óbitum teneat facultatem relinquendi cui-cumq: uolueris . nullus regum 'aut 'episcoporum uel principum p̃sentium uel futurorum ista sit contemnere ausus . sin autem redat rationẽ corã dō et coram angelis eius in die reuelationis dñi nři iħu xpi amen :—

✠ ego coenuulf rex merċ hanc donatióem consen-siēdo suþ,

✠ ego cuðred rex cantiaē hanc donatióẽ meã signo sċaē crucis xpi firmabo 7 subscribo

✠ ego wulfredus gratia dī archiepīš cons̃ 7 suþ

✠ ego coenwald consensi 7 subscripsi,

✠ ego osuulf cons̃ 7 suþ

✠ ego ealðberht cons̃ 7 suþ

✠ ego wealh cons̃ 7 suþ

✠ ego æðelieard cons̃ 7 suþ

✠ ego berhtnoð cons̃ 7 suþ

✠ ego ceolnoð cons̃ 7 `s'uþ

✠ wulfred arċepīš

✠ alduulf épīš

✠ uuerenberht epīš

✠ beor`n'mod epīš

✠ deneberht epīš

✠ wigberht epīš

✠ tidferð epīš

✠ alhmund epīš

✠ alhheard epīš

✠ wiohthun epīš

✠ eaduulf epīš

✠ wigmund p̃r aþ

✠ wulfheard epīš

✠ beonna p̃r aþ

*** *Endorsed in a hand of the 10th century, 'hegyðe ðorn . ðreo salunga,' and in a hand of the 12th century, 'Cudred rex cantiaē edelnoðo præfecto' 'latine'. B.*

Endorsed by Aethelnoth and Gaenburh, 805—831¹.

✠ Aethelnoth se gerefa to eastorege and gaenburg his wif aræddan hiora erfe beforan Wulfrede arcebiscope and æthelhune his masseprioste and esne cyninges thegne suae huether hiora suae leng lifes were foe to londe and to alre æhte gif hio bearn hebbe thonne foe [ð]æt ofer hiora boega dagas to londe and to æhte. gif hio thonne bearn næbbe and wulfred archibiscop lifes sie thonne foe he to thaem londe and hit . forgelde and thaet . wiorth gedaele fore hiora gastas suae aelmeslice and suae rehtlice suae he him seolfa on his wisdom geleornie. and this [s]prece naenig mon uferran dogor on naenge othre halfe oncaerrende sie nimne suae þis gewrit . hafath.

✠ Uulfred arcepiš.

✠ Aethelnoth.

✠ Feol[o]geld pr ab.

✠ Gaenburg.

✠ Aethelhun pŕ.

✠ Esne.

✠ Cuthberht pŕ.

þisses londes aran thrie sulong aet haegethe thorne. and gif hiora othru oththe baem siith forgelimpe biscop that lond gebycge suae hit² thonne geweorthe.

Translation:—Aethelnoth, reeve of East Kent, and Gaenburg, his wife, declared their succession before Abp. Wulfred and Aethelhun his chaplain, and Esne, a thane of the king's. Whichever of the two should survive should take to the land and to all the property: if they have a child, it is to take, after both their days, to the land and property: if they have no child and Abp. Wulfred be alive, then he is to take to the land, and pay for it, and distribute the worth for their souls in the way of alms, and as justly as he in his wisdom may learn. And this bequest let no man in time to come divert in any other direction than as this writing containeth.—Of this land are three sulungs at Haegethe thorne; and in case of the prior decease of one or both, the bishop is to buy the land as it then stands.

¹ This endorsement by the purchaser and his wife is after Kemble from the Stowe MSS. For language and for contents it is remarkable. Notice *gastas* for the usual *sawla*.

² hie K.

Cott. Aug. ii. 55.

A. D. 805.

Lamb. 1212. f. 314.

K189. B. i. 13.

Æthelheard

abp. Canterbury, by synodal decree, restores to the brethren of Christchurch land formerly given them by Aldhun, of which, by the rapacity of some king, they had been unjustly deprived. The penmanship is remarkable, and it was selected by Kemble as one of his few specimens.

¶ Ego aedilheardus metropolitanae ciuitatis in dornbernia arc̃ episc̃ pro amore dñi ñ ihu xpi et pro absolutione meorũ criminũ terram quattuor aratroꝝ nomine aetburnan in occidentali parte beorahames sc̃ae familiae ecclesiae xpi in propria possessionem donabo et obsecro in nomine dñi omnes pontifices ñros successores. ut omne bonum quod in illa terra lucrificetur fratres sibi singulariter ad mensam suam habeant et ad alteram necessitatẽ faciant qua illis bona et spontanea uoluntate maxime utile uideatur. Hanc p̃nominatam terram quidam homo bonus nomine aldhun qui in hac regali uilla in huu's' ciuitatis praefectus fuit pro intuitu aeternae mercedis fratribus ñris ad mensam tradidit. sed sc̃a ecclesia xpi sine norma iustitiae cum rapacitate cuiusdam regis de sua terra priuata est. et nos auxiliante dño iterum illam iusto et synodali iudicio restituere huic sc̃ae familiae curauimus. rogamus etiam amicos ñros id est reges et pontifices et omnes qui potestatem in hac prouincia habeant. ut semper augere his fratrib. et ñ minuere suum bonum dignentur. et certe credimus eo magis d̃m omnipotentem illis augere aeterna bona in caelestibus regnis.

actũ fuit dcccv. anno incarnat̃ xpi xiii. indictione
testiũ nomina hic infra caraxata sunt

✠ Ego aedilheard arċ eþi cum uexillo crucis xþi
confirma

✠ ego biornmod eþi subscripsi. ✠ eanred þpoš.

✠ biornhard þpo.

✠ monn'a' pŕ. ✠ cuba þ. ✠ uulfhard þ. ✠ ciol-
stan þ. ✠ osuulf þ. ✠ paul þ

✠ heamund þ ✠ heremod þ ✠ uulfred arċ diã

✠ guðmund. ✠ eadred diã

✠ goda subdiã ✠ wine

✠ ego cuðred rex cantie consensi et subscripsi

✠ ego cudaman aþ osensi et suþ

✠ ego feologeld aþ. et subsċr. ✠ aldberht suþ

✠ osuulf dux subseþi ✠ esne subseþi

✠ berhtnoð subscrip ✠ heahfirð suþ

✠ sigehard subscriþ.

*** *Endorsed by a hand of the 12th century, 'Scrip. V.' 'iiii aratra.'*
Eðelardus archiepiscopus burnan ecclesie Christi recuperavit et ad men-
sam suam quam haldun prefectus civitatis prius ei contulit 'V.' B.

Cott. Aug. ii. 79.

A. D. 805-810.

K226. B. i. 15.

Osuulf and Beornðryð

an Aldorman and his Lady, gave to Christchurch (Canterbury) an estate at Stanstead (Kent), humbly petitioning that their anniversary might be kept with a solemnity equal to that of the governors and benefactors of that church. Then Abp. Wulfred, speaking in the First Person, engages that their request shall be granted, and that they shall have a yearly-day, which shall be kept with a special service and almsgiving, and a College Gaude; the provision and preparation for which are hereby directed, as well as the Rubric for the commemorative services.—An early and striking example of Fraternization, of which we have a later example about 1050 (K945). This private anniversary is much the same as that which in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries came to be called a yearly

Mynde.—The deed is further interesting as an early example of one wholly in Saxon; and it is worthy of remark that it contains no þorn, that sound being throughout represented by ð. A specimen is facsimiled in Cod. Dipl., and the whole by Mr. Bond, who describes the writing as ‘rounded minuscules, partly following the Irish type.’ Mr. Kemble dated this piece 805—831, but Haddan and Stubbs have shewn that it cannot be later than 810. Dialect Kentish.

✠ Ic osuulf Aldormonn mid godes gæfe ond beorn-
ðryð min gemecca sellað to cantuarabyrg to cristes
cirican ðæt lond æt stanham stede. xx. swulunega gode
allmehtgum 7 ðere halgon gesomnuncgæ fore hyhte 7
fore aedleane ðæs aecan 7 ðæs towardon lifes, 7 fore
uncerra saula hela 7 uncerra bearna. Ond mid micelre
eadmodnise biddað ðæt wit moten bion on ðem gema-
non ðe ðaer godes ðiowas siondan 7 ða menn ða ðaer
hlafordas wæron 7 ðara monna ðe hiora lond to ðaere
cirican saldon. Ond ðættæ mon unce tide ymb tuelf-
monað mon geuueorðia on godecundum godum 7 æc
on aelmessan suæ mon hiora doed,

Ic ðonne uulfred mid godes gæfe aŕc eþis ðas forecuae-
denan uuord fullia 7 bebeode ðæt mon ymb tuelfmonað
hiora tid boega ðus geuueorðia to anes daeges to
osuulfes tide ge mid godecundum godum ge mid ael-
messan ge aec mid higna suesendum, ðonne bebeode ic
ðæt mon ðas ðing selle ymb tuelfmonað of liminum ðe
ðis forecuaedene’ lond to limpeð of ðaem ilcan londe æt
stanham stede. cxx. huaetenra hlafa. 7 xxx. denra. 7 an
hriðer dugunde. 7. iii. scep. 7 tua flicca. 7. v. goes. 7. x.
hennfuglas. 7. x. pund caeses gif hit fuguldaeg sie, Gif
hit ðonne festen dæg sie. selle mon uuęge cæsa 7 fises 7
butran 7 aegera ðætmon begeotan maege. 7 xxx. ombra
godes uuelesces aloð ðæt limpeð to xv. mittum. 7 mittan
fulne huniges. oðða tuęgen uuines. suę hwaeder suæ

mon ðonne begeotan maege Ond of higna gemenū godū ðaer aet ham mon geselle. cxx. gesuflra hlafa to aelmessan for hiora saula. suae mon aet hlaforda tidū doed̃. Ond ðas forecuðenan suesenda all agefe mon ðem reogolwarde 7 he brytniē swæ higū maest red sie 7 ðaem sawlū soelest. aec mon ðaet weax agæfe to ciricican 7 hiora sawlum nytt gedoe ðe hit man fore doed̃. aec ic bebeode minum aefterfylgendū ðe ðaet lond hebben aet burnan ðaet hiae simle ymb. xii. monað foran to ðære tide gegeorwien ten hund hlafa 7 swae feola sufla 7 ðet mon gedele to aelmessan aet ðere tide. fore mine sawle 7 osuulfes 7 beornðryðe 'aet cristes cirican' 7 him se reogolweord on byrg gebeode foran to hwonne sio tid sie. aec ic bidde higon ðette hie ðas godcundan god gedon aet ðere tide fore hiora sawlū. ðaet eghwile messepriost gesinge fore osuulfes sawle twa messan twa fore beornðryðe sawle. 7 aeghwile diacon arede twa passione fore his sawle twa fore hire Ond eghwile godes ðiow gesinge twa fiftig fore his sawle twa fore hire. ðaette ge fore ueeorolde sien geblitsade mid ðem weoroldeundum godum 7 hiora saula mid ðem godcundum godum. aec ic bidde higon ðaet ge me gemynen aet ðere tide mid suilce godcunde gode suilce iow cynlic ðynce. Ic ðe ðas gesettnesse sette ge hueder ge for higna lufon ge ðeara saula ðe haer beforan hiora namon auuritene siondon.

VALETE IN DÑO.

*** Endorsed, by a nearly contemporaneous hand ' þis is gesetnes osulf ond biarnðryðe; ' and by one of the 12th century, with the exception of the date, which is added later, ' Anno DCCCVI Osulfus alderman dedit Stanhamstede ecclesie christi tempore Wlfredi archiepiscopi. Anglice.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 47.

21 April 811.

K195. B. ii. 11.

Wulfred

abp. Canterbury, who was a considerable landowner in Kent, exchanges land with Christ Church. H&S. vol. iii. p. 557.

✠ IN nomine altithroni dī summi regis aeterni. Ego wulfred dñi inspirante gratia xpi ecclesiae antistes p reuerentia dñi nři iħu xpi. ac p deuotissimo sinceræ caritatis affectu, et p expiatione piaculorum meorum . seu etiam p mutua commoda uicissitudinis agellorum nřorum quorundam . hoc ÷ uerbi gratia q familie xpi ecclesiae id ÷ pprie nřis fřib; in perpetuæ hereditatis facultatē tribuens donabo terram trium aratrum meae pprię iuris in regione easterege quae inibi ab incolis folcuuining lond uocatur atq; iterum etiam in eadē regione eosterege meae pprie hereditatis ruriculū unius aratri illis trib; adherens p̃dictis nřae fraternitati on byrg ad possidendū reddo. Haec quattuor q̃q po's's'es'siones aratra ita mihi in ppriam p̃tinerunt condicionē . illa iğ tria aratra id ÷ ðæt folcwinning lond on eosterge 7 unum aratrū ibi in nřae terrae medio et liminū coenuulf rex mihi cum suis primis dignitatum gradib; cum ceteris agellis donauerit. pro illius agelli conparatione on magonsetum æt geard-cylle terra decim manentium quem á cyneðryðae adquirere 7 cōparare curauī . Sed illud aratrum unū on liminū de quo p̃diximus id ē ðæt wynnhearding lond 7 babbing lond 7 an iocled on uppan ufre quam terram id ÷ aratrum illud æt liminū ad xpi ecclesiā¹ tribuam p agello illius aratri q fřib; nřis sicut p̃dixi tradidi on eosterge . et illud iam dudum etiam xpi ecclesiae pprium fuit, Insuper etiam addidi on eostorege quintum aratrum fřib; nřis concedendam q a reacoluensae ecclesiae prius

transmotauerã qđ dunwaling lond đr. hoc eđ ea condicione addens dabo ut quanto eorũ humilitas atq: oboedientia circa nos deuotior fuerit . tanto iđ illis semp largiores in cunctis bonis dño miserante existere curamus . Has itaq: terrulas ideo collegere et simul ita in unũ coniungere eximiae caritatis industria curauĩ . ut facilius elaborare ac desudare sua propria in illis potuissent quasi adunate unius termini intra septa conclusi . atq: illas etiam meae ppriae arbitrio in dño nřis řřib: řřpetue dono cum omnib: bonis ad se rite undecumq: řřtinentib: cum siluis pascuis pratib:q: 7 cum omni eximia libertatis honore eis tribuam exceptis trib: tantum debitis . id ẽ expeditionẽ 7 arcis munitionẽ 7 pontis instructionẽ aduersus paganos . ut nřa familia uidelicet řřs nřĩ feliciter et řřpetualiter salua iure illis . iuxta suae necessitatis pprietatem př omnia ut illis placuerit in dño fruerentur . huius eđ reconciliationis nřae uicissitudinem beniuolamente adnuendo consentiendo crucis xpi uexillo roborabo, Hac tñ uera interposita rationis condicione tam clementer hoc agens qđ mihi 7 meis heredib: tam stabile 7 immune 7 řřpetue immobile fixum in dño in ęuum přduret illa uerbi gratia uicissitudinis transmotatio quã mihi familia nřĩ řřs uidelicet ex suo pprio iuris arbitrio unanimo desiderio 7 consono mentis consensu cunctorũ seniorum iuniorumque ppria uoluntate tradiderũt terram utiq: ubi ab incolis regionis æt burnan uocabulum đr . quattuor aratrũ quam terram totam iam dudum aldhun quidam comes uenerabiles ppinquus domni iaemberhti arčepiř familie 7 ppriae singulariterq: řřib: p aeterna familiaritate ac p animae suae redemptione iure řřpetua liberaq: ad possidendũ illis donauerut . illamq: terram ecgberht rex aldhuno conscribendo dederat . Sed p^t eo rex offa pđictam terram a nřa familia abstulit uidelicet quasi non liceret ecgberhto

agros hereditario iure scribere . Sed post ea beatae memoriae aedelheard arcepiſ a rege offa acquirere studuit illā terram cū integra libertate ad xpi ecclesiā . Sed 7 ipse aedelheard arcepiſ nŕ paulo ante obitum suū cum pſuassione amicorū frīb: nŕis illam terram cum illa libertate 7 cunctis reb: rite ad eam pſinentib: restituere demandauit . ut illi terre fructib: utilitatisq: usib: frs p redemptione animę illius pſpetuę secundū suum placitū tantum in dño fruerentur . quamobrem frs ac familia nŕa illa quattuor aratra ipsius terre æt burnan pſprię illorum iuris hereditatē mihi in ius pſprię ac pſpetuę hereditatis arbitrium tradiderūt ad transmotationis uicissitudinē illius terre on easterege quam pſdiximus, mihi qđ tam liberam 7 securam pſ omnia habendam fruendamq: pſpetuę 7 ad trahendam secundum meae uoluntatis placitum arbitriumq: in aeuū dederunt 7 consentientib: animis cunctorumq: manib: crucis signaculo libenter subscribentib: atq: hoc etiam difinīuimus 7 firmiter reconcilians coram idoneis testib: roborauimus ut tota illa terra quam ipsi tradiderunt mihi æt burnan tam immunis absq: alicuius contradictionis obstacula pſpetuę fieri posset sicut illa terra on eastorege quam illis dederam eis pſpetuę inuiolabilem eē desiderio.

Si lf q absit aliquis maliuola audacia hanc nŕam uicissitudinē pſ tyrannidē inuadere † infringere temtauerit nouerit se ante tribunal summi 7 tremendi iudicis xpi eē rationē redditurum . nisi illud prius digna satisfactione emendauerit . et si qualibet nŕae partis condicio innocens 7 incontaminata reperta ipsius rei fuerit seu forte utraq: suae pſprie iuris possessio salua 7 integra ratione ad pristinę hereditatis gremium reuertetur . pars lf illa quę rea 7 deprauata fuerit suae pſprie partis rea priuetur et iustum arbitrorum iudicium

subire cogetur ibiq: iuste districtiones accipiat sentiatq:
satisfactionem

✠ ego uulfred gratia dī arċepīš huius reconciliationis
n̄rae uicissitudinē signo s̄cae crucis xpī confirmabo 7
subscribo

- ✠ ego beornmodus epīš osenš 7 suþ
- ✠ ego wernoð p̄r 7 aþ osenš 7 sub .
- ✠ ego beornwine p̄r 7 aþ osenš 7 suþ
- ✠ ego feologeld p̄r 7 aþ osenš 7 suþ ,
- ✠ aeðelhun p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ ceolstan p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ heamund p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ osuulf p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ heremod p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ tudda p̄r. osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ deornoð p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ abba p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ guðmund p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ badaheard p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ cuðric p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ hunferð p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ uuilnoð p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ dryhtnoð p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ eangeard p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ aeðelheah p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ ealhun p̄r osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ deneberht diā . consenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ coenhere diā . osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ tilred diā osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ billheard diā osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ dudd diā osenš 7 suþ .
- ✠ goda diā osenš 7 suþ .

- ✠ brunheard dia osenš 7 suð .
- ✠ uulfheard osenš 7 suð .
- ✠ osmund osenš 7 suð .

Actum ÷ H hoc anno dominicę incarñ .deccc.xi. indictione ++ .iiii^a. imperii H coenuulfi regis .xv. anno. p̄sulatus H wulfredi arčepiſ anno .vi. die H undecimo kl mai . in loco p̄clara in ciuitate dorouernia . regnante dño sine fine, amen :—

*** *Endorsed in a hand of the 12th century, ' .VI. Commutatio quarundam terrarum inter archiepiscopum Wlfredum 7 fratres ecclesie Christi id est folquiningland .iii. aratra an eastreie. 7 .i. aratrum in loco qui dicitur biri. 7 .i. in loco qui dicitur dunwalingland . pro burne .iiii. aratrorum .' ' latine . bonum.' B.*

¹ It appears on the facsimile as if ecclesiæ had first been written, and then corrected to ecclesiā.

Cott. Aug. ii. 10.

1 Aug. 811.

K196. B. i. 14.

Coenuulf of Mercia

grants to abp. Wulfred two and a half 'hagan' in Canterbury. This was done at a council held in London. The ceremonious formality of the deed is remarkable. We see that land in a borough was subject to the trinoda necessitas no less than in the open country.

✠ IN nomine dī summi regis aeterni. Anno aī incarnationis eiusdem dñi saluatoris mundi ihu xpī. dccc°.xi°. indictione uero. III^a. Porro q̄q̄ imperii piissimi regis merciorū coenu'ulfi¹ anno. xv°. praesulatus etiā uulfredi archipontificis anno. vi°. prāma kalendarū die augustarū in loco p̄claro oppidoq: regali lundaniæ uieu conciliū pergrande collectū habebatur. in quo uidelicet ipse rex coen'uulf atq: uulfred arč episc cum

coepiscopis illius duob: uerbi gratia. deneberht hu'u'ic-
 ciorū ep̃is. Aeðeluulf episcop̃ australiū saxonū. cum
 principib: ducibusq: et maiores natu. quorū nomina infra
 craxantur. inter alias q̃q̃ diuersarum rerū causas in illo
 habentes concilio interpretaatas. Placuit pio regi coe-
 nuulfo cum consilio et consensu totius concilii illius id ē
 episcoporū principū ducū iudicume maiorumq: natu.
 Pro honore dī omnipotentis ac pro expiatione piaculorū
 eius. atq: pro reuerentissima dilectione uulfredi aŕcepisċi.
 seu etiam pro eius larga pecuniarū remuneratione. hoc ē
 centum et uiginti. vi. mancosas pro his reb: in occiden-
 tale cantiae in regione suburbanaq: regis oppido ibi ab
 incolis roeginga hām nuncupato Terrā duorū aratrum
 qđ appineg lond illic nominatur. et rursū in alio loco et
 in regione suburbana ad oppidū regis quod ab incolis ibi
 fefres hām appellatur. Terrā q̃q̃ duorū aratruū in locis
 nominatis illic ðaet suiðhunineg lond aet grafon aea atq:
 iterū in ciuitate dorouernia in australe parte ecclesiae
 saluatoris² duas possessiunculas et tertiā dimediā id ē in
 nrā loquella ðridda half haga et prata duo ad eas prius
 et modo pertinentia in orientale parte sture fluminis sita
 Coenuulf rex has terrulas sui propriae puplicae iuris cum
 praedicto concilii consensu. ac pro cunctis antedictis
 causis uulfredo suo archipontifici donare ac conscribere in
 propriā atq: in perennē hereditatem habendū fruendumq:
 et ad tractandum cum campis pascuis pratib: siluis saltib:
 piscuosis ac maritimis fretib: paludib: uallibusq: dulcis
 salsuginesque salisq: stationib: coctionesq: et cum cunctis
 fructib: interius exteriusq: uel aliunde usquam ad eas
 rite uel umquā pertinentia in talem sibi usum qualē
 semet ipsi utillimum optimumue fore uideretur firmiter
 pleniterq: deiudicauit. Integrum q̃q̃ libertatē his terrulis
 atq: ruriculis rex coenuulf cum auctoritate supra dicti

concilii decreuerat. Ut perpetue sint liberate ab omnib: puplicis tributis et á cunctis regaliũ rerũ uel operum debitis. siue principũ seu ducũ uel procuratorũ aut etiam ab omni saeculariũ causarũ rerumue grauidine exceptis his debitis. id ẽ pontis instructionẽ. et contra paganos expeditionẽ. atq: arcis munitionẽ destructionemue Cum tamen hoc uniuerso populo oportunitas summa poposcerit et necessitas eximia hoc agendũ cunctos undicumq: coherceret. tunc et illi rite sua reddent,,

✠ Ego coenuulf dñi misericordia rex mercioř huius nřae dationis ac libertatis remunerationẽ mente consona propriisq: manib: crucis xpi signo confirmare roborareque st[atui].

- ✠ aelfpřyð regina consentiens subscripsit.
- ✠ sigred rex subscripsit.
- ✠ uulfred archi epĩ xpi gratia consentiens subscripsit.
- ✠ deneberht epĩ subscripsit.
- ✠ beornmod epĩ subscrip̃.
- ✠ aeðeluulf epĩ subscrip̃.
- ✠ heardberht prinẽ subscrip̃.
- ✠ beornnoð prinẽ subscrip̃.
- ✠ cynehelm prinẽ subscrip̃.
- ✠ eadberht dux conẽ subscrip̃.
- ✠ eeguulf dux conẽ subscrip̃.
- ✠ eanberht dux conẽ suðs.
- ✠ heahferð dux conẽ suðs.
- ✠ cyneberht ppiñ eius suð.
- ✠ coenwald ppiñ eius suð.
- ✠ aeðelheah pedes sessor suð.
- ✠ cuuoenburg aþþa suð.
- ✠ seleburg aþþ subscripsit.
- ✠ cuðred př subscripsit.

. Endorsed in an ancient hand, 'grafen ea;' in a hand of the

10th century, 'swiðhuning land,' and 'grauanea;' and in a hand of the 12th century, 'Concilium cenulfi regis in quo dedit suið hunigland et grauenea Wlfredo archiepiscopo.' 'Latine.' B.

¹ The scribe wrote coenulf, and a correcting hand has intimated another u over the line. This occurs three times in the early part of the deed, and after that the uu is duly written in its place.

² At Canterbury Augustine heard of an old church of the Roman period, and by the king's help he recovered it, and consecrated it 'in nomine sancti Salvatoris.' Beda, E. H. i. 33. Afterwards it came to be called Christ Church. That is Canterbury Cathedral.

Chart. Ant. Cantuar. C. 1278.

A. D. 812.

K199. S. i. 6.

Coenuulf

king of the Mercians, exchanges land in the eastern parts of Kent with Abp. Wulfred, who was a private landowner.

✠ In nomine dei summi regis aeterni. Anno quoque incarnationis dei et saluatoris mundi . DCCC° . XII° . indictione. v. Regni quoque gloriosissimi merciorum regis coenuulfi Anno . XVI° Praesulatus etiam anno uulfredi archiepiscopi . VII°. INter alios quoque deo adnuente bonarum rerum euentōs uerbi gratia placuit itaque regi coenuulfo atque uulfredo archiepiscopo quorundam commutationes agellorum ambobus competentius in orientalibus cantiae partibus sapientibus eorum consentientibus¹ firmiter peragere. Ita quoque primitus uulfred archiepiscopus hac interposita ratione aliquam terrae partiunculam . hoc est duarum manentium in loco ubi sueordhlineas uocitantur iuxta distributionem suarum utique terrarum ritu cantiae an sulung dictum Seu in alio loco mediam partem unius mansiunculae id est an ioclet ab incolis ibi eegheanglond appellatur. Quam terram uidelicet Uulfred archiepiscopus plenario

ac digno comparauerat praetio ab uulfhardo praesbytero iam dudum Aedelheardi bonae memoriae archiepiscopi sibi ad possidendum atque fruendum per omne modum Seu etiam cum libertate sicut et ipse illam terram comparare et possidere optenuit . Id est ut iure hereditario perpetuae possederet et ab uniuersis etiam terrenis difficultatum notis et ignotis condicionibus ac tributis siue ab omni opere puplico aedificiorum aut in quolibet ducatu perenniter libera frueretur et sua sic utilitate quaecumque sibi dei dono praeuideret terram dereliqueret illam. UNde igitur christi gratia uulfred archiepiscopus eandem terram sibi tam propriam et quam liberam habendam fruendamque in suum proprie arbitrium comparare pleniter ut praediximus praecurabit. Atque etiam insuper sic regi coenuulfo dare atque ad rei puplic e condicionis donare decreuerat ubi uel cuicumque utilitati sibi fore uideretur. Pro agellorum Transmutatione Uerbi gratia istorum qui in partibus suburbanis regis oppidulo fefresham dicto fieri uidebantur . Hoc est terrae particula duarum manentium id est an sulung ubi ab incolis grafoneah uocitatur. Ab aquilone habens terminum suuealuue fluminis . A plaga oriente suiðhuning lond . A parte occidentali ealhfleot . Ab austro sighearding meduue ond eac suithhuning lond. Atque rursum in partibus australi in regione on liminum et in loco Ubi ab indegenis ab occidente kasingburnan appellatur de mediam partem unius mansiunculae id est an ioclet . ad id insuper addito illo litore foris maritimo cum pristinis terminibus cunctis ad eam usquam rite pertinentibus . Dei gratia quoque rex Coenuulf has praedictas terrulas uerbi gratia aet grafon aea atque iterum aet casingburnan litoreque illo cum omnibus . undecumque legitimis limitibus campis salsuges pascuis siluis pratibus paludibus

litoribus piscuosis seu cunctis aliunde usibus quisquilibet maritimisque fructibus Pro illis praedictis agellorum uicissitudinibus aet sueordhlineum et ecgheanglond Uulfredo archiepiscopo ueraciter et firmiter in propriae condicionis ac in perpetue possessionis hereditatem cum uniuersae integritatis libertate perpetualiter in domino concedens donabo sibi ipsi habendum ac perpetue fruendum ac sic ad trahendum Ut semet ipso utillimum esse uideretur . Cum uniuersae libertatis praedictae discretionem per omnia immobiliter secundum quod terram praedictam Uulfred archiepiscopus comparauerat haberet. Atque hac condicione regi Coenuulfo Transmutare et in domino donare diiudicauerat Sicut superius ratum ac deliberatum et infra crucis uexillo et sub idoneis testibus roboratum habetur : INsuper additur hoc Si huius uicissitudinis persona quilibet ex utralibet parte hanc commutationem aliter transmutare aut uiolare temptauerit quam difinitum fieri uidetur . salua iure intemerata possessioniuncula cum praedicta libertate absque obstaculo alicuius quaestionis ad proprie hereditatis gremium redeat.

Aut etiam quilibet dominorum Seu summo saeculi dignitatum gradu ditatus huius uicissitudinis reconciliationem tyrannico fraude fretus ex his utralibus partibus quod Tam firmiter reconciliaretur hanc mutare vel fraudare iniqui temptauerit. Nouerit se anathematatum esse et ante tribunal summi iudicis Xpi rationem redditurum. Nisi prius digna satisfactione emendauerit.

✠ Ego coenuulf xpi gratia rex merciorum huius nrae uicissitudinis munificentiam larga manu donabo atq; crucis uexillo roborabo.

✠ Ego Uulfred gratia di aŕc epiſc huius nostrae reconciliationis munificentiam adnuendo consentiens et signo crucis xpi roborabo.

- ✠ Ego eaduulf episcopus consensiens subscripsi.
- ✠ Signum manus eadredi p̃r.
- ✠ Signū mañ ploesa ducis.
- ✠ Signū mañ cyneberhti reġ ppinġ.
- ✠ Signū mañ æðelheah pēd seċ.

. *Endorsed in a hand of the 11th century 'grauan ea:—in a hand of the 12th century 'Commutatio terrarum inter Kenulfum regem et Wulred archiepiscopum pro suerdling et ecgingland. grauenea et casinburne. latine:—and in a hand of the 13th century 'Carta Ceonulphi Regis de Suordlinge q' dedit Wulfredo archiepiscopo.'*

¹ sapientibus eorum consentientibus. As if the archbishop too had his witenagemot. See above, p. 69, 'se bisceop and his weotan.' So Thurstan abp. York, in his charter to Beverley, says, 'et consilio meorum baronum.' Stubbs, *Select Charters*, part iii.

Somner's Ant. Battely. App. p. 35.

A. D. 813.

K200.

Wulfred

abp. Cant. having rebuilt his monastery ordains that the members of his familia may have and use the houses they have built, and may also give or bequeath them; but only to members of the congregation. This is granted as a favour on condition of their greater devotion to their duties and constant attendance at prayers. They are also required to use the common refectory and dormitory.

✠ IN nomine sanctae saluatoris dei et domini nostri Ihesu Christi. anno ab incarnatione eiusdem dei et redemptionis mundi DCCC.XIII. Indict. VI. praesidente Christi gratia archipontifice Uulfredo metropolitano sedem ecclesiae Christi quae sita est in dorouernia ciuitate anno VII. episcopatus eiusdem archiepiscopi diuina ac fraterna pietate ductus amore deo auxiliante renouando et restaurando pro honore et amore dei sanctum monasterium dorouernensis ecclesiae reaedicando refici auxiliantibus eiusdem ecclesiae presbiteris et diaconibus

cunctoque clero domino deo seruientium simul. Ego Uulfredus misericordia dei archisacerdos pro intimo cordis affectu dabo et concedo familia Christi habere et perfruere domos quas siui proprio labore construxerunt iure perpetuo hereditatis munificentia illis uiuentibus seu decedentibus cuicumque relinquere uel donare uoluerint unusquisque liberam habeant facultatem in eodem monasterio donandi sed nec alicui foras extra congregationi. Ita etiam in Christi caritate obsecrans precipio omnibus successoribus meis hanc praedictam donationem inconcussam et inuiolatam salua ratione seruandam sed sine semper in euum. hac tamen conditione ut deo humiliores et gratiores omnium beneficiorum dei semper existant seduloque frequentatione canonicis horis ecclesiam Christi uisitent orantes ac deprecantes pro seipsis propriis piaculis et pro aliorum remissione peccatorum misericordiam domini implorent. Necnon domum refectionis et dormitorium communiter frequentent iuxta regulam monasterialis disciplinae uitae observant. Ut in omnibus honorificetur deus et uita nostra et bona conuersatio nobis nostrisque proficiat in bonum. Si quis illorum per audaciam suae malae uoluntatis hanc praedictam constitutionem inritam habere et in obliuionem deducere et congregare conuiuias ad uescendum et bibendum seu etiam dormiendum in propriis cellulis sciat se quisquis ille sit reatum se esse propriae domi et in potestate archiepiscopi ad habendum et cuicumque ei placuerit donandum ꝥ manentem itaque hanc kartulam in sua nihilominus firmitate.

✠ Ego Uulfred gratia dei archiepisꝥ signo sanctae crucis Christi firmans subscripsi.

✠ Ego uuernoth ꝑꝛ aꝥ coꝝ 7 subscripsi.

✠ Ego wulfheard ꝑꝛ coꝝ 7 suꝥ.

- ✠ Ego heamund ꝑr coñ 7 suð.
- ✠ Ego osuulf ꝑr coñ 7 suð.
- ✠ Ego ceolstan ꝑr coñ 7 suð.
- ✠ Ego tudda ꝑr coñ 7 suð.
- ✠ Ego diornoth ꝑr coñ 7 suð.
- ✠ Ego guthmund ꝑr coñ 7 suð.
- ✠ Ego cuthberht ꝑr coñ 7 suð.
- ✠ Ego coenhere coñ 7 suð.
- ✠ Ego brunheard coñ 7 suð.
- ✠ Ego haehferth coñ 7 suð.

. While the form is that of an extension of liberty, it seems plainly a politic concession of rights which had been already usurped, with a view to arrest the progress of encroachment and restore some elements of discipline. The limit here put on right of property within the precinct, was necessary to prevent the acquirement of absolute possession. The appropriation of houses with limited freedom of testamentary disposition is the very utmost that could have been conceded, without dissolution of cenobitic life. We may gather from this how secularized the monasteries had become, and how deeply rooted were those degenerate customs which Dunstan's reformation at length plucked up.

Cott. Aug. ii. 77.

A. D. 814.

K204. B. ii. 12.

Coenuulf

king of Mercia, grants land of ten ploughs at Bexley to Abp. Wulfred. A very interesting deed, with much in it to stimulate local research; as for example:—Is there an Avon in Kent?

✠ IN nomine s̄ci saluatoris d̄i et dñi n̄ri iħu x̄pi. Regnante ac gubernante eodem dño iħu. Simulq: s̄p̄u s̄co gubernacula in imis et in arduis disponendo ubique regit. licet sermo Sapientium consiliumq: prudentium stabilis ꝑs̄maneat. tamen ob incertitudine temporalium rerum diuinis numinibus muniendo. ꝑs̄crutando ꝑ ignotis et incertis euentis stabilienda roborandaque in d̄o uiuo et

uero sunt . Quapropt̃ ego coenuulfus gratia đī rex merciorū . uiro uenerando mihique in xpī caritate summo pontificalis apice decorato . uulfredo arc̃æpiš dabo et concedo aliquam partem terrę iuris mei quæ mihi largitor omnium bonorū đs donare dignatus est p̃ intimo caritatis affectu ut aḡls ait . hilarem enim datorem diligit đs . et hoc . est in loco qui dicitur bȳxlea .x. aratrorū in p̃petuam possessionē . et hæc terra libera p̃maneant . p̃ter arcem . et expeditionem pontisq: constructionē . Quod si quisq: huic largitioni contradixerit . contradicat ei đs . et deneget ingressum cælestis uitæ . et his limitibus hæc pars telluris circumgýrari uidetur . ærest up of crægean on fulan riðe . 7lang riðe oð þone fæstendíc . 7lang dices oð þæt gebȳhte . of þam gebȳhte 7lang hagan oð cȳninges healh . þanon 7lang hagan ut on crægean . 7lang crægean oþ ðone hagan . 7lang hagan oð pæðfeld . þanon 7lang hagan oð æscburnan . of ðam burnan 7lang hagan on casinegstræt . east 7lang stræte on scoffoces sæ . þanon norð 7lang stræte oð lýtlanlea . þanon east 7lang mearce oð enede mere suð rihte of ðam mere to burnes stede . þanon 7lang hagan oþ casingstræt . 7lang stræte on þone calewan telgan . þanon ut on crægean . swa eft on fulan riðe . Hæc sunt nomina pastuum porcorum . helfreðingdenn . hunbeal dinghola . frumesingleah . burnes stedes denn . heanyfre . þæs gemære is on east healfe spachrýcg . on suðan plumwearding pearrocas . on westan lind cýlne . on norþan auene . Actum ÷ hoc anno dñice incarnationis .dccc°. xiiij°. indic̃ .ui^a. his testibus consentientibus atq: confirmantibus quorū ĩnfra nomina nota sunt.

✠ ego coenuulf gratia đī rex merciorū hanc donationis confirmationē signo s̃c̃e crucis xpī roboravi .

✠ ego uulfred arc̃eḡps cons̃ 7 suð .

- ✠ ego denebyrht eþs conš 7 suþ
- ✠ ego uulfhard eþs conš 7 suþ
- ✠ signum manus eadberhti ducis .
- ✠ signum manus ealhheardi ducis .
- ✠ signum manus ceoluulfi ducis.

*** Endorsed in a hand of the 10th century 'to byxlea,' and in a hand of the 12th century, 'Kenulfus rex Wluredo archiepiscopo bixle .x. aratrorum.' 'latine.' B.*

Harley Charter 83. A 1.

A. D. 814.

K 207.

B. ii. 14.

Coenuulf

grants to Suiðnoð 'comes' land free for himself and his heirs. This document was thus described by Kemble in 1839: 'An original of Coenuulf of Mercia, now in a case for the inspection of visitors.' Cod. Dipl. VI. xvii. But Mr. Bond pronounces it to be 'late ninth century.' Vol. iv. p. 7.

✠ IN nomine dī summi. Igitur anno dñee incarnationis DCCCXIII regni uero nři a dō concessi XIII. Ego coenwulf rex merċ suiðnoðe meo comite terram . I . aratrorum in propriam possessionem et libertatem sibimet uel suis heredibus in ppetuum frueri pdonabo Scilicet iuxta silua quae dicitur caert cum campis cum siluis cum pascuis cum pratis . xv . carra de feno capientia cum uno molina 7 waldbera wiohltringden 7 ðorningabyra 7 beardingaleag 7 focgingabyra 7 speldgisella 7 hegeðonhyrs 7 hriðden 7 cunden 7 begegebyra 7 sponleoge 7 ðet firhde bituihn longanleag 7 ðem suðtune 7 ða snadas illuc p̄tinentia cum antiquis terminibus liberabo p̄dictam terram a notis causis 7 ignotis a magnis uel modicis aetiam nomina testium infra adscribuntur pro cautella futuri ambiguitatis augentis

hanc donationem meam a misericordissimo dño aeternam benedictionem consequantur:—Si quis uero regum uel principum seu pfectum hunc libertatem meam infringere aut minuere uoluerit Sciat se separatum ēe in die iudicii a consortio s̄corū nisi digne emendauerit ante reatum suum:—

✠ Ego coenwulf gratia đī rex mer̄c hanc donationem meam cum signo s̄cē crucis confirm 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego aelfdryða regina mer̄c 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego uulfred aŕcepi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego alduulf epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego werenbert epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego denebierht epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego eadwulf epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego wulfhard epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego tidferd epis 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego sibba epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego beornmod epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego aeðelnoð epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego wigberht epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego wigðeng epi 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego wilheard pŕ aŕb 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego wigmund pŕ aŕ 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego reðhun pŕ aŕ 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego piot pŕ aŕ 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego tidbald pŕ aŕ 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego wulfhard pŕ aŕ 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego cuðwulf pŕ aŕ 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego heardberht dux 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego biornnoð dux 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego dynne dux 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego eðelheah dux 7 subs̄c.

✠ Ego mucel dux 7 subs̄c.

- ✠ Ego sigered dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego æðelmod dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego wigheard dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego eatferð dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego wulfred dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego eadberht dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego ealhhard dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego ciolhard dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego biornhard dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego bofa dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego ecgwulf dux ǽ.
- ✠ Ego cudred ǽ.
- ✠ Ego wulfred ǽ.
- ✠ Ego wighard ǽ.
- ✠ Ego eadwulf ǽ.

*** *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, '✠ be cert suiðnoðes boec;'*
and in a later hand 'tunes boec.' B.

Somner's Ant. Battely. App. p. 12.
 K205.

A. D. 814.

Coenuulf

king of Mercia, grants to Abp. Wulfred, a piece of land in his right, about thirty jugera, at a place called Binnanea, situate between two rivi gremiales of the river Stur.

✠ In nomine sancti saluatoris dei et domini nostri Ihesu Christi, regnante ac gubernante eodem domino Ihesu simulque spiritu sancto gubernacula in imis et in arduis disponendo ubique regit! Licet sermo sapientium consiliumque prudentium stabilis permaneat, tamen ob incertitudine temporalium rerum, diuinis numinibus muniendo, perscrutando, pro ignotis et incertis euentis, stabilienda roborandaque in deo uiuo et uero sunt.

Quapropter ego Coenulfus gratia dei rex Merciorum, uiro uenerando in Christi charitate summo pontificalis apice decorato, Uulfredo archiepiscopo dabo et concedo aliquam partem terrae iuris mei, quae mihi largitor omnium bonorum deus donare dignatus est, pro intimo caritatis affectu, ut apostolus ait, hilarem enim datorem diligit deus. Et hoc est in loco qui dicitur Binnanea, circiter xxx. iugera, inter duos riuos gremiales fluminis quod dicitur Stur. Et haec terra libera permaneat in perpetuam possessionem aecclesiae Christi. Quod si quisque huic largitioni contradixerit, contradicat ei deus, et denegat ingressum coelestis uitae. Actum est hoc anno dominicae incarnationis DCCC.XIII^o. Indict. vi. his testibus consentientibus atque confirmantibus, quorum nomina nota sunt.

✠ Ego Coenuulf gratia dei rex Merciorum hanc donationis confirmationem signo crucis Christi roborau.

✠ Ego Uulfred archiepiscopus consensi et subscripsi.

✠ Ego Denebyrht episcopus consensi et subscripsi.

✠ Ego Uulfhard episcopus consensi et subscripsi.

✠ Signum manus Eadberhti ducis.

✠ Signum manus Ealhheardi ducis.

✠ Signum manus Ceoluulfi ducis.

* * * Kemble does not verify Binnanea, but he does identify Stur with the Stour of Kent. I am not sure whether rivi gremiales are two streams confluent to form a river, or two streams branching out of one river-bed to make their divergent ways to the sea. In the former case, Binnanea must be sought near Ashford; in the latter case (which seems the likelier) at the S.W. angle of Thanet. However this be, the fact of the Latin description being a translation of the name, gives an interest to this deed: and binnan, it may be added, is not so frequent, but what a clear case of its entrance into a local name is a fact deserving of attention.

Cott. Aug. ii. 93.

17 Sept. 822.

K216. B. ii. 15.

Ceoluulf

king of the Mercians and Kentish men, grants to Abp. Wulfred land in the province of Kent called Mylentun (Milton). The exemptions are remarkably described, and so are also the necessary obligations. Several considerations are alleged for the grant, the concluding one being a gold ring of seventy-five mancuses. The deed is a good example of ungrammatical half-vernacularized Latin.

✠ IN nomine ihu xpi . saluatoris mundi qui est et qui erat . et qui uenturus est . per quem reges regunt et diuidunt regna terrarum . sicut dispensatur uniuerse terre distribuit secundum mensuram sui propriæ uoluntatis . ita iedem dī gratia concedente . ego ceolwulf rex merciorum uel etiam contwariorum . dabo et concedo uulfredo uenerabile arċepiſ . aliquam partem terre iuris meg . id est .u. aratro . in prouincio cantię ubi nominatur mylentun' in propriā potestatem . ad abendum possidendum commutandumq; uel etiam post se relinquendam cuicumq; ei karorum placuerit . cum omnibus usis ad eam rite pertinentibus . eum campis . silbis . pratis . pascuis . aquis . molinis . piscationibus . aucupationibus . uenationibus . et quicquit in se abentibus . insuper etiam hanc p̃dictam terram liberabo, ab omni seruitute secularium rerum a pastu regis episcopis principum . seu prefectum exactorum . ducorum . canorum . uel equorum seu accipitrum ab ref̃ctione et habitu illorum omnium qui dicuntur fæstingmen ab omnibus laboribus operibus . et oneribus . siue difficultatibus . quit plus minusue numerabo uel dico . ab omni grauitatibus maioribus minoriis . notis ignotis undiq; liberata permaneat in efum nisi is quattuor causis que nunc nominabo . ex-

peditione contra paganos ostes . et pontes constructione seu arcis munitione uel destructione in eodem gente et singulare pretium foras reddat . secundum ritum gentes illius . et tamen nullam penam foras alicui persoluat set semper sine aliqua . ui . ullius causę . in integritate liber et secura perseueret, uulfredo episcopi et eredibus eius in posterum cum certissimis terminis suis . ab oriente cymesinc . in australe se hole welle . et occidente diorente . ab aquilone scorham silba similiter qui dicitur cert ab occidente . et aquilone greotan edescas lond in oriente cyme singes cert et in austra ondred . item in ondrede pastum et pascua porcorum . et armentum seu caprorum suis locis . in hyrst sc'ýofing den . snad hyrst . et si quis scire desiderat . quare hanc donam tam deuotissime dedissem uel liberassim . sciat illi recitatur quod inprimis pro amore dñi omnipotentis et pro uenerabili gradui . pretiati pontificis . seu etiam consecrationis meę quam ab eo eodem die . per dñi gratiã accepi . nec non pro eius placabili pecunia . id est anulus aureus abens .lxx.u. mancusas . ut ab eo accepi ÷

Actum est anno dominice incãti .dcccxxii. indictĩ .xu. die uero .xu. kl octob̃ . in loco regale qui dicitur bydie tun is testis consentientibus et scribentibus . quorum nomina infra abentur .

✠ ego ceolwulf rex merciorum hanc meam donationem proprio manu subscribo .

✠ ego wulfred arhċepiſ consensiens subscribo .

✠ ego eðelwald epiſ ȳsensi 7 subscribo .

✠ ego reðhun epiſ ȳsensi 7 subscribo .

✠ ego wulfheard epiſ ȳsensi 7 subscribo .

✠ ego heaberht epiſ ȳsensi 7 sub .

✠ ego sigered dux ȳsensi 7 suð .

✠ ego eadberht dux ȳsensi 7 suð .

- ✠ ego wulfred dux ȁsensi 7 suþ .
- ✠ ego muca dux ȁsensi 7 suþ .
- ✠ ego eatferð dux ȁsensi 7 suþ .
- ✠ ego bofa dux ȁsens 7 suþ .
- ✠ ego piot p̃rs ȁsens 7 suþ .
- ✠ ego eadbald .
- ✠ ego cyneberht .
- ✠ ego wighelm .
- ✠ ego beadheard . ✠ ego tunred .

*** Endorsed in a hand of the 10th century, 'mylentun,' and in a hand of the 12th century, 'Celulfus rex merciorum dedit Wluredo archiepiscopo mylentun.' 'latine.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 19.

A.D. 831.

K 228.

T. p. 465. B. ii. 19.

Eadwald and Cyneðryð

with the advice of their friends, settle the succession to the land at Chart (Kent). A genuine contemporary specimen of the Kentish dialect, that is to say, of the English of the South in the earlier stages of its culture.

✠ Ðis is geðinge eadwaldes osheringes 7 cyneðryðe eðelmodes lafe aldormonnes ymbe ðet lond et cert ðe hire eðelmod hire hlabard salde wes hit becueden osbearte his broðar suna gif he cyneðryðe oferlifde 7 siððan neniggra meihanda ma ðes cynnes ac hia hit atuge yfter hira dege swe hit him boem rehtlicast 7 elmestlicast were ðonne hebfað eadwald 7 cyne¹ ðas wisan ðus fundene mid hira friandum gib eadweald leng lifige ðonne cyneðryð geselle et ðem londe et cert .x. ðusenda gif he gewite er ðonne hia his barna sue hwele sue lifes sie agefe ðet feoh ond atee² sue hit soelest sie forða hit bege-

tan nis eðelmode enig meghond neor ðes cynnes ðanne
 eadwald his modar his broðar dohtar mest cyn ðet he
 ðet lond hebbe 7 his beorn yfter him 7 sue ateon sue
 him nytlicas ðynce for ða ðe hit mid reohte begetan

✠ ego ceolnoð mid godes gefe ercebiſc þis mid xps
 rode tacne festnie 7 write

✠ ego ðelwald episċ oſ

✠ ego whelm episċ oſ

✠ ego osmund pŕ oſ

✠ ego eðelwald pŕ oſ

✠ ego biarnhelm pŕ oſ

✠ ego biarnheah pŕ oſ

✠ ego eardulf pŕ oſ

✠ ego eðelmund pŕ aþþ oſ

✠ ego sefreð pŕ oſ

✠ ego biarnhelm pŕ oſ

✠ ego eadgar pŕ aþþ oſ

✠ ego elfstan pŕ oſ

✠ ego sigefreð pŕ oſ

✠ ego sigefreð aŕdċ oſ

✠

✠ ego ealhstan aŕdċ oſ

✠ ego biarnnoð aŕdċ oſ

✠

✠

✠

✠

✠ ego biarnhelm pŕ aþ oſ

✠ ego cialbarht pþ³ dċ oſ

✠ ego wealdhelm sþdċ oſ

✠ ego tirwald sþdċ oſ

✠ ego oba mī oſ

✠ ego sigemund pŕ oſ

- ✠ ego herefreð pŕ cs
- ✠ ego wynhelm arċđ ǿſ
- ✠ ego wunbeald ǿſ
- ✠ ego wermund ǿſ

Translation :—This is the agreement of Eadwald the son of Oshere and Cynethryth the relict of Ethelmod the aldormon, about the land at Chart which Ethelmod her lord gave her. It was bequeathed to Osbert his nephew if he had overlived Cynethryth, and after him no more of the relatives of that kin; but she was to dispose of it after their time in such a manner as should be most right and pious for them both (i.e. for Ethelmod and Cynethryth). Accordingly Eadwald and Cynethryth with their friends have devised the following arrangement :—If Eadwald live longer than Cynethryth he is to give on account of the land at Chart ten thousand: if he die before her, then whichever of his children is then alive is to pay that money, and devise the estate as may be best for those who acquired it. There is no relative nearer of kin to Ethelmod than Eadwald, whose mother is his niece; and therefore it is most natural that he should have the land, and his children after him, and so devise as to them may seem most expedient for those who lawfully acquired it.

¹ Cyne[ðrið] Thorpe, as if rectifying a scribal error, but I apprehend this was a recognised form of speech, though it appears but rarely in the literary remains. See my Sax. Chron. A.D. 590 (A), and p. xxii, note.

² oniatee K. & B.: I follow Thorpe's reading of the manuscript.

³ So MS.; but sð K.

Cott. Aug. ii. 52.

About A.D. 831.

K 229.

T. p. 468. B. ii. 21.

Ealzburg and Eadweald

their bequests from the land at Burne to Christ Church, Canterbury.—Also the bequest of Ealhhere to the same, from the land at Denglesham. In contemporary Kentish, like the previous number.

✠ Ðis sindan geðinga ealzburges 7 eadwealdes et ðem lande et burnan hwet man elce gere ob ðem lande to cristes cirican ðem hiwum agiaban scel for ealzburges 7 for ealdred 7 fore eadweald 7 ealawynne .xl. ambra

mealtes 7 xl. 7 cc. hlaba .i. wege cesa .i. wege speces
 .i. eald hriðer .iiii. weðras .x. goes .xx henfugla
 .iiii. foðra weada 7 ic ealhburg bebiade eadwealde minem
 mege an godes naman 7 an ealra his haligra ðet he
 ðis wel healde his dei 7 siððan forð bebeode his erbum
 to healdenne ða hwile ðe hit cristen se ✠ 7 suele mon se
 ðet lond hebbe eghwylce sunnan dege xx gesufra hlafa
 to ðare cirican for ealdredes saule 7 for ealhburge ✠
 Ðis is sia elmesse ðe ealhhere bebead ealawýnne his
 doechter et ðenglesham et .iii. sulungum elce gere .c.
 peñ to cristes cirican ðem higum 7 suele man se ðisses
 landes bruce agebe ðis fiah an godes gewitnesse 7 an
 ealra his haligra 7 suile man sue hit awege ðonne se hit
 on his sawale nas on ðes ðe hit don het

. *Endorsed in a hand of the 12th century, 'donum ealhbreges quod instituit donari de burne . familie ecclesie Christi,' 'Item donum ealh- bere ad opus familie ecclesie Christi de terra de ðenglesham . anglice.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 92.

A.D. 832.

K 231.

T. p. 474. B. ii. 22.

Lufa

her bequest for her soul's need to the brotherhood at Christ Church, Canterbury. In Kentish Saxon¹.

✠ Ic lufa mid godes gefe ancilla ði wes soecende 7 smeagende ymb mine saul ðearfe mid ceolnoðes ærce- biscopes geðeahte 7 ðara hiona et cristes cirican willa ic gesellan of ðem ærfe ðe me god forgef 7 mine friond to gefultemedan elce gere .lx. ambra maltes 7 .cl. hlafa .l. hwite hlafa .cxx. elmes hlafes .² an hriðer an suin .iiii. weðras .ii. wega spices 7 ceses ðem higum to cristes circean for mine saule 7 minra frionda 7 mega ðe me to gode gefultemedan and ðet sie simle to adsumsio scæ

marie ymb .xii. monað end sue eihwelc mon swe ðis lond
 hebbe minra ærbenumena ðis agefe 7 mittan fulne
 huniges .x. goes .xx. henfuglas.

✠ Ic ceolnoð mid godes gefe ercebiſc mid cristes rode
 tacne ðis festnie 7 write

✠ beagmund pŕ geðafie 7 mid write

✠ beornfrið pŕ geðafie 7 mid write

✠ wealhhere pŕ

✠ osmund pŕ

✠ deimund pŕ

✠ æðelwald diač

✠ werbald diač

✠ sifreð diač

✠ swiðberht diač

✠ beornheah diač

✠ æðelmund diač

✠ wighelm diač

✠ lubo

✠

✠ Ic luba eaðmod godes ðiwen ðas forecwedenan
 god 7 ðas elmessan gesette 7 gefestnie ob minem erfe-
 lande et mundlingham ðem hiium to cristes cirican 7 ic
 bidde 7 an godes libgendes naman bebiade ðæm men ðe
 ðis land 7 ðis erbe hebbe et mundlingham ðet he ðas
 god forðleste oð wiaralde ende se man se ðis healdan
 wille 7 lestan ðet ic beboden hebbe an ðisem gewrite se
 him seal'd' 7 gehealden sia hiabenlice b'l'edsung se his
 ferwerne oððe hit agele se him seal'd 7 gehealden helle
 wite bute he to fulre bote gecerran wille gode 7 mannum
 uene ualete

* * * *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, '✠ lufe þincg gewrit,' and
 in hands of the 12th century, 'luue mulier quedam dedit ecclesie
 Christi munlingham tempore celnoð archiepiscopi,' and 'ix anno*

deccc^oxxxii^o. luue mulier dedit familie ecclesie Christi cantuariensi mundlingham tempore chelnothi archiepiscopi.' B.

¹ This piece is given in Thorpe's *Analecta* as a specimen of East Anglian; but Kemble remarked that Mundlingham is in Kent.

² *The words .cxx. elmes hlafes . are written in the eleventh line of the charter with the reference mark h corresponding with ð at the place of insertion.* B.

Cott. Aug. ii. 102.

A.D. 833.

K 234. B. i. 16.

Ecgberht

king of Kent grants land to abbot Dunne and his brethren, and 120 loads of fuel from Andred for salt-boiling.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum dño nño ihũ xpo. Cum cuncta cotidie fugitiue uitae tempora prosperis et aduersis causis consistere cernimus. rapidissimoq: cursu annorum spatia regnorumq: ubiq: gaudia. finita esse manifestissimis signis declaratum est.

Quapropter ego ecgberhtus rex cantie necnon et aliarũ gentium. cum consensu ac licentia meorum optimatum non p pecunia sed p remedio animae meae et pro expiatione scelerum meorum. aliquantulam partem terrae iuris mei id est centum quinquaginta iugera libenter donans impendo. ad aecclesiam beatae genetricis dī et dñi nři ihũ xpi 7 dunne abb suisq: sociis in loco qui dicitur sand tun. et in eodem loco sali coquenda iuxta limenae. et in silua ubi dicitur andred centum uiginti plaustra ad coquendum sal. Et his limitibus haec telluris particula circũgyrari uidetur. ab oriente terra regis. ab austro fluuius qui dīr liminae. ab occasu et in septemtrione hudanfleo. si quis autem aliquando pulsatus aut iudicatus fuerit aut heredis meus hoc neglexerit cū iuda traditore dampnatus in inferno inferiore. Scripta est haec cartula anno ab incarnatione dñi nři ihũ xpi .D.CCLXXIII.¹ his testibus consentientibus quorũ nomina inferius annotari uidentur.

✠ Ego ecgberht rex hanc meam donationē signū crucis xpi inpressi.

✠ Ego cialnoth gratia dī arch eps hanc p̃dictā donationē cū signo s̃cae crucis xpi roborauī 7 subscripsi.

✠ Ego beornmod eps cons̃ et subs̃c.

✠ Ego alhstan eps cons̃ 7 subs̃c.

✠ Ego coenred eps cons̃ 7 subs̃c.

✠ Ego osmod dux cons̃ 7 subs̃c.

✠ Ego uulfhard dux cons̃ 7 subs̃.

✠ Ego eanuulf dux cons̃ 7 subs̃.

✠ Ego bofa dux cons̃ 7 subs̃.

✠ Ego drihtnoth abb̃ cons̃ 7 subs̃

✠ Ego frēodoric abb̃ cons̃ 7 subs̃.

✠ Ego heaberht diãc cons̃ 7 sub

✠ Ego beornmod m̃ cons̃ 7 subs̃.

✠ Ego heanoth m̃ cons̃ 7 subs̃.

✠ Ego oshere m̃ cons̃ 7 subs̃

✠ Ego alhhere m̃ cons̃ 7 subs̃

✠ Ego lulla m̃ cons̃ 7 sub

* * *On the back of the Charter is written by a hand of the 10th century, 'Sand tunes boc; and by a later hand, 'Egbertus Rex dedit c.l. iugera ad ecclesiam sancte Marie de Sandtun.' 'Latine.' B.*

¹ Kemble corrected the false date from the witnesses' names: and Mr. Bond observes that the corrected date is more consistent with the handwriting of the deed. B. i, p. vi.

Cott. Aug. ii. 64.

A.D. 835.

K 235.

T. p. 469. B. ii. 23.

Abba

a Reeve, his will—which has something about it suggestive of a marriage settlement.

✠ Ic abba geroefa cyðe 7 writan hate hu min willa is þæt mon ymb min ærfe gedoe æfter minū dæge . ærest

ymb min lond þe ic hæbbe 7 me god lah 7 ic æt minū hlafordū begæt, Is min willa gif me god bearnes unnan wille ðæt hit foe to londe æfter me 7 his bruce mid minū gemeccan 7 sioððan swæ forð min cynn ða hwile þe god wille ðæt ðeara ænig sie þe londes weorðe sie 7 land gehaldan cunne, gif me ðonne gifeðe sie ðæt ic bearn be-geotan ne mege þonne is min willa þæt hit hæbbe min wiíf ða hwile ðe hia hit mid clennisse gehaldan wile 7 min broðar alchhere hire fultume 7 þæt lond hire nytt gedoe . 7 him man selle an half swulung an ciollan dene to habbanne 7 to brucanne wiððan ðe he ðy geornliocar hire ðearfa bega 7 bewiotige . 7 mon selle him to ðem londe .iiii. oxan . 7 .ii. cy, 7 .l. sceþa 7 ænne horn, gif min wiíf ðonne hia nylle mid clennisse swæ gehaldan 7 hire liofre sie oðer hemed to niomanne ðonne foen mine megas to ðem londe 7 hire agefen hire agen . gif hire ðonne liofre sie an mynster to gánganne oðða suð to faranne ðonne agefen hie twægen mine megas alchhere 7 æðelwold hire . twa ðusenda 7 fon him to ðem londe, 7 ágefe mon to liminge .l. eawa, 7 .v. cy, fore hie . 7 mon selle to folcanstane in mid minū lice .x. oxan . 7 .x. cy. 7 .c. eawa .7 .c. swina . 7 higum ansundran .d. penð . wiððan ðe min wiíf þær be nuge innganges swæ mid minū lice swæ sioððan yferran dogre swæ hwæder swæ hire liofre sie, gif higan ðonne oððe hlaford þæt nylle hire mynster lifes geunnan . oðða hia siolf nylle 7 hire oðer ðing liofre sie, þonne agefe mon ten hund penð inn mid minū lice me wið legerstowe 7 higum ansundran fif hund penð . fore mine sawle, 7 ic bidde 7 bebeode swælc monn se ðæt min lond hebbe ðæt he ælce gere agefe ðem higum æt folcanstane .l. ambra maltes 7 . vi. ambra gruta . 7 . iii. wega spices 7 ceses 7 .cccc. hlafa 7 an hriðr . 7 .vi. scep 7 swælc monn seðe to

minum ærfe foe ðonne gedele he ælcum messepreoste
 binnan cent mancus goldes 7 ælcum godes ðiowe penð, 7
 to sçe petre min wærgeld twa ðusenda 7 freoðomund foe
 to minū sweorde 7 agefe ðer æt feower ðusenda 7 him mon
 forgefe ðer an ðreotenehund pending 7 gif mine broðar
 ærfeweard gestrionen ðe londes weorðe sie þonne ann ic
 ðem londes, gif hie ne gestrionen oðða him sylfū ælles
 hwæt sele æfter hiora dege ann ic his freoðomunde gif
 he ðonne lifes bið, Gif him elles hwæt sæleð ðonne ann
 ic his minra swæstar suna swælcum se hit geðian wile 7
 him gifeðe bið, 7 gif þæt gesele þæt min cynn to ðan
 clane gewite ðæt ðer ðeara nan ne sie ðe londes weorðe
 sie þonne foe se hlaford to 7 ða higon æt kristes cirican
 7 hit minum gaste nytt gedoen, an ðas redenne ic hit
 ðider selle ðe se monn seðe kristes cirican hlaford sie
 'se' min 7 minra erfewearda forespreoca 7 mundbora 7
 an his hlaford dome 'we' bian moten,

✠ ic ciolnoð mid godes gefe ærcebiscop ðis write 7
 ðeafie 7 mid cristes rode tacne hit festniæ,

✠ ic beagmund pŕ ðis ðeafie 7 write

✠ ic wærhard pŕ aþ ðis ðeafie 7 write

✠ ic abba geroefa ðis write 7 festnie mid kristes rode
 tacne

✠ ic æðelhun pŕ ðis ðeafie 7 write

✠ ic abba pŕ ðis þeafie 7 write

✠ ic wigmund pŕ ðis write 7 ðeafie

✠ ic iof pŕ ðis ðeafie 7 write

✠ ic osmund pŕ ðis ðeafie 7 write

✠ ic wealhhere diač ðis write 7 ðeafie

✠ ic badanoð diač ðis write 7 ðeafie

✠ ic heaberht diač ðis write 7 þeafie

✠ ic noðwulf subdiač ðis write 7 ðeafie

✠ ic wealhhere subdiač ðis write 7 ðeafie

✠ ic ciolwulf subdiaċ ðis write 7 ðeafie

✠ heregyð hafað ðas wisan binemned ofer hire deg
7 ofer abban ðæm higum et cristes cirican of ðæm londe
et cealflocan . ðæt is ðonne ðritig ombra alað . 7 ðreo
hund hlafa ðeara bið fiftig hwite hlafa, an weg spices 7
ceses . an ald hriðr . feower weðras, an suin oððe sex
weðras, sex gos fuglas . ten henn fuglas . ðritig teapera
gif hit wintres deg sie . sester fulne huniges . sester fulne
butran . sester fulne saltes, 7 heregyð bibeadeð ðem
mannū ðe efter hire to londe foen . on godes noman ðæt
hie fulgere witen ðæt hie ðiss gelesten ðe on ðissem
gewrite binemned is æm higum to cristes cirican, 7
ðæt sie simle to higna blodlese¹ ymb twelf monað agefen',
7 se mann se to londe foe agefe hire erfe honda xiii .
pund pendinga . 7 hio forgifeð fiftene pund for ðy ðe
mon ðas feorme ðy soel gelæste , ,

. *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, 'abban geroefan arfe gedal
his geðinga to kristes cirican,' and in a hand of the 12th century,
'Testamentum abbe . cuius uxor henhith dedit cheafloke . conuentui .
tempore chelnothi . anglice,' and in a hand of the 14th century, 'Anno
deccc.xxxvº.'* B.

¹ to higum beodlese K.

Cott. Aug. ii. 9.

A.D. 836.

K 237. B. ii. 24.

Wiglaf

king of Mercia, grants to the monastery in Heanbyrg (Hamberbury, Worc.) freedom from all but rampart and bridge construction.

✠ REGNUM dī querendum ÷ sup uniuersa lucra terrena paulo testante apostolo quae enim uidentur temporalia sunt sed que non uidentur aeterna sunt quid prod÷ homini totum mundū lucrare si anima eius detrimentum patietur, Quapropter ego uuiglaf rex merciorū cum meis episcopis et ducib; et magistratib̃ illut monasteriū¹ in

heanbyrg in circuitu cū silua ad eam ptinentem et cum campis et pratis 7 cum omnib; utensilibs et cum putheis salis et fornacibus plumbis 7 uillis et omnia illuc ptinentia in caelestem culmen generaliter p totum gentem merciorum et pro absolutione criminum nrorum liberaliter liberamus a modicis et a magnis causis a notis et ignotis praeter uallis et pontes constructionem, Factum ÷ haec donatio in craeft anno dominicae incarnationis .decco. xxxo. ui^o, indiç uero . xiiii^o regni lf nri a dō concessi .uii^o. p redemptione animae meae placabile atque dilectabile mente praedicta loca liberabo cum uniuersis casallis q; ipsis locis uniuersis st subditi ho'e modo p aeuum liberabo a pastu regis 7 principū 7 ab omni ostructione regalis uille et a difficultate illa quā nos saxonice faestingmenn dicimus haec omnia mente concedo spontaneo, Scitote ergo uos qⁱ hanc labens regnū p't me obtineatis qare hoc munus 7 hanc libertatem scripsi 7 scribere pēpi q in dñm meū desidero et in ð ineffabilem misericordiā cōfido ut dñs nr ih̄s xp̄s meas iniquitates quas p ignorantiam feci dñs delere faciat Credo p hoc bonum a cunctis me emundare dignet' q scriptū ÷ peccatū ibi emenda ubi nascitur modo posteros meos p gloriosū 7 p mirabile nomen dñi nri ih̄u xp̄i humiliť supplico ut elemosinā quā in altitudinē caeli culminis in manus dñi datā habeo communit p me 7 p totū gentem merciorū tā benignit stare demittetis 7 multiplicare dignemini—

✠ ego uuiglaf rex merc	✠ cyneðryþ regina
✠ ceolnoð archiepī	✠ cyneferð epī
✠ eaduulf epī	✠ heaberht 'epī
✠ eaduulf epī	✠ alhstan epī
✠ husa epī	✠ cunda epī
✠ ceolberht epī	✠ cynred epī
✠ mund āb	✠ uueohtred āb
	✠ beorn-

helm aþ ✠ ego sigred dux hanc donationem signo
crucis xþi ǿfirmaui ,

✠ mucoel dux ✠ tiduulf dux ✠ aepel-
hard dux ✠ cyneberht dux ✠ aepeluulf
dux ✠ alhhelm dux ✠ humberht dux
✠ aelfstan dux ✠ mucoel dux ✠ wiega
✠ aldred ✠ aldberht ✠ aelfred ✠ hwithyse
✠ werenberht.

✠ wulfred ✠ wiglaf ✠ eanuulf ✠ alh-
mund ✠ berhtuulf ✠ ecghard

✠ ƿes friodom waes bigeten aet wiglase cyninge mid
ƿaem tuentigum hida aet iddes hale end ƿaes londes
friodom aet haeccaham mid ƿy ten hida londe aet felda
bi weoduman , end mucele esninge ƿaet ten hida lond
aet croglea , hæbbæn heora dæg 7 æfter heora dæge
agefe mon ƿaet land into dære halgan stowe into
weogurnacestre :—

*** *Endorsed in contemporary hands* ' P ƿis is heanbirige friodom se
waes bigeten mid ƿy londe æt iddes hale 7 æt heanbyrig ten hida ƿæs
londes 7 æt felda ten hida on beansetum.' ' 7 biscop gesalde sigrede
aldormenn sex hund scillinga on golde.' ' 7 mucele aldormenn ten hida
lond æt crog lea. ;' *and in a fourth hand*, ' wiglaf cinig.' B.

¹ The expression 'illut monasterium' simply means 'the monastery.'
So in a Mercian deed of 840, recently discovered, we find 'illa congrega-
tio' for 'the congregation.' See below, Cuðuulf 840.

Cott. Aug. ii. 20, 21, 37.

A.D. 838.

K 240.

B. i. 17 ; ii. 26, 27.

Ecgherht

king of Wessex and his son Æpelwulf, with abp. Ceolnoth,
held a Council at Kingston in Surrey, and there they made

a Reconciliation or Concordat between the Royal House of Wessex and the Metropolitan See.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum dño dō nřo sabaoth. Congregatũ est venerabile concilium in illa famosa loco quæ appellatur cyninges tũn in regione sudregię. Pręsidente hř huic eadem dō deuote congregatione ceolnotho arċ episċ ceterisq. per plurimis episċ. nec non excellentissimis regibus nřis ecgberhto et ætheluulfo cum omnibus gentis suę optimatibus. Omnesq. in unum consona mente. ac sincerissima cordis intentione spiritaliũ sæculariũq. rerũ necessitatib; inter semet ipsos commune consilio scrutantibus. quomodo pax et unanimitas ecclesiarum dī totiusq. populi xřiani eorum seculari dicioni per dī omptis gratiam subiecti firmissimi dilectionis uinculo seruari potuisset. Inter ea uº á pręfato uenerabili arċ episċ ceolnotho flagitatum ÷ quod á regib; prenominatis ecgberhto et ætheluulfo illis in sempiternam aelemosynam illum agrum æt mallingum ad ecclesiam xři quæ sita est in dorouernia ciuitate reddidissent. quod ante á baldredo rege ad eandem ecclesiam perdonata est. sed á quibusdam dictum est quia cum recto libertate facta non esset. quia in fugatu eius conscripta et concessa fuisset. Tunc uº pro intima caritatis affectu pręcibus episċ adnuentes cum consilio ac licentia omniũ sapientũ eorum spiritalium sæculariũq. graduũ qui inibi congregati fuissent. hoc pręfatum agrum æt mallingum pro sempiterna salute animarum suarum ac spe remunerationis æternę ad pręnominatam ecclesiam xři in perpetuam hereditatem cum omni libertate beniuola mente tradidissent. Hac uº condicione interposita hæc pręnominata donatio firma permaneat. quod nos ipsi nřiq heredes semper in posterũ firmam inconcussamq. amicitiam ab illo arċ episċ ceolnotho eiusdem congregatione ecclesie

xpi habeamus et ab omnib; successorib; eius hoc idem patrociniũ ac protectionem illius sedis nos et hereditas nra nriq. heredes quicumq. dñ uoluntatis fuerit quod illi sint in omnib; necessitatib; nris absq. omni dubitatione spontaneum paratũq. amicali amore semper inueniant. seu etiam familię liberorũ monasteriorũ qui antiquitus sub iure dominioq. abbatum abbatissarũq. constituti fuerint qui me meumq. patrem ecgberhtũ regem pro suis propriis ac maximis necessitatib; sibi ad protectionem et ad dominiũ elegerunt spiritalesq. dominos id ÷ episç mecum constituti propria uoluntate mecum habuerunt ut in omnib; libertas et regula monasterialis uite rite ac recte ab omnib; illis seruetur. sed et post dies meos sue libertatis electione absq. omni obstaculo cuicumq. personis digni habeantur. Insuper etiam pro hac nra susceptione electioneq. nequaquam á cuicũq. potestatis homine siue regi † episç mai[ori]s minorisue personis accusati calumniantur neq. libertas eorũ semper in posterum in aliqua frangatur. Nullaq. altercatio alicuius questionis inter nos nrosq. heredes et hereditatem nram et illum aŕc episçpũ successoresq. eius et ecclesiam xpi et familiam eius ex hac die et deinceps inimicaliter exorta sit. sed pax nra conglutinata ámore uigere florere crescereq. inter nos nrosq. carissimos amicos perpetualiter ualeat. Duasq. scripturas per omnia consimiles¹ huius reconciliationis conscribere statuimus. alteram habeat aŕc episç cum telligraphis ecclesię xpi. alteram ecgberht et aetheluulf reges cum hereditatis eorum scripturis. Actum ÷ H anno dominicę incarnati MCCXXXVIII. Indictione. i. die. III. feria. his testib; consentientib; qui hanc nram reconciliationem cum signo scę crucis xpi confirmantes subscripserunt.

✠ Ego ceolnoht gratia dñ aŕc episç hanc reconcilia-

tionem et istam confirmati cum signo sçe cruci[s] xpi
roß 7 suß.

✠ Ego bægmund pŕ aß cons̃ 7 suß.

Ego uuerhard pŕ aß cons̃ 7 suß.

✠ Ego brunhard pŕ cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego hysenoth pŕ cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego hunred pŕ cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego wigmund pŕ cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego beornnoð pŕ cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego osmund pŕ cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego heaberht diač cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego badanoð diač cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego uuealhhere diač cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego noðwulf ð diač cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego ceolwulf ð diač cons̃ 7 suß

Pro ampliore itaq: confirmatione iterũ adducta ÷ hæc
scedula corã ætheluulfũ regē et optimates eius in uilla
regali qui appellatur úuiltún his testib: consentientib: et
subscribentib: quorũ nomina subter prænotata s̃t.

✠ Ego æðeluulf rex cons̃ et suß.

✠ Ego alhstan episč cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Ego eadhún episč cons̃ 7 suß

✠ Signũ mã wulfhardi pŕin

✠ Siğ mã æðeluulfi pŕin

✠ Siğ mã eanwulfi pŕin

✠ Siğ ma eadberhti diač

✠ Siğ mã æðelheardi miniš

✠ Siğ mã ecgberhti miniš

✠ Siğ mã alhstani miniš

✠ Siğ mã osmundi miniš

✠ Siğ ma hudan miniš

✠ Siğ mã ósrici ministri

✠ Siġ mā ceolrædi miniš

✠ Siġ mā uulflafi miniš

✠

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✠ Anno ab incarnatiō xpi DCCC.LXXVIII. indictione. II. primo uidelicet anno regni eðeluulfi regis post obitum patris sui factum est uenerabile conciliabulum omnium episcoporū qui eru'n't in australe parte fluminis humbre in loco quæ dicitur æt astran ibique pro firma stabilitate hec eadem scedula adducta est. et cum sig crucis xpi ab hiis testibus roborata quorum nomina subter prænotat[a] cernentibus clare patescunt.

✠ Ego ceolnoð gratia dī donante dño archi epi hanc reconciliationem iterato uice confirmens signum sçe crucis exarauī et in nomine sçe trinitatis omnib: fidelib: obseruandum ꝑcipio. .

✠ Siġ mā alhstani epi.

✠ Siġ mā helmstani epi

✠ Siġ mā humberhti epi

✠ Siġ mā cyrredi² epi

✠ Siġ mā cyneferði epi

✠ Siġ mā ræðhuni epi

✠ Siġ mā heaberhti epi

✠ Siġ mā ceolberhti epi

✠ Siġ mā beorhtredi epi

✠ Siġ mǎ uuillredi eþi

✠ Siġ mǎ cuðuulfi eþi

. *Endorsed by a hand of the 12th century, 'Egbertus et aðulfus 'filius ejus' reges celnoðo archiepiscopo ad opus ecclesie Christi prius a baldredo rege datam et postea ablatam rediderunt mellinges. simul cum conditione firme pacis inter illos et ipsum et successores eorum.' 'Latine.' B.*

¹ Two writings in all respects similar were to be made of this Reconciliation, one for each of the high contracting parties. It is a remarkable fact that three copies of this Reconciliation are preserved in the Cotton Library; and that two of them are in the same character and style, but the third is very different. They are all facsimiled as above indicated. I was curious to form an opinion about their age; and I am glad to be able to say that I had judged them all three to be contemporaneous before I had seen that Mr. Bond had come to the same conclusion in the Preface to his second volume. The above is printed from B. i. 17.

² cynredi K. corr.

MS. Lee-Warner.

A.D. 840.

Arch. Journal, 1873.

Cuðuulf

bishop of Hereford, and the congregation of his church, grants to Ælfstan dux, four manentes for three lives, subject to a rent charge, with reversion to the monastery of Bromyard, which is not otherwise known. The manor of Bromyard belonged to the church of Hereford at the Domesday Survey.

✠ IN nomine arcī poli conditoris. Ego cuðuulf divina dispensatione xpi ecclesie antestis, necnon et illa congregatio¹ scae ecclesie herefordensis cum consensu et licentia Berhtwulfi Merciorū regis, damus aelfstano duce terram .iiii. manentiū in uilla qui juxta flumine q' ðr from situm est, ut habeat beneq: perfruat in diem trium hominum. et postea sine ullo obstaculo intus tota reddatur ista terra ad monasterio qui ðr bromgeard. et qui agrū habeat semel semper in anno ad Bromgearde de agro isto reddat .xv. modios de pura

celia hoc ÷ buttam plenã. uasque plenŷ mellis, † eius
 þtiũ in liquore s cocto, alter dulcatũ, unumq: ar-
 mentũ cũ .c. panibus unũq: ouem cum uno suillo
 nasterii q: ptinent ad bromgearde foras² nullo modo
 concedamus id ÷ jugerorŷ xxv. . . . hanc terrã supra-
 dictã liberaliř liberabo aelfstano duce omnib:q: eã ha-
 bentibus ecunio id ÷ in uno anulo .xv. mañc. nisi
 pontum faciat et arcẽ et expeditione solacium ad
 adpoenã foras nihil persoluat. testes namq: huius dona-
 tionis sunt atq: libertatis quorum infra nomina
 notantur,,

. . . . hanc meã donationẽ atq: libertatẽ simul cũ signo
 crucis xpi confirmaui si 7 subscripsi. ✠ Ego
 cuðwulf epi os 7 svb. ✠ ælfstan dux os 7 svb. ✠ mucel
 dvx os 7 suþ³ noð os 7 suþ. ✠ aldred coñs
 7 suþ. ✠ eadgar os 7 suþ. ✠ wiglaf os 7 suþ.

* * For the history, description, and facsimile of this beautiful frag-
 ment, which belongs to the Rev. Henry James Lee-Warner of Thorp-
 land, Norfolk; see the Journal of the Archæological Institute for the
 year 1873.

¹ 'Illa congregatio' means 'the congregation': see above, Wiglaf
 836.

² This may refer to the outlying district in the neighbourhood of
 Bromyard called 'The Foreign.' Arch. Journal.

³ The gaps are all of uniform length, and nearly equal to half of one
 of our lines.

Chart. Cotton. viii. 36.

26 Dec. 847.

K260. B. ii. 30.

Æthelwulf

king of the West Saxons, with consent and licence of his
 bishops and princes, books to himself twenty manentes of
 land in heredity.

✠ REGNANTE dño nro iħu xpo in ppetuum, Siquidem
 sacris insertum . . . orum pclaris satisq: salutarib: co-

tidie instruimur oraculis . hoc solum supesse homini in omni labore suo quod laborat sub sole et in cunctis quæ possidet dieb: uanitatis suæ Si quid in elemoxsinarū largitate piis intentus operib: expenderet proximorūq: communicanda necessitatib: ꝑ possibilitate uirium faciat sibi secundū saluatoris ꝑceptum amicos de mamona iniquitatis qui eum recipiant in æterna tabernacula . qua de re ego ætheluulf dō auxiliante occidenť saxoñ rex cum consensu ac licentia episcoporū et principum meorū aliquantulam ruris partem uiginti manentiū . mihi in hereditatem ꝑpriam describere iusi . id ÷ me ad habendū et ad ꝑfruendū cum pratis et pascuis cum campis et siluis cum aquis currentiū et incurrentiū . et iterū qualicumq: ꝑut me placabilis sit æternaliter relinquendum¹ . Terra H ꝑdicta liber et securus omniū rerum ꝑmaneat . id ÷ regaliū et principaliū tributum et ui exactorum operū siue poenaliū causarū furisq: conꝑhensione et omni sæculari grauidine sine expeditione et pontis instructione . Scripta ÷ H huius donationis pagina anno dominici incarnationis .deccc^oxluii^a. indicť .x^a. Territoria uero ista sunt orum uigintorum cassatorum qui æthel-uulfe regi om homme² senatores eius concedissent . IN illo loco qui nuncupater dornuuarana ceaster secunda die natalis dñi coram idoneis testib: quorū nomina infra aspicientium oculis caraxata liquescunt Ærest on merce cumb ðonne on grenan pytt ðonne on ðone torr æt mercecumbes æwielme ðonne on dene waldes stan ðonne on ðone díc ðær esne ðone weg fordealf ðonon of dune on ðæs wælles heafod ðonne ðær of dune on broc oð tiddesford ðonne up on broc oð heottes dic to ðære flodan from ðære flodan of dune ðær fyxan díc to broce gæð 7 ðonne of dune on broc oð sæ . ðonne from ðyrelan stane up on broc oð smalan cumb fram smalan

cumbes heafde to græwan stane ðonon wiðufan ðæs wælles heafod on odencole ðonon on ðone healdan weg wið huitan stanes ðonon to ðæm beorge ðe mon hateð æt ðæm holne ðonon an haran stan ðonon on seegwælles heafod ðonon on ða burg eastewearde ðonon on ða lytlan burg westewearde ðonon to stræte ðonan benioðan wuda on geryhte ut on hreodpól ðonne up on afene oððæt ðe se alda suínhaga utscioてð to afene ðonne be ðæm hagan on anne beorg ðonne on sueordleage wælle ðonon on wulfwælles heafod ðonon on wealweg on ðone stan æt ðære flodan from ðæm stane forð on ðone herepað on ðone díc ðonon of dune oð wealdenes ford ðonon on ðone holan weg ðonon of dune on bróc on hunburgefleot 7 ðær to sáe.

Si quis H' huius munificentia conlationem quouis tempore qualibet occasione cuiuslibet etiam dignitates uel p'fessiones uel gradus puertere . uel in irritum deducere sacrilega p'sumptione temptauerit . sit a consortio xpi ecclesiae et a collegio scōrū hic et in futuro dispartitus parsq: eius cum auaris et rapacib:q: ponatur et communionem habeat cum iudas scarioth qui tradidit dñm . si quis H' pia intentione potius p'ditus hæc roborare hac defendere curauerit amplificet d's portionē eius in hereditate iustorū et cum omnibus . . . sine fine gaudeat,

✠ ego ætheluulf rex ad confirmandā hanc donationē uenerabiliter trophei signū scæ crucis exarrabi

✠ siġ mā æðelbaldi fit reg̃ ✠ siġ mā osrici priñ ✠ siġ mā osmundi min ✠ siġ mā ecgheard minī,

✠ siġ mā lulling min ✠ uulflafi abb ✠ siġ mā ecguulfi min ✠ siġ mā lulluc ministri,

✠ ego alhstan epis̃ cons̃ et sub . ✠ siġ mā ceorli priñ ✠ siġ mā

✠ siġ mǣ uulfræd miñ . siġ mǣ alhstan miñ ✠ siġ
mǣ milræd miñ

*** Endorsed in a hand of the 10th century, 'to hamme.' B.*

¹ Mr. Kemble in *Cod. Dipl.* vol. ii. p. ix, has called particular attention to this deed as illustrating the nature of folcland. Cf. *Æthelberht*, A.D. 858.

² *Blunder for on homme.*

Chart. Cantuar. C. 1280.

A.D. 848.

K 243. S. i. 8.

Berhtuulf

king of Mercia grants to his thane Forthred nine hides of land in perpetuity.

✠ IN nomine domini. Ego berchtwulf . cyning sile forðrede minum ðegne . nigen higida¹ lond . in wudotune . in ece erfe him to hiobbanne 7 to siollanne . ðaem ðe hit wille mið eaðmodre hernisse him to geeornigan . ofer his daeg . cisseðbeorg . feower treowe hyl . 7 eanburge mere . tihhanhyl . 7 ut bigeht . tu higida lond in erfe . ece . 7 he salde to lond ceape . xxx . mancessan . 7 nigen hund scillinga . wið ðaem londe . him in ece erfe . Ic berhtwulf . rex . ðas mine gesaldnisse trymme 7 faestna in cristes rode tacne 7 in his ðaere haligran² 7 in his wotona gewitnisse . aerist . saeðryð regina . cyneferð episcopus . alchhun . episcopus . berchtred . episcopus . deorlaf . episcopus . ceored . episcopus . wichred . abbas . aldred . abbas . mucel . dux . hunberht . dux . burgred . dux . aefstan . cyneberht . dux . sigred . dux . alberht . dux . aldred . dux . mucel . dux . hunstan . dux . eadwulf . beornoð . wulfred . mucel . aldred . wicga . eadgar . baldred . werenberht . eadred . aeðelwulf presbiter . heaberht presbiter . ecghun . ecgheard . beornhaeð . aldred .

7 we aec alle bibeodað . ðe aet ðisse gewitnesse werun .
on cristes noman . 7 on his ðaere haligran gif aenig
monn . ðas ure gewitnesse incerre . on owihte . ðaet he
aebbe ðaes aelmaechtgan godes unhlis³ . . 7 his ðaere
haligran unlu

¹ This document is remarkable for the form *higid*, which with a collateral *hiwisc*, tends to identify *hid* with the idea on which are based such terms as *familiatus*, *casatus*, for quantities of land. See Kemble, *Saxons in England*, vol. i, c. 4, p. 91 sq. It is however doubtful whether a single instance of the form *higid* will bear so great a weight as is thus put upon it. Especially as the letter G plays in Anglo-Saxon a semi-vocalic part, as a mere consonantal film to keep two vowels distinct, so that the g might have just the same value as a modern diæresis; thus *higid* = *hiid*.

² *haligrana*, K; *haligranna*, S:—but two subsequent instances seem to justify *haligran*, and the added -a or -na looks rather like the attempt of a *διωρθῆς* to fill in a gap left by the scribe. Even in the two cases of *haligran* below, unless the manuscript is clearer than the facsimile, a doubt remains. In the genitive plural of adjectives after the article, the Kentish dialect seems to have had this peculiarity, that only the strong form was used. The phenomenon before us looks like a blending or confusion of this peculiarity with the more familiar syntax. See Rudolf Zeuner, *Die Sprache des Kentischen Psalters* (1882), § 65.

³ unhli . K.

Cott. Aug. ii. 71.

A.D. 853.

K 269. B. ii. 31.

Æþelwulf

king of Wessex and Kent grants one ploughland at Ulaham to Ealdhere with hereditary right, and exemption from all services but the inevitable three. The bounds are described in Latin. One of the sons of the king, Eðelbearht, signs as rex; and from this it is concluded by Stubbs (*Constitut. Hist.* c. vi. p. 142 n.) that he reigned as king of Kent, as his brother Ethelstan had reigned with his father until A.D. 850. Remarkable as a piece of chancery Latin. The document is dated 855, which Kemble corrected.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum dño dō nño omnipotenti
ego eðelwulf rex occidentalium saxonum nec non et can-
tuariorum cum consensu ac licentia meorum optimatum

seu p expiatione piaculorum meorum et obsolutione criminum m'eorum dabo et concedo meo fideli ministro ealdhere p eius humili oboed'ientia et q'ia mihi in omnibus rebus semper fidelis minister extitit dono hei aliquam partem terre iuris mei in puincia cantuariorũ hoc ÷ unum aratrum ubi ulaham nominat siui auendum et possidendũ feliciterq: in dies eius perfruendum et post dies eius cuicumq: hei eredi placuerit derelinquendum liberam per omnia abeat potestatem cum campis siluis pratis pascuis aquis uenationib: et cum omnib: utilitatibus rite ac recte ad eandem terram pertinentib: hanc h' terram supranominatam et ulaham . ego eðelwulf rex ab omni seruitute regali operis intus et foris magnis ac modicis notis et ignotis perenni desiderauo¹ nisi his tantum trib: causis hoc ÷ expeditione et arcis munitione pontisq: constructione hec terra suprascripta et ulaham his notissimis terminib: undiq: circumcincta est ab occidente hodorða ab aq'ione winterbur'na' ab oriente prata illa to liminge . a meritie bromteag. hsi quis uero heredũ successorũ: meorũ han'c' meam donationem t liuertatem seruare uoluerit seruet ei desup' benedictio sempiterna hsi h' aliquis q absit diabolica temeritate instigatus surrexerit q' hanc liuertatem t munificentiam infringere t minuere aut in aliut conbertere quam a nobis constitutum est temptauerit sciat se coram xpõ iudice et celesti exercitu rationẽ redditurum esse nisi prius digna satisq: placuili factione dō et hominib: emendare uoluerit hactum est h' anno dominicę incarnationis .deccc.lu. indictiō .i. his testib: consentientibus et signo scē crucis xpī confirmantib: quorũ hic nomina infra ac in scedula karaxata atnotant'

✠ ego eðelwulf rex hanc meam donationem cū signo scē crucis xpī rob 7 subscē

✠ ego cialnoðus gratia ði arċepiſ hanc donationem consensi 7 suþſ

✠ ego epelbearht rex hanc donationem cum signo sċe crucis xpi roþ 7 suþſ

✠ ego lullede dux oſ 7 sþscŕ

✠ ego eðelmod dux oſ 7 sþscŕ

✠ ego eadred dux oſ 7 sþscŕ

✠ ego elfred fili regis oſ 7 sþ

✠ ego eðeric dux oſ 7 sþscŕ

✠ ego duduc m̃ oſ 7 sþ

✠ ego cyneheard m̃ oſ 7 sþ

✠ ego wiohtgar m̃ oſ 7 sþ

✠ ego cialmund m̃

✠ ego milred m̃

✠ ego lulla m̃

✠ ego wullaf m̃

✠ ego eðelred m̃

**. *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, '✠ ðis sindan ðes landes bec et uluham ealdberes landes'; in a later hand 'uleam'; and in a hand of the 12th century, 'Rex ethelwlf dedit vleham haldene ? latine.'* B.

¹ Sic MS. : It perennitir liberauo K.

² *haldene* is what the Norman scribe had made of the name Ealdhere; having misread the Saxon p as n. Kemble, Cod. Dip. vol. i. p. xliii, has given some curious instances of similar errors.

Cott. Aug. ii. 66.

A.D. 858.

K 281. T. p. 119. B. ii. 33.

Eðelbearht

king (of Kent) makes an exchange of land with his thane Wullaf.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum dño ðo nño omnipotenti sabaot ego eðelbearht rex cum consensu ac licentia

meorū secularium optimatū diuinorumq: p̃sonarū liuenti
 animo dabo et concedo meo fideli ministro wullafe ali-
 quam partem terre iuris mei hoc ÷ .u. aratra in illa loco
 ubi wasngwelle nominat̃ in bicissitudinem alterius terre
 hoc ÷ et mersaham hanc terram supranominatam et
 wassingwellan ego eðelbearht ab omni seruitute regali
 operis eternaliter liuerabo sicut ante fuerat illa prenomi-
 nata terra et mersaham hec sunt etenim marisci q: ad
 eandem terram rite ac recte p̃tinent q' h'ega ante abuerat
 id est an wiwarawic q' ante subiecta erat to wii 7 to
 leanaham 7 et febresham .i. sealtern 7 .ii. wena gang mid
 cyninges wenū to blean ðem wiada 7 .iiii. oxnum gers
 mid cyninges oxnum an wiwarawic .xxx. statera kasei et
 item .x. statera in alia wiwarawic 7 .xx. lamba 7 .xx.
 fehta hec h' terra suprascripta et wassingwellan his no-
 tissimis terminib: antiq̃tus circū iacentibus ab occidente
 cyninges folcland ¹ q' abet wighelm 7 wulflaf ab aq̃lone
 cuðrices dun heregeðeland ab oriente wighelmes land a
 meritie biscepes land to cert .ii. q: molina ad illam ean-
 dem terram p̃tinentia una an wassingwellan alia an
 hwiteceldan hec sunt pascua porcorum quot nostra lingua
 denbera nominamus hoc ÷ lamburnanden orricesden
 teligden stanehtandenn et illa silua sandhyrst nominat̃
 q: p̃tinet to wassingwellan hancq: liuertatem huic eodem
 agel'yulo illo q: wullafe similiter et wassingwellan cum
 consensu ac licentia meorū optimatum liuenter largitus
 sum ut omnium regaliū tributum et ui exactorum
 operum et penalium rerū principali dominatione furisq:
 comprehensione ² et cuncta seculari grauidine absq: expe-
 ditione sola et pontium structura et arcium munionib:
 secura et immunis p̃maneant si h' aliq̃s q' absit diabolika
 fraude deceptus et mundana cupiditatē inlectus hoc in-
 fringere † irritum facere conauerit sciat se a consortione

katholicorū segregatum et in die magni æxaminis quando celū et terra mouent̃ coram x̃po et exercitu celesti nisi ante emendauerit rationem redditurum esse hactum est h̃ anno dom̃ic incarnationis .dccc. lvi. indictione vi his testib: consentientibus ac conscribentibus q̃orū hic nomina infra karaxant̃

hec sunt prata to wassingwellan stocmed healf be norðan hegforde be sturemeda sue ðer to limpað

✠ ego eðelbearht rex hanc meam donationem cum signo s̃cē crucis x̃pi rouorauo et subscribo

✠ ego eðelmod dux oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego eastmund pedesecus oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego wullaf oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego eðered oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego sigenoth oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego beagmund oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego ese oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego dun oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego oslac oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego dudda oð 7 s̃b̃sc̃

✠ ego mucel oð 7 s̃b̃.

✠ ego burgnoð oð

✠ ego eðelweald oð

✠ ego eadweald oð

✠ ego lulla oð

✠ ego acka oð

✠ ego cynelaf oð

✠ ego eðelhere oð

✠ ego wighelm oð

✠ ego noðmund oð

✠ sigemund oð

✠ hunfreð oð

✠ ðis siondan ðes landes boec et wassingwellan ðet

eðelbearht cyning wullafe sealde his ðegne wið oðrum
sue miclū lande et mersahā se cyning sealde 7 gebocade
wullafe fif sulung landes et wassingwellan wið ðem fif
sulungum et mersaham 7 se cyning dyde ðet land et
mersaham him to folclande ða hie ðem landū iehwerfed
hefdan butan ðem merscum 7 butan ðem sealtern et
fefresham 7 butan ðem wioda ðe to ðem sealtern
limpð

*** *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, '✠ ðis siondan ðes landes
hoc et wassingwellan,' and in a hand of the 12th century, 'commu-
tatio terrarum inter eðelbeartum regem 7 wullafum . latine.' B.*

¹ This deed is remarkable as being one of three on which we depend for our knowledge of the nature of Folcland. See above, Æthelwulf, Dec. 26, 847: Schmid, *Gesetze*, p. 577: and a deed bearing the name of Offa in the Textus Roffensis, given below among the Secondary Records.

² Kemble identified the formula 'principali dominatione furisque comprehensione' with the jurisdiction of infangenthef and utfangenthef which has not been found before the time of Edward the Confessor in any other document that is above suspicion. Cod. Dipl. vol. i. p. xlvii. But after all, I think it is here meant as an immunity and not as a jurisdiction.

Cod. Winton. 112.

A.D. 858.

K1058.

Swiðun

grants Fearnham to Aeðelbald, his king, for life, and Aeðelbald grants it after his time to the bishop and church at Winchester for evermore.

✠ REGNANTE inperpetuum domino nostro Ihesu Christo summo et ineffabili rerum creatore ac moderatore, omnium tempora qui sua multimoda disponens potentia, temporibus ut uoluerit finem imponet; iccirco cunctis agendum est ut hic, bonis actibus, futurae beatitudinis foelicitatem adipisci mereantur. Quapropter ego Swiðun, diuina prouidente gratia, Wentanae aecclesiae episcopus, cum consensu et licentia eiusdem aeccle-

siae congregationis, hoc est presbyteris, diaconibus, et omni clero consentientibus, dedi atque concessi dilectissimo domino meo et reuerentissimo Occidentalium Saxonum regi Æðelbaldo, terram .LX. cassatorum in loco qui dicitur Fearnham, ita ut habeat atque possideat praefatam terram quamdiu in hac uita praesente uixerit, sine ulla nostrorum successorum contradictione uel contentione, cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus, hoc est, campis, siluis, pascuis, pratis, piscariis, atque omnia in omnibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus. Ego autem Æðelbald, dei gratia, Occidentalium Saxonum rex, dono atque concedo pro dei amore atque animae meae remedio et parentum meorum, hoc est aui mei Ægelberhti regis et genitoris mei Aðulfi regis, post obitum meum ab hac praesenti uita ipsam terram, hoc est .LX. cassatorum in loco prænominato æt Fearnaham, episcopo et omni congregationi Wentanae aecclesiae; et tam rato ac stabili tenore quilibet episcopus et illa sancta congregatio eandem terram teneat atque possideat propria potestate ac uoluntate sibimet ad habendam, et nullus iam licentiam ulterius habeat Christi neque sancti Petri illam terram praedictam alicui dandi neque abstrahendi de illo loco, similiter nullus licentiam Christi neque sancti Petri neque ausus sit ulterius illam terram praedictam rogandi in beneficium; terra autem iamdicta sit inperpetuum libera ab omni regali seruitio et omnium saecularium, quamdiu fides et christiana religio in Anglorum gente inconcussa permaneat, praeter expeditionem, et pontium constructionem, et arcium munitionem. Si quis autem hanc nostrae satisfactionis donationem augere uel amplificare uoluerit, augeat omnipotens deus dies eius prosperos. Si uero quis infringere uel mutare praesumpserit, noscat se ante tribunal Christi redditurum rationem,

nisi prius satisfactione emendauerit. Scripta est autem haec cartula anno dominicae incarnationis .DCCC.LVIII. in loco qui dicitur Amberesburg, testibus his consentientibus quorum nomina infra scripta esse uidentur.

✠ Æðelbald rex. ✠ Iudið regina. ✠ Swiðun episcopus. ✠ Osric dux. ✠ Cynewulf dux.
✠ Beorðwald abbas. ✠ Beornred abbas. ✠ Os-
mund minister. ✠ Beorðhelm minister. ✠ Dud-
da minister. ✠ Wlfhere minister. ✠ Æðelred minister.

*** Where judgment is difficult, I am glad to rest on the authority of Prof. R. Pauli, *Alfred*, p. 80, note: 'Ungemein merkwürdig ist die von keiner Seite her zu bezweifelnde Urkunde bei Kemble C. D. 1058.'

Cott. Aug. ii. 16.

A.D. 859.

K 282. B. ii. 34

Plegred

bought of Æðelmod (dux) land whereof part belonged to Wilburge wella, an interesting name as shewing the naturalized form of the Latin villa, of which the ordinary Saxon equivalent was haga.

✠ IN nomine almo trino diuino an'no' dominice incarnationis .dccccluiiii. indictione septem ego plegred aliquam terre unculam emi 'et'¹ eðelmode duci sexcentis denariis hoc est an healf tun que ante pertinebat to wilburgewellan ðet land healf 7 healfne tun hiis terminibus circumeincta ab oriente cyniges heiweg a meritie stret to scufeling forde ab occidente stur ab aquilone cyninges land 7 halfne wer una prata on burgwara medum suðewardum 7 an norðewardum burgwaramedum healfmed 7 meahselog an cyninges strete hanc casam supranominatam ego eðelmod plegrede donabo sibi abendum et possidendum feliciterque in dies eius perfruendum et post dies eius cuicumque ei

eredi placuerit derelinquendum liueram per omnia abeat potestatem si H' continga't' q, aliquis posterum meorum hanc meam donationem infringere † minuere temptauerit sciat se coram xpo iudice rationem esse redditurum communi uia per unam portam perfruendum intra uillulam et extra uillulam

✠ ego eðelwulf rex hanc meam donationem cum bexillo sçe crucis xpi rouorauo 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego eanulf dux oſ 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego eðelwulf dux oſ 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego eðelmod dux oſ 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego hunred oſ 7 sſ

✠ ego eðelbeald fili regis oſ 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego eðeric dux oſ 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego dudda oſ 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego wimund oſ et sbscŕ

✠ ego ceolmund oſ

✠ ego werenbearht oſ

✠ ego lulling oſ

✠ ego eadweald oſ

✠ ego wulfred oſ 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego deimund pŕ aſ oſ 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego seabearht pŕ oſ 7 sbscŕ

✠ ego diar oſ 7 sſ

✠ ego biarnhelm pŕ oſ 7 sſ

✠ ego hyse pŕ oſ 7 sſ

✠ ego osulf oſ 7 sſ

✠ ego dunineg arēdē oſ 7 sſ ✠ ego eðel'noð oſ 7 sſ

. *Endorsed in a hand of the 12th century, 'pleired dedit eðelmod duci terram at wilburgewel. latine.' B.*

¹ This 'et' is so marked (after B) because it is in the margin and looks like a correction; but with the same ink and hand. It is the Anglosaxon æt = at; and the sense is 'I have bought of Ethelmod.' This 'et' is not rare.

Chart. Cantuar. M. 369.

A.D. 860-863.

K 293.

T. p. 127. S. i. 9.

Ealhhere

conveys land which he has sold. A mutilated but interesting piece. Alfred is among the signatories. Mr. Sanders edited this document more completely than Kemble or Thorpe had done, and we benefit thereby.

✠ IN nomine domini ego ealhhere dabo et concedo
 oswige et weahtræðe aliquem partem terre
 uirgas in latitudine contra eius pecunia que accepi ab eo
 hoc est cc. et lxx. denarios . ex his
 land in miridie winesland in occidente tucenan land et in
 aquilone puplica semita hereditatem
 illis habendum et possidendum feliciterque in diebus
 eorum perfruendum derelinquendum
 liberam per omnia habeant potestates et si quis hanc
 meam donationem ser benedictio si
 autem absit quod non optamus ut alicuius personis homo
 cum diabolica t infringere aut
 minuere temptauerit sciat se ante tribunal christi ratio-
 nem et hominibus emendare u.... t
 his testibus consentientibus et conscribentibus quorum
 no ego ęðelbearht rex hanc mea
 nem cum uexillo sancte crucis christi roborabo et sub-
 scribo ego ego cialnoð archiepiscopus con-
 sensi ryhtwald dux ego mucel minister ego east-
 mund minister ego ealh ego ęlfred
 filius regis . hos omnes consenserunt et signo sancte
 crucis conscripserunt ego ęðelwine minister
 ego ęðelstan et ingan burgware ego ęðelhelm et
 cniahta geoldan¹ . ego herewine et herreð. Ego

¹ K. and T. gealdan ; S. gegildan = guildsmen ; but this rests on a process of expansion.

Chart. Ant. Cantuar. M. 14.

A. D. 863.

K288.

T. p. 121.

S. i. 10.

Æthelberht

king of the West Saxons and also of the Cantware, grants to his thane Ethelred land at Mersaham. The bounds are in mixed Saxon and Latin.

✠ In nomine trino diuino regi regnanti in perpetuum domino deo hsaaoth cui patent cuncta penetralia cordis et corporis terrestria simul et celestia necnon super ethera regnans in sedibus altis ima et alta omnia sua dicione gubernans cuius amore et eternis premiis ✠ ego eðelbearht rex occidentalium saxonum nec non et cantuvariorum dabo et concedo meo fideli ministro et principi meo eðelredo aliquam partem terre iuris mei hoc est VIII. aratra in illa loco hubi nominatur mersaham in sempiternum hereditatem sibi abendum et possidendum feliciterque in dies eius perfruendum et post dies eius cuiusque hei heredi placuerit derelinquendum liberam per omnia habeat potestatem cum campis siluis pratis pascuis aquis uenationibus pascuis porcorum simulque mariscis et cum omnibus utilitatibus rite ac recte ad eandem terram pertinentibus hoc feci pro eius humili hoboedientia simulque pro eius placuili atque conpetenti pecunia quam ab eo accepi hoc est cccc.tos. mancusas auri purissimi hanc autem terram supranominatam et mersaham ✠ ego eðelbearht rex ab omni seruitute regali operis intus et foris magnis ac modicis notis et ignotis perenniter liuerauo nisi his tantum tribus causis hoc est expeditione et arcis munitione pontisque constructione et illud foras reddat quot siui intus faciendi appetat hec autem terra prenominata his notissimis ter-

minibus circumcingitur a meritie et ab occidente stur
 usque blacanriðe ab aquilone et ab oriente eadwealdes
 bocland to bradeburnan estque una semis aratra ab
 oriente sture quae iacet at confinium usque garulfi regis
 ministri to mersaham 7 meda be eastan ee sue ðer mid
 riahte to ðem lande limpað unamque salis coquinariam
 hoc est . I . sealternsteall 7 ðer cota to in illa loco ubi
 nominatur herewic et . IIII . carris transductionem in
 silba regis sex ebdomades a die pentecosten hubi alteri
 homines silbam cedunt hoc est in regis communione hec
 sunt pascua porcorum que nostra lingua saxhonica den-
 bera nominamus hoc est husneah efreðing-
 denn herbedingdenn pafingdenn widefingdenn
 bleccingdenn nec non . XX . statera casei
 of mersce ad mersaham reddatur et XL agnos et XL
 uellera ouium et duorum dierum refectio uel xxx.
 argenteis hoc est semi cum libra redimatur hsi quis uero
 heredum successorumque meorum regum principum
 ducum optimatum siue exactorum hanc meam dona-
 tionem seruare uoluerit seruetur ei desuper benedictio
 sempiterna hsi autem absit quod non optamus alicuius
 personis homo diabolica temeritate instigatus surrexerit
 qui hanc meam donationem uel liuertatem infringere uel
 minuere aut in aliut conbertere quam a nobis constitutum
 est temptauerit sciat se ante tribunal summi et eterni
 iudicis rationem esse redditurum nisi ante digna hsatis-
 que placabili factione deo et hominibus emendare stu-
 duerit hacta est autem hec eadem donatio uel liuertas in
 illa loco que uocitatur birenefeld anno dominice incar-
 nationis DCCCLXIII indictione XI his testibus consen-
 tientibus et signo sancte crucis christi confirmantibus
 quorum hic nomina infra ac in scedula patefacta li-
 quescunt.

✠ ego eðelbearht rex hanc meam donationem uel liuertatem cum uexillo sancte crucis christi roborabo et subscribo.

- ✠ ego eðered dux consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego eðered filius regis consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego dryhtweald dux consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego mucel minister consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego heahmund presbiter consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego heremod presbiter consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego garulf minister consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego eastmund minister consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego uulfred minister consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego wigstan minister consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego ecgferð minister consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ealdred minister consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego sigenoð minister.
- ✠ ego elfstan minister.
- ✠ ego wighelm minister.
- ✠ ego piahtred minister.

✠ Item at stabilitatem huius suprascripte donationis uel liuertatis ✠ ego ciolnoð gratia dei archiepiscopus mea propria manu signum sanctae crucis christi inpressi.

✠ ego deimund presbiter abbas consensi et subscripsi.

- ✠ ego biarnulf presbiter abbas consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego eðelweald presbiter consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego noðheard presbiter consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego osmund presbiter consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego iab presbiter consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego wighelm presbiter consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego tida presbiter consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego biarnheah archidiaconus consensi et subscripsi.

- ✠ ego osulf archidiaconus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego ealhstan consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego sigefreð archidiaconus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego diarweald subdiaconus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego sefreð subdiaconus consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego osmund consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego dudda consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego beagmund consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego osweald consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego lulla consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego oba consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego lulla consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego hunfreð consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego lulla consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego eadulf consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego osbearht consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego wealdhelm consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego ealdhere consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego diara consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego garulf consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego elric consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego dudda consensi et subscripsi.
- ✠ ego eðelwulf consensi et subscripsi.

Ic eadwald sello 7 forgeofu þis lond et wifes berge agustines higum into hiora beode minre sawle to are 7 to leedome² 7 iow fer godes lufe bidde þet ge hit minre sawle nyt gedeo 7 me hit for gode leanie eow to elmessum amen.

. *Endorsed in a hand of the 11th century, 'merse ham:—and in one of the 12th century: 'Rex ethelbertus dedit merseham ethelredo ministro suo. latine.'*

¹ And two cots there. T. But ? 'and there cots too' = 'and likewise the cots there.'

² So MS. Thorpe has leedome, which he translates medicament.

Cott. Aug. ii. 95.

A.D. 867.

K294. B. ii. 37.

Ethelred

king of the W. Saxons and the Cantware grants in perpetuity to Wighelm a priest, in a place called St. Martin's Church, a spot of land with a little homestead upon it.

✠ IN nomine dī summi regis eterni ego eðelred rex occidentalium saxonum . non et cantwariorum cum consensu ac licentia meorum optimatum dabo et conce'do' meo fideli amico wighelme p̃rs unam sedem in loco q: dicitur s̃ci martini ecclesia mihhi ad elemosynam et u'nam modicam uillulam at eandem sedem cum recte pertinet hec sunt termina . circumgacentia . ab aquilone puplica strata ab occidente hina meteren a meritie hina gemene weg ab oriente terra at s̃cm agustinum hanc p̃dictam dotionem pro remedio anime mee proq; spe remunerationis eterne in sempiternā ereditatem concedendo donabo sibi abendū et possidū feliciterq; in dies eius p̃fruendum et post dies eius cuicūq; ei eredi placuerit derelinquendum liberā per omnia abeat potestatem et ab omni seruitute regaliū seculariūq; difficultatū intus et foras magnis ac modicis penniter liberabo supplicabo q°q; ego eðelred rex 7 in alme trinitatis nomine firmiſ p̃cipio omnib: successorib: meis quicūque sint reges 7 episcopos † principes † modo uibentib: † qui post illos futuri sunt p̃ fidem s̃ci martini confessoris x̃pi ut numquam aliquis hanc ñram munificentiam infringere p̃sumat siquis u° quod non optamus alicuius perssonis homo diabolica temeritate instigatus surrex'erit' ¹ quod hanc meā munificentiam mutare aut minuere temptet minuatur pars eius de terra uibentiū ipseq; reus ante tribunal terribili particeps existat illoŕ qⁱ filiū dī et uendiderunt ,

et crucifixeſt niſi ante digno ſatisfactione dō et omnib' emundare uoluerit: Hanc libertatem preſcriptā cū hiſ teſtib' iſra naminatiſ firmiter i iſu xpo cū ſignaculo ſcē cruciſ oſfirmanteſ roborauimus . Actū ÷ H' anno ab iſcar-natione dñi .dcccclxvii. indictione .xv. Y' dorobernia cibitate

✠ ego eðelred . rex anc meã donationẽ cū ſigno ſcē cruciſ xpi roborabo 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego eaſtmund . dux oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ eg'o' ealhheard . aþ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego heremod pþ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego mucel mĩ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego beorhtnoð mĩ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego forðred mĩ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego eðelwulf mĩ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego eðelred mĩ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego acca mĩ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego biarhtwulf mĩ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego mannel mĩ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ IN nomine dñi eodem regi regnante ego cialnoð gratia dī aſeþſ hanc donationem eðeredi regiſ cū ſigna ſcē cruciſ xpi roboro 7 oſfirmabo

✠ ego biarnhelm pſr aþ oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ `ego' noðheard pſr oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ `ego' biarnfreð pſr oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego oſmund pſr oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego wighelm pſr oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego eðelweald pſr oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego eardulf pſr oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego biarnhelm pſr oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego tidweald pſr oſ 7 ſbſcſ

✠ ego beornred pſr oſ 7 ſbſcſ

- ✠ ego sefreð þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego beornheah þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego sigefreð þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego sebearht þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego sigemund þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego torhthelm þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego herefreð þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego beornweald þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego wealdhere þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego elfstan þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego aldred þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego bearnulf þr̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego sigefred ḁr̥c̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego bearnoð ḁr̥c̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego herefreð ḁr̥c̥ ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego ealhheard suð ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego cialbearht suð ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego wealdhelm suð ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥
- ✠ ego tirweald suð ǫð 7 sþsc̥r̥

*** *Endorsed in a contemporary hand 'ân setl æt s̥c̥e martine;'*
above which are traces of another short endorsement. B.

¹ With the marks of reference, ð and lf. B.

Cott. Aug. ii. 17.
 K 296. B. ii. 38.

A.D. 868.

Cialulf

conveys to his friend and relative Eanmund property in Canterbury. The date was corrected by Kemble.

✠ IN nomine dñi ego cialulf anno ab incarnatione dñi
 nři iħu xp̃i . decclxxxviii. dabo et concedo eanmunde
 amico meo et cognito¹ aliquam partem terre iuris mei
 hoc est in dorobernia ciuitate ið ÷ in longitudo .vi.

uirgis et in latitudo .iii. haec sunt terminib: in oriente
 ęðelmund pŕ in meredie deibearht in occident ciolulf in
 aquilone hemma haec omnia dabo eanmunde , pro conpe-
 tenti pecuniam quam ab eo accipio ið ÷ cxx. denarios
 argenteis in sempiternam hereditatem sibi habendum et
 possidendum feliciterq: in dies eius perfruendum et post
 dies eius cuicumq: ei herede placuerit ad derelinquendum
 liberam ab omni seruitute regali subgectione liberrima
 quando xpiana fides in terra seruatur ęternaliter per-
 maneat hoc ipsumq: omnib: successorib: nŕis in nomine
 omnipotentis đi obseruare precipimus 7 si quis hoc
 seruare uoluerit seruet eum omnipotens đs si quis uero pŕ
 tyrannicam potestatem fringe aut minuere uoluerit sciat
 se anathematum coram xpō et angelis eius nisi ante
 digna satisfactione ęmendare uoluerit đō 7 hominib:
 manente hac cartula in sua nihilhominum firmitate
 roborata his testib: consentientib: ac scribentib: quorum
 hic nomina infra scripta sunt

✠ ego ęðered rex hanc meam donationem cum uexillo
 sęe crucis xpī roborabo et subscribo , , ,

✠ ego ciolnoð gratia đi archepisc̃ ǽs 7 sþ

✠ ego heahmund ęlect̃ epis̃ ǽs 7 sþ

✠ ego ęðelwulf dux ǽs 7 sþ

✠ ego dryhtweald dux ǽs 7 sþ

✠ ego eastmund dux ǽs 7 sþ

✠ ego garulf m̃ ǽs 7 sþ

ego ecgbearht m̃ ǽs 7 sþ

ego ecgferð m̃ ǽs 7 sþ

ego acca m̃ ǽs 7 sþ

ego wynsige m̃ ǽs 7 sþ

✠ ego ęðered m̃ ǽs 7 sþ

✠ ego dudda m̃ ǽs 7 sþ

✠ ego lulla m̃ ǽs 7 sþ

- ✠ ego ęðelweald m̃ ǿs 7 sþ
- ✠ ego ęðelmund m̃ ǿs 7 sþ
- ✠ ego eacca m̃ ǿs 7 sþ ,
- ✠ ego ęðelweald m̃ ǿs 7 sþ ,
- ✠ ego ęðelweald p̃r ǿs 7 sþ ,
- ✠ ego osmund p̃r ǿs 7 sþ ,
- ✠ ego ciolulf m̃ ǿs 7 sþ ,

*** *Endorsed in a contemporary hand*, '✠ ciolulf sealde eanmunde his mege ǿsne tuun betwix eum wið cxx· in ęc ęrbe ęðeredes cyninges friols 7 his handseten 7 sęlen;' *and in a somewhat later hand*,

'✠ æðeleræ gebohte et cialulfe ǿa stręte siððan hæ ǿis land hæfde ǿa hær be æften stent ·viii· fan · fęt an bræde ǿe to ǿissum lande belimpeð suð innan ǿet land an ǿara wistræte an lucęnan gewitnesse · 7 hyldefriðes 7 an cuðulfes · 7 an hýmman 7 an eadulfes · 7 an biarhthlafes · · 7 ǿær ne geþýreð an ǿam landę an folcæs folcrysht to lesęnnæ rumæs butan twigen fýt to ýfæs drypæ ·' ²

and in a hand of the 12th century, 'latine.' B.

¹ cognato. See the first endorsement.

² The memorandum in the endorsement about a right of two feet as easement for the eavesdrop as against the public way, is highly curious. Mr. Coote says: 'The easement thus referred to is the jus stillicidium vertendi in tectum vel aream vicini, *Dig.* 8. 2, 2;' *The Romans in Britain*, p. 362.

Kemble, *Saxons in England*, cap. ii, p. 45, treated this as a restraint upon the owner who is bound to leave this margin upon his possession, and not build to the verge, lest a neighbour or the public should be annoyed thereby. And this suits the text best. He refers to Plutarch, *Solon* 23, for analogous rules of the Athenian legislator, whereby the cultivator must leave a margin of five feet uncultivated, and may not plant a fig or olive tree nearer to his bounds than nine feet.

Cott. Aug. ii. 89.

A.D. 875.

K 307. B. ii. 40.

Eardulf

grants to his friend Wighelm a piece of land at Ham, with all the rights conveyed to himself by Alfred, king of the West Saxons and Cantware.

IN nomine dñi regnantis per omnia ac disponentis

ubique omnia cuius melliflua largitate ditatus ego eardulfus dabo ac concedo amico meo wighelmo aliquā partē terre iuris mei Ðæt is an swulung 7 an iocleta in illo loco ubi ab incolis dictū est æt hāme cū eadē libertate quā ælfredus rex occidentaliū saxonū necnon æt cantwariorū mihi in ius propriū cū multorū fideiū testimonio donauit hec facio pro eius competenti atque mihi placabili pecunia quā ab eo accepi id est .c. uiginti mancusas auri purissimi ista ætenim terra præfata 'h'is terminibus undiq: circūcineta ÷ in oriente hā fleot in occidente puplica strata in aquilone hireses seota to presta tune 7 se merse se to Ðam ilcan lande belimpð quā ælfredus rex ad augmentū predictæ donationis tradidit æt in meridie puplica strata oð Ðane ford isti sunt termini huius prænominati marisci in oriente hireses merse to presta tune in occidente heferfleot in aquilone hā fleot in meridie illa ipsa terra æt hāme 7 an cinges bocholte¹ fif wena gang frā lacū oð sumermessan . hec omnia dabo ei in sempiternā hereditatē sibi habendū æt possidendū feliciterq: in dies eius perfruendū æt post dies eius cuicumq: ei herede placuerit derelinquendū liberā per omnia habeat potestatē intus æt foris magnis ac modicis notis atq: ignotis cū cāpis siluis pratis pascuis piscationibus omnibusq: ad eā rite hac recte pertinentibus hoc ipsumq: omnib: successorib: nris in nomine omnipotentis dī obseruare præcipimus ut quādiu cristiana fides in terra seruetur libera ab omni regali seruitute æternaliter permaneat nisi his tantū trib: causis id ÷ expedicione æt arcis munitione pontisq: constructione si quis h' hoc seruare uoluerit seruetur ei eterna benedictio in celis si h' absit quot non obtamus ut alicuius personis homo diabolica temeritate instigatus surrexerit qui hanc donationē infringere uel minuere temptauerit sciat se rationē esse redditurū æt a dō et

angelis eius in die iudicii separatũ nisi antea digna satisfactione dō et hominib: hoc emendare uoluerit actũ est
 H̃ hec donatio anno dominice incarnationis dccclxxv°. indictũ .v°. viii. his testib: consentientib: hac conscribentib: quorũ ic nomina infra hac in seedula caraxsantʳ.

ego ælfred gratia dī rex hanc libertatē donationis meae consensi manuq: mea propria roborauī et subscripsi

ego æðeredus archieps . consensi . et subscripsi .

ego oswealdus filius regis . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego ælfstan dux . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego beorhtulf dux . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego.sigulf . m̃ . regis . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego sighthelm . m̃ . regis . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego odda . m̃ . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego mired . m̃ . ɔ.s 7 s̃b .

ego oswulf . m̃ . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego wulfstan . m̃ . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego heahulf . m̃ . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego cenweald . m̃ . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego ceolmund . m̃ . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego hereweald . m̃ . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego eadmund . m̃ . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego osweald . m̃ . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

ego eanulf . m̃ . ɔ.s. 7 s̃b .

ego wulfhere . pr̃b 7 ãb . ɔ.ſ. 7 s̃b .

Itē ad stabilitatē eiusdē donationis ego plegmundus misericordia dī archieps ɔ.sensi et subscripsi .

ego beornhelm pr̃b 7 ãb ɔ.ſ .

ego beornheah c̃r 7 ãb ɔ.ſ .

ego beahstan . pr̃b . ɔ.s .

ego wynhelm . pr̃b . ɔ.ſ .

* * Endorsed in a hand of the 10th century, 'hammes boc,' and in a

hand of the 12th century, 'Eardulfus dedit hamme amico suo Wigelmo quam dederat ei elfredus Rex . latine.' B.

¹ In vielen Urkunden ertheilen die Könige Weide-, Mast-, und Holzberechtigungen auf uncultivirtem Lande und besonders in Wäldern, die mitunter Wälder des Königs [K 307], mitunter auch gemeine Wälder [K 96] genannt werden. Erwin Nasse, *Ueber die mittelalterliche Feldgemeinschaft*, Bonn, 1869, p. 21.

MS. Stowe, ed. Manning.

A.D. 880–885.

K 314.

T. p. 484.

Alfred's Will.

✠ Ic Ælfred cinge, mid godes gife 7 mid geþeahtunge Æðeredes ercebisceopes 7 ealra Westseaxena witenas gewitnesse, smeade ymbe mīnre sǣwle þearfe, 7 ymbe mīn yrfe ðæt me god 7 mīne ylðran forgeafon, 7 ymbe ðæt yrfe ðæt Aðulf cinge, mīn fæder, ūs þrim gebróðrum becwæð, Aðelbolde 7 Æðerede 7 me, 7 swylc ūre swylce lengest wære, ðæt se fenge tó eallum. Ac hit gelamp ðæt Æðelbold gefór, 7 wyt Æðered, mid ealra Westseaxena witenas gewitnesse, uncerne dǣl oðfæstan Æðelbyrhte cinge, uncrum mǣge; on ða gerædene ðe he hit eft gedyde unc swá gewylde swá hit ðá wæs, ðá wit hit him oðfæstan, 7 he ðá swá dyde, ge ðæt yrfe, ge ðæt he mid uncre¹ gemánan begeat, 7 ðæt he sylf gestrýnde. Ðá hit swá gelamp ðæt Æðered tó feng, ðá bæd ic hine, beforan ūrum witum eallum, ðæt wyt ðæt yrfe gedǣldon, 7 he me ágeafe mīnne dǣl. Ðá sæde he me, ðæt he náht eáðe ne mihte tóðǣlan, forðon he hæfde ful oft ær ongefangan: 7 he cwæð ðæs ðe he on uncrum gemánan gebrúce 7 gestrýnde, æfter his dæge he nānum menn sel ne ūðe ðonne me: 7 ic ðæs ðá wæs wel gefafa. Ac hit gelamp ðæt we ealle on hæ-

ðenum folce gebrocude wæron; ðá spræce wyt ymbe
 uncre bearn, ðæt hý sumre áre beforftan, sælde unc on
 ðám brocum swá unc sælde: ðá wæron we on gemóte
 æt Swinbeorgum; ðá gecwædon wit on Westseaxena
 witena gewitnesse, ðæt swáðer uncer leng wære, ðæt
 he geūðe óðres bearnum ðára landa ðe wyt sylfe be-
 geaton, 7 ðára landa ðe unc Aðulf cinge forgeaf be
 Æðelbolde lifendum, bútan ðám ðe he ús þrim gebró-
 ðrum gecwæð: 7 ðæs uncor ægðer óðrum his wedd
 sealde, swáðer uncer leng lifede, ðæt se fenge ægðer
 ge tó lande ge to mádmum 7 tó eallum his æhtum,
 bútan ðám dæle ðe uncer gehwæðer his bearnum be-
 cwæð. Ac hit gelamp ðæt Æðered cinge gefór; ðá ne
 cýðde me nán mann nán yrfe-gewrit, né náne gewit-
 nesse, ðæt hit ænig óðer wære bútan swá wit on gewit-
 nesse ær gecwædon. Ðá gehýrde we nú manegu yrfe-
 geflitu: nú ðá lédde ic Aðulfes cinges yrfe-gewrit on
 úre gemót æt Langandene, 7 hit man árædde beforan
 eallum Westseaxena witum. Ðá hit áræd wæs, ðá
 bæd ic hý ealle, for mínre lufan, 7 him mín wedd beád
 ðæt ic hyra næfre nænne ne oncúðe forðon ðe hý on riht
 spræcon, 7 ðæt hyra nán ne wandode né for mínan
 lufan né for mínum ege, ðæt hý ðæt folcriht árehton;
 ðýlæs ænig man cweðe, ðæt ic míne mægcild, oððe
 ylðran, oððe gingran, mid wó fordémde. 7 hý ðá ealle
 tó rihte gerehton 7 cwædon, ðæt hý nán rihtre riht ge-
 þencan ne mihtan, né on ðám yrfe-gewrite gehýran:
 “nú hit eall ágán is on ðæron oð ðíne hand: ðonne ðú
 hit becweðe 7 sylle swá gesibre handa swá fremdre,
 swáðer ðe leófre sý:” 7 hí ealle me ðæs hyra wedd
 sealdon 7 hyra handsetene, ðæt be hyra life hit nænig
 man næfre ne onwende on náne óðre wísan, bútan swá
 swá ic hit sylf gecweðe æt ðám nyhstan dæge.

Ic Ælfred Westseaxena cinge, mid godes gife 7 mid
 ðisse gewitnesse, gecweðe hū ic ymbe mīn yrfe wille
 æfter mīnum dæge. Ærest ic an Eādwearde mīnum
 yldran suna, ðæs landes æt Strætneāt on Triconscire,²
 7 Heortingtūnes, 7 ða bōcland ealle ðe Leōfheāh hylt,
 7 ðæt land æt Carumtūne, 7 æt Cylfantūne, 7 æt Burn-
 hamme, 7 æt Wedmōr; 7 ic eom fyrmdig tō ðām hiwum
 æt Ceodre ðæt hȳ hine ceōsan³ on ða gerād ðe we ær
 gecweden hæfdon, mid ðām lande æt Ciwtūne 7 ðām
 ðe ðærtō hyrað; 7 ic him an ðæs landes æt Cantuctūne,
 7 æt Bedewindan, 7 æt Pefesigge, 7 Hysseburnan, 7 æt
 Sūttūne, 7 æt Leódridan, 7 æt Aweltūne. And ealle
 ða bōcland ðe ic on Cent hæbbe, 7 æt ðām nyðeran
 Hysseburnan, 7 æt Cȳseldene, āgyfe man intō Win-
 tanceastre, on ða gerād ðe hit mīn fæder ær gecwæð,
 7 ðæt min sundorfeoh ðæt ic Ecgulfe oðfæste on ðām
 neoðeran Hysseburnan. 7 ðām gingran mīnan suna
 ðæt land æt Eaderingtūne, 7 ðæt æt Dene, 7 ðæt æt
 Meone, 7 ðæt æt Ambresbyrig, 7 æt Deone, 7 æt Stu-
 reminster, 7 æt Gifle, 7 æt Cruærn, 7 æt Hwītancyrīcan,
 7 æt Axanmūðan, 7 æt Branecescumbe, 7 æt Columtūne,
 7 æt Twȳfyrd, 7 æt Mylenburnan, 7 æt Exanmynster,
 7 æt Sūðeswyrðe, 7 æt Liwtūne, 7 ða land ðe ðær tō
 hyran, ðæt synd ealle ðe ic on Wealcynne hæbbe būtan
 Triconscire. And mīnre yldstan déhter ðæne hām æt
 Welewe; 7 ðære medemestan, æt Clearan, 7 æt Cen-
 defer; 7 ðære gingestan ðone hām æt Welig, 7 æt
 Æsetūne, 7 æt Cippenhamme; 7 Æðelme, mīnes brōðer
 suna, ðone hām æt Ealdingburnan, 7 æt Cumtūne, 7 æt
 Crundellān, 7 æt Beadingum, 7 æt Beadingahamme, 7
 æt Burnhām, 7 æt Ðunresfelda, 7 æt Æscengum; 7
 Æðelwolde, mīnes brōðor suna, ðone hām æt Godel-
 mingum, 7 æt Gyldeforda, 7 æt Stāningum; 7 Os-

ferðe mínum mæge, ðone hám æt Beccanlea, 7 æt Hryðeranfelda, 7 æt Diccelingum, 7 æt Súðtúne, 7 æt Lullingmynster, 7 æt Angemæringtun, 7 æt Felhhamme, 7 ða land ðe ðær tó hyran; 7 Ealhswíðe ðone hám æt Lambburnan, 7 æt Waneting, 7 æt Eðandúne; 7 mínum twám sunum án þusend punda, ægðrum fíf hund punda; 7 mínre yldstan déhter, 7 ðære medemestan, 7 ðære gingstran, 7 Ealhswíðe, him feowrum, feower hund punda, ælcum án hund punda; 7 mínra ealdormanna ælcum án hund mangcusa, 7 Æðelme, 7 Æðelwolde, 7 Osferðe, eác swá; 7 Æðerede ealdormenn án sweord on hundteontigum mancusum; 7 ðám mannum ðe me folgiað, ðe ic nú on eásterúðum feoh sealde, twá hund punda ágyfe man him, 7 dæle man him betweoh, ælcum swá him tó gebyrian wille, æfter ðære wísan ðe ic him nú dælde; 7 ðám ercebisceope .c. mancusa, 7 Esne bisceope, 7 Wærferðe bisceope, 7 ðám æt Scireburnan. Eác swá gedæle for me 7 for mínne fæder, 7 for ða frýnd ðe he fore þingode 7 ic fore þingie, twá hund punda, fiftig mæssepreostum ofer eall mín rice, fiftig earmum godes þeówum, fiftig earmum þearfum, fiftig tó ðære cyrican ðe ic æt reste; 7 ic nāt náht gewislice hwæðer ðæs feos swá micel is, né ic nāt ðeáh his mære sý; bútan swá ic wéne. Gif hit mære sý, beó hit him eallum gemæne ðe ic feoh becweden hæbbe; 7 ic wille ðæt míne ealdormenn 7 míne þenigmenn ðær ealle mid syndan, 7 ðis ðús gedælan. Ðonne hæfde ic ær on óðre wísan áwriten ymbe mín yrfe, ðá ic hæfde mære feoh 7 má maga, 7 hæfde monegum mannum ða gewritu oðfæst, 7 on ðás ylean gewitnesse hý wæron áwritene; ðonne hæbbe ic nú forbærned ða ealdan ðe ic geáhsian mihte. Gif hyra hwylc funden bið, ne forstent ðæt náht; forðám ic wille ðæt hit nú ðús sý mid

godes fultume. And ic wille ða menn ðe ða land habbað, ða word gelæstan ðe on mínes fæder yrfe-gewrite standað, swá swá hý fyrmest magon: 7 ic wille gif ic áenigum menn áenig feoh unleánod hæbbe, ðæt míne magas ðæt huru geleánian. And ic wille ða menn ðe ic míne bócland becweden hæbbe, ðæt hý hit ne ásyllan of mínum cynne ofer heora dæg; ac ic wille [ofer] hyra dæg ðæt hit gange on ða nyhstan hand me, bútan hyra hwyle bearn hæbbe; ðonne is me leófast ðæt hit gange on ðæt strýned on ða wápned healfe, ða hwile ðe áenig dæs wyrðe sý. Mín yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealfe, næs on ða spinl-healfe; ðonne, gif ic gesealde áenigre wífhandra ðæt he gestrynde, ðonne forgyldan míne magas, 7 gif hý hit be ðan libbendan habban wyllan; gif hit elles sý, gange hit ofer hyra dæg swá swá we ær gecweden hæfdon: forðon ic cweðe, ðæt hí hit gyldan, forðon hý foð to mínum ðe ic syllan mót swá wífhandra swá wápnedhandra swáðer ic wylle. And ic bidde on godes naman 7 on his háligra ðæt mínra maga nán né yrfe-wearda, ne geswence nán nánig cyrelif ðára ðe ic foregeald, 7 me Westseaxena witan tó rihte gerehton, ðæt ic hí mót lætan swá freo swá þeówe, swáðer ic wille; ac ic, for godes lufan 7 for mínre sáwle þearfe, wylle ðæt hý sýn heora freolses wyrðe 7 hyra cyres; 7 ic on godes lifiendes naman beóde ðæt hý nán man ne brocie, né mid feos mánunge, né mid nánigum þingum, ðæt hý ne mótan ceósan swylene mann swylce hý wyllan. And ic wylle ðæt man ágyfe ðám hiwum æt Domrahamme hyra landbéc 7 hyra freols, swylce hand tó ceósenne swylce him leófast sý, for me 7 for Ælflæde, 7 for ða frýnd ðe heó fore þingode 7 ic fore þingie. And séc man éac on cwicum ceápe ymbe mínre sáwle þearfe, swá

hit beón mæge, 7 swá hit eác gerysne sý, 7 swá ge me forgyfan wyllan.

¹ uncrum Thorpe; who translates, 'that which he with our common property had acquired.'

² 'At Stratton in Cornwall.' T. See Stubbs, *Constit. Hist.* i. p. 100.

³ As there are charters of Eadwig, Eadgar, and Eadmund, which are dated from a royal home at Cheddar, Mr. Thorpe understands by the *hiwan* either the king's vassals or else the members of a religious house there, having a legal right to choose their lord. The latter seems most favoured by the singular term 'cyrelif' below, and the light afforded by the context there. See Bosworth, ed. Toller, v. Cyrelif.

MS. Stowe. Lye, App. Dict.

A.D. 871-889.

K 317.

T. p. 480.

Elfred dux

his will, addressed to king Alfred and others concerned.

✠ Xþ. Ic Elfred dux hatu writan 7 cyðan an ðis-
sum gewrite . Elfrede regi 7 eallum his weotum 7 ge-
weotan . 7 ec swylce minum me gum 7 minum gefeorum .
ða men ðe ic mines erfes 7 mines boclonde seolest onn .
ðæt is ðonne Werburg min wif 7 uncer gemene bearn .
ðæt is ðonne æt ærestan an Sonderstede 7 on Selesdune
xxxii hida . 7 on Westarham xx hida . 7 on Cloppaham
xxx hida . 7 on Leangafelda vii hida . 7 on Horsalege
x hida . 7 on Netelamstyre vii hida . Ic Elfred dux
sello Werburge 7 Alhðryðe uncum gemenum bearne .
æfter minum dege . ðas lond mid cwide erfe . 7 mid
earðe . 7 mid allum þingum ðe to londum belimpað .
7 twa þusendu swina ic heom sellu mid ðem londum .
gif hit hio gehaldeð mid ðare clænnisse ðe uncer word
gecwædu seondan . 7 hio gebrenge æt sancte Petre min
twa wergeld gif ðet godes wille seo ðæt heo ðæt færeld

age; Ond æfter Werburge dæge seo Alhðryðe ða lond unbefliten on Sonderstyde . 7 on Selesdune . 7 on Leangafelda. Ond gif heo bearn hæbbe . feo ðæt bearn to ðæm londum æfter hire . gif heo bearn næbbe . feo ðonne an hire rehtfæderen sio neste hond to ðem londe . ond to ðem erfe . 7 swa hwylc minra fædrenmega swa ðæt sio ðæt hine to ðan gehagige . ðæt he ða oðoro lond begeotan mæge . 7 wille . ðonne gebycge he ða lond æt hire mid halfe weorðe. Ond swe hwylc mon swa ðæt sio ðæt ðes londes bruce ofer minne dæg on Cloppaham ðanne geselle he cc peninga eghwylce gere to Ceortesege for Ælfredes sawle . to feormfultume. Ond ic sellō Æðelwalde minum suna III hida boc londes . II hida on Hwætedune . anes hides an Gatatune . 7 him sellō ðærtō c swina . 7 gif se cyning him geunnan wille ðes folclondes to ðæm boclonde . ðonne habbe 7 bruce . gif hit ðæt ne sio . ðonne selle hio him swa hwaðer swa hio wille . swa ðet lond on Horsalege . swa ðet an Leangafelda; Ond ic sellō Berhtsige minum mege an hide boclondes on Læncanfelda . 7 ðærtō c swina . 7 geselle hio c swina to Cristes cirican for me . 7 for mine sawle . 7 c to Ceortesege . 7 ðone oferecan mon gedæle gind mynsterhamas to godes ciricum in Suðregum . 7 in Cent . ða hwile ðe hio lestan willen; Ond ic sellō Sigewulfe minum mege . ofer Werburge dæg . ðæt lond an Netelhamstyde. Ond Sigulf geselle of ðem londe . c peninga to Cristes cirican. Ond eghwylc ðara erfewearda ðe æfter him to ðæm londe foe . ðonne ageofen hio ða ilcan elmessan to Cristes cirican for Ælfredes sawle . ða hwile ðe fulwiht sio . 7 hit man on ðæm lande begeotan mæge; Ond ic sellō Eadrede minum mege ðet lond on Fearnlege æfter Æðelredes dæge . gif he hit to him geearnian wile . 7 he geselle

of ðem londe xxx [sestra] cornes æghwelce gere to Hrofescestre. Ond sio ðis lond gewriten 7 unbefliten æfter Eadredes dæge in Ælfredes reht meodrencynn ða hwile ðe fulwihte sio on Angelcynnes ealonde. Ðeos foresprec . 7 ðas gewriotu . ðe her beufan awreotene stondað . ic Ælfred willio . 7 wille ðæt hio sion soð-fæstlice forðweard getrymed me 7 minum ærfeweardum. Gif ðæt ðonne god allmæhtig geteod habbe . ond me ðæt on læne gelið ðæt gesibbra ærfeweard forðcymeð wepnedhades . 7 acenned weorðeð . ðanne ann ic ðæm ofer minne dæg alles mines erfes to brucanne . swa him leofust sio ; And swa hwylc mon swa ðas god . 7 ðas geofe . 7 ðas gewrioto . 7 ðas word . mid rehte haldan wille . ond gelestan . gehalde hine heofones cyning in ðissum life ondwardum . 7 eac swa in ðæm towardan life ; Ond swa hwylc mon swa hio wome . 7 breoce . gewome him God almahtig his weorldare ond eac swa his sawle are ;

Her syndon ðæra manna naman awritene ðe ðeosse wisan geweotan sindon.

✠ Ic Æðered ar.bisc. mid ðære halgan Cristes rode tacne ðas word 7 ðas wisan fæstnie 7 write. ✠ Ælfred dux. ✠ Beorhtuulf dux. ✠ Beornhelm aþþ. ✠ Earduulf aþþ. ✠ Werburg. ✠ Sigfred pŕ. ✠ Beonheah pŕ. ✠ Beagstan pŕ. ✠ Wulfheah. ✠ Æðelwulf pŕ. ✠ Earduulf pŕ. ✠ Beornoð diač. ✠ Wealdhelm diač. ✠ Wine sþ diac. ✠ Sæfreð. ✠ Ceolmund m̃. ✠ Eadmund m̃. ✠ Eadwald m̃. ✠ Siguulf m̃.

*** This Will is a chief text for the definition of folcland. See Schmid v. Folcland. The testator bequeaths to Werburg his wife large estates which are spoken of as hereditary and as bocland ; and he also bequeaths three hides of like tenure to his son Æðelwald—‘and if the king will grant him the folcland in addition to the bocland, then let him have it and enjoy it : but if that be not so, then she (Werburg) is to

give him one or the other, which she pleases, of two estates above given to her, of which the one was seven the other ten hides.' From this we learn an important difference between bocland and folcland, that the former could, the latter could not, be willed. And we gather that folcland could not go to a woman.

Moreover, in this will, we catch a glimpse of the large herds of swine which the Saxon landowners kept.

This Elfred the testator was the person who gave to Christ Church that book which is known as the Golden Gospels, and which is now at Stockholm. It is facsimiled in Rask's Grammar, and by Prof. Westwood, 1868.

Canterbury Archives.

A.D. 889.

S. i. 11.

Suithulf

bp. of Rochester, with the brotherhood there, grants land to Biorhtwulf a priest. This was first published in the Facsimiles of the Ordnance Survey.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum domino nostro ihesu christo Omnia regna huius labentis uitæ regnorumque dispensatores ab initio histius sæculi cum uelocitate deficientes ceciderunt. Ideo fugitiuis ex mortalibus rebus æterna gaudia promerenda sunt, qua propter ego swiðuulf episcopus 7 ða higan æt hrofes cestre, dabunt biorhtuulfo presbitero aliquam partem terre in pro-uincio cantie in regione que uocatur haddun id est dimidium unius aratri pro eius placabili pecunio in hereditatem sempiternam iure hereditario tibi ad habendum æt possidendum feliciter perfruendum in dies tuos. æt post dies tuos cuicumque herede tibi placuerit. derelinquendum liberam per omnia habeas potestatem. Hæc sunt æt enim termini histius predicti agelli circumiacentia biscopes meare annorðan east be hunesbiorge oð ciolmundes mearce 7 ðes landes in erefwe suð ober haddune middewearde 7 ober ðane ealdan tunsteall oð

cinges mearce 7 suð be cinges mearce oð ðane myclan
del norðan 7 west be cinges mearce oð ciolmundes wioda
7 west be ðy wioda andlanges ðare rode oð ðane pyt 7
east fram ðy pytte ðurh ðane wioda wið suðan hunes-
borge 7 wen weg ðy lande ober ciolmundes land to
ealdan strete, hæc sunt prata que ad illam terram
pertinent.

.1. Et bioccan lea . 7 an suð healfe strodes an cyninges
medum ða ðe ðæрто belimpað.

Anni domini nostri ihesu christi DCCCLXXXVIII scripta
est hec cartula his testibus consentientibus æt subscri-
uentibus quorum hic nomina tenentur ad scripta

✠ Ego suuiðulf episcopus hanc donationem signo
sancte crucis christi confirmavi,

✠ Ego sigehelm dux consensi et subscripsi

✠ Ego ealhhere minister consensi et subscripsi

✠ Ego dioruulf presbyter consensi et subscripsi

✠ Ego earduulf presbyter consensi et subscripsi

✠ Ego sigebearht presbyter consensi et subscripsi

✠ Ego ciolmund archidiaconus consensi et subscripsi

✠ Ego ealhstan diaconus consensi et subscripsi

*** *Endorsed* :— ✠ Eadgar cynineg of his agenre handa sealde þas boc
leofrice on þara gewitnesse þe her benipan standap. dunstan . archiepis-
copus ✠ athelwold episcopus. oswald episcopus. ælfhere . dux. ælfwine
frater eius. ✠ wulstan . minister. osgar abbas. ealdred minister.
ealdelm . minister. wulfheh minister. leofstan minister. ælfheh minister.
wulfsige minister. byrhtric minister. wulfsige minister. leofric minister.

Suiþulfus episcopus roffensis . et conuentus
dederunt biortuulfo dimidium aratri at haddun
. latine .

Haddune booc.

Cott. Vesp. A. v. 169.

A.D. 896.

K 1073.

T. p. 139, from Heming.

Æðelred of Mercia

held a great council for revision of government, and it was at this Witenagemôt that Werferð bishop of Worcester recovered from one Æðelwald the woodland of Woodchester (Gloucester), which had been given to his see by king Æðelbald. This woodland had been appropriated to the conterminous estates of Bisley, Avening, Thornbury, &c., for all which annexations a single man is answerable, named Æðelwald. He does not pretend to dispute the bishop's claim, but petitions the enjoyment on lease for his own time and that of his son Alhmund.

✠ RIXIENDUM ussum dryhtene ðæm hælendan Crist!
 Æfter ðon ðe ægán wæs ehta hund wintra and syx and hund nigontig efter his ácennednesse and ðy feówer-teóðan gebonngére, ðá ðý gére gebeón Æðelred ealderman ælle Mercna weotan tósomne tó Gleaweceastre bisceopas, and aldermen, and alle his dúguðe, and ðæt dyde be Ælfredes cyninges gewitnesse and leáfe; and heó ðá ðær smeadan hú heó rihtlicost heora þeódscip ægðer ge for Gode ge for weorlde gehealdan mehton, and éc monige men ryhtan ge godcundra hada ge weorldeundra, ge on londum ge on má ðára þinga ðe heó on forhaldne wéran. Ðá cýðde Werferð bisceop ðám weotum ðæt him wære fornéh eall ðæt wudulond on gereáfad ðe tó Wuduceastre belomp ðæt Æðelbald cyning gesealde tó Weogornaceastre him tó écre ælmessan, Wilferðe þ tó mæstlonde and tó wudulonde; and ðæt sæde ðæt hit wære sume genumen tó Bislége, sum tó Æfeningum, sum tó Scorranstáne, sume tó Ðornbyrig ðæs ðe he wénde; ðá cwædon eall ða

weotan ðæt mon úðe ðære cyrcan rihtes swá well
 swá óðerre, and ða sona wæs Æðelwald ðæs wordes
 ðæt he nó ðes rihtes wiðsacan wolde, and sæde ðæt
 Aldberht and Alhhún biseop wæron ær ymb ðæt
 ylce and cwæð ðæt he ælere circean áá his dæla rihtes
 úðe; and hit swá swíðe mildlice ágeáf ðám biseop and
 heht his geneát, Ecglaf hátte, rídan mid ceastersetna
 preóste, Wulfhun hátte, and he hine ðá gelædde ealle
 ða gemæru swá he him of ðám aldan bócum rædde
 hú hit ær Æðelbald cyning gemærude and gesalde.
 Ðá wilnede Æðelwald swá ðeh tó ðám þ and tó
 ðám higen ðæt heó him mildemóde álefdan þ he his
 móste brúcan ða hwile ðe he wære and heó Alhmund
 his sunu; and heó hit woldon habban on his láene and
 hina, and he næfre né heora nowðer hine bereáfian
 wolde ðære mæstréddene ðe he him áleáfed hæfde
 on Longan hrycge ðám tíðum ðe hine God him salde;
 ond he ðá Æðelwald ðæt word gecwæð ðæt hit áá
 hæfde ofer Godes est ðe hit hæfde bútan ðære cyrcan
 hláforde ðe he hit tó ágeáf bútan Alhmunde, and ðæt
 ðonne on ða gearan¹ ðe he heólde ða ylcan freonde-
 réddene ðe he heóld wið ðone biseop; gif hit ðonne
 gebirie ðæt Alhmund swá ða freondréddene healdan
 nolde oððe hine mon oferricte ðæt he ne móst landes
 wyrðe beón, oððe þridða wend gif him ær his ende
 gesélde, ðæt ðonne ðære cyrcan hláford fenge tó his
 londe swá hit Mærna weotan on ðá gemóte gerahton
 and him ða béc wisedon ðæs londes. And ðis wæs
 gedón on Æðelredes gewitnesse aldormonnes, and on
 Æðelfláde and Æðulfes aldormonnes, and Æðelferðes
 aldormonnes, and Alhhelmes aldormannes, and Eád-
 nóðes, and Ælfrædes, and Werferðes, and Æðelwaldes,
 mæssepreóstæs, and his ágenra maga Æðelstánes and

Æðelhúnnes and eác Alhmundes his agenes sunu : and ðús se ceastersetna preóst hit gerád and se Æðelwaldes geneát mid hine, ærost on Ginneðlæge² and ðanon on Roddanbeorg sylfne, ðanon on Smececumb ðanon on Sengetlége, ðanon on Heardanlége ðære is óðer noma Dryganlég, ðæt swá on ða læssan Nægleslége, and swá tó Æðelferðes londe. Ðús him gewísede se Æðelwaldes mo[n] ða gemæru swá him ða aldan béc ryhtan and wisedón.

¹ Thorpe suggests *gerad*.

² Gemyðlege T.

Translation:— ✠ Under the government of our Lord and Saviour Christ! When there was gone 896 years after his birth, and in the fourteenth Indiction, in that year summoned alderman Æthelred all the Mercian councilmen together to Gloucester; bishops, and aldermen, and all his nobility; and that he did by king Alfred's knowledge and leave; and they then there deliberated how they could rightliest order their people as well before God as before the world, and likewise to right many men both of the spiritual and of the temporal orders in respect of lands and other things besides, wherein they had been injured. Then did bishop Werferð declare to the councilmen that he had been dispossessed of well-nigh all the woodland belonging to Woodchester, which king Æðelbald had given to Worcester for a perpetual alms on his own account, and for mastland and woodland to bishop Wilferð: and that he said had been partly taken to Bisley, part to Avening, part to Scorrانstan, part to Thornbury, as he supposed. Then said all the councilmen that justice should be accorded to that church as well as to any other; and immediately upon that Æthelwald expressed himself as having no wish to dispute the right, and he said that bishop Aldberht and Aldhun had been formerly about the same business, and he said that he had always for his part been disposed to render full right to every church: and so he mildly yielded it up to the bishop, and ordered his yeoman, Ecglaf by name, to ride with the citizens' chaplain who was called Wulfhun, and he shewed him all the bounds as he read to him out of the old books, according as king Æðelbald had originally defined and granted it. Then did Æðelwald however make request to the bishop and to the society that they would graciously allow him to enjoy it for his lifetime and that of Alhmund his son; and how that they would hold it on loan from him and the society, and he would never, nor would either of them, deprive him of the swine-pasture that he had let him have on Long Ridge for such times as God should give

it him ; and he then Æthelwald spake the word that whoever held it, except the lord of that church to whom he had restored it, would always hold it under God's displeasure, with the exception of Alhmund, and that exception made upon the understanding that he was to maintain the same friendship with the bishop as he (Æthelwald) had done. If however it should come to pass that Alhmund refused to maintain that friendship, or if he should be convicted of a crime which would make him incapable of holding land, or, a third case, if his end should happen first, that then the lord of that church should take to his land, as the Mercian councilmen at that Gemôt had settled it, and as the deeds of the land directed them. And this was done with the witness of Æthelred alderman, and of Æthelfæd, and of Æthulf alderman, and Æthelferð alderman, and Alhelm alderman, and Eadnoth, and Ælfræd, and Werferð and Æthelwald priest, and his own kinsmen Æðelstan and Æðelhun and likewise Alhmund his own son ; and thus the citizens' priest rode the bounds and Æðelwald's yeoman with him, first at Ginneðleah, and thence on to Rodborough itself, thence to Smeecumb, thence to Sengetleah, thence to Heardanleah, otherwise called Dryganleah, and so on to the lesser Næglesleah, and so to Æðelferð's land. Thus did Æthelwald's man guide him over the bounds as the old deeds directed and indicated.

Chart. Ant. Cantuar. F. 150.

A.D. 898.

K 324. S. i. 12.

Ælfrædus

Saxonum rex, grants in perpetuity to aldorman Sighelm one manens at Fearnleag (Farleigh on the Medway above Maidstone) and one large 'wisce' to go with the land. This may be a 'wash' or marish ; and Mr. Sanders cites Domesday for eel fisheries at Farleigh. He also notes that Eadweard the heir to the throne is styled 'rex' in his father's lifetime.

✠ IN nomine domine ego ælfrædus gratia dei saxonum rex . meo fideli duce sigilmo¹ concedo in perpetuam possessionem terram iuris mei uniusque manentis in loco qui dicitur fearnleag et an myclan wisce vi. æceres mæde into ðam lande an norðeweardre wið eadweald sibirhtigne² pro eius amabilii pecunia ut abeat et possideat quam diu uiuat . postque suum ab ac uita decessum

liberam abeat potestatem dandi cuicumque placuerit acta est autem hæc donatio anno ab incarnatione christi . DCCCXCVIII. in loco qui dicitur wulfamere . hiis testibus consentientibus quorum nomina infra karaxata esse fidentur

✠ ego ælfred rex saxonum hanc meam donationem signo sancte crucis confirmo.

✠ eadweard rex . hanc regis donationem stabilito

✠ ordlaf dux. ✠ beorhtsige minister. ✠ eadweald minister. ✠ ecgferð minister.

✠ sigulf dux. ✠ osferð minister. ✠ æðelstan sacerdos. ✠ eadhelm minister.

✠ wullaf dux. ✠ wulfhere minister. ✠ cuðulf minister.

✠ Ista autem præfata terra hiis terminibus circumcincta esse uidetur.

✠ ærest easte weard ðæt ealde bocland to fearnleage lið ðonne is ðæt suð land gemære ðæs cinges west andlang ðæs fyrhðes oð ðone bradan weg ðe uppan scet to fealnes forða ðonne helt mede wæge ðæt norð land gemære :³

**. *Endorsed* :—ælfredus Rex dedit sigilmo terram in farnlege
 . fearnleg . latine fernleah

¹ Under the year 905 the Saxon Chronicle preserves a circumstantial record of the death of Sighelm aldorman of Kent, who is almost certainly the grantee of this deed ; joining with him another Kentish aldorman Sigulf who here appears among the signatories : and with these two is immediately joined the name of 'Eadwald cynges þegn,' whom we may identify, if with less certainty, yet with little doubt, as the same person with the 'Eadweald minister,' who is a signatory, and the Eadweald Sigbrihting, who was a conterminous landlord.

² For Sibirhtingne, a strong adjectival accusative of the patronymic.

³ The bounds are brief but rich in material. Eastward was the old book-land at Farleigh ; and this old book-land we take to be East Farleigh, while the estate here conveyed is perhaps West Farleigh, or the germ thereof. And though the southern meer blends somewhat vaguely

with the western, we cannot avoid identifying the singular term 'ðæs fyrhðes' with the 'Fright Wood' in the Ordnance Map, nearly though not quite in the situation corresponding to the description. Perhaps the present Fright Wood is but a remnant of that long stretch of woodland which the terms of the deed require.

Cotton Charter viii. 27.

A.D. 901.

K 330. B. iii. 1.

Æðered and Æðelfled

joint rulers of the Mercians, grant land to Wenlock abbey, in compensation for other land that had been alienated therefrom for the royal domain. They also give to the same church a golden chalice weighing 30 mancuses.

✠ REGNANTE rege reguum qui in tribus . psonis sue .
 ✠ sçe diuinitatis consistit qui angelos . neonon et .
 ✠ animas celum terramque . sine materia creauit .
 ✠ corpora namque de . iiii . id est ex aere et aqua et .
 ✠ de terra . igneue . ꝑ ipsius excelsi regis nutu .
 ✠ transiet tempus ꝑsens et qua his dies fugiunt .
 ✠ et ut sapiens salomon ait generatio uenit generatio .
 ✠ recedit . et quos uidi non uideo et quos uideo non .
 ✠ uidebo et semp omnia ad finem festinant . ideo atra- .
 ✠ mento litteras chartulis comendamus ut que cupim .
 ✠possint ad euitandam supuenientium scandalorum .
 ✠ periculosam contentionem . ne a posteris labentur .
 ✠ sine memoria priscorum procerum statuta . His .
 ✠ itaque . ꝑdictis ad memoriam reuocemus . quod .
 ✠ æðered æ[ðelfled]qu[e] opitulante gratuita d[omi]ni gratia .
 ✠ monarchiam . merceorum tenentes honorificeque .
 ✠ gubernantes et defendentes . insup eorum congre- .
 ✠ gatio wininicensis ecclesie consentiens consentit il . .
 ✠ rum dominio terram . manentium . viii . in east .
 ✠ hope . iii . in peatting tune . v . in hereditatem .

✠ ꝑpetuam habendi possidendique . ꝑro comutatione .
 ✠ illius terre in stan tune . x cassatarum que prius .
 ✠ erat foras concessa in dominium regalem . ꝑro .
 ✠ libertate illius monasterii sed nos iterum cum .
 ✠ licentia et testimonio pantorum ꝑcerum merceorum .
 ✠ comodauimus ea condicione ut sit sub dominio .
 ✠ senioris illius ecleſie et ad mensam sed et .
 ✠ terram . iii . manentium que dicitur cahing læg ad .
 ✠ mensam illius congregationis ꝑpetualiter dona- .
 ✠ uimus que antea in trium hominum diem .
 ✠ foras concessa fuerat . ista a . . . e supradicta terra .
 ✠ id est in east hope et in peating tune . libera scripta .
 ✠ constat ab omnium ꝑsonarum iugo seruitutis . Nos .
 ✠ etiam condonauimus . kalicem aureum pensans .
 ✠ . xxx . mancuso ad istam n di amore hono- .
 ✠ req; uirginis . uenerabile . . . mildburge . abbatisse .
 ✠ ut securius possimus ꝑfrui huius terre possessionem .
 ✠ ea condicione ut ꝑmaneat indesinenter . semp in .
 ✠ ista ecleſia quamdiu cussa ꝑmaneat .
 ✠ nisi sub iurem istius ecleſie ad illorum .
 ✠ mensam si necessitas euenerit . acta . est lf ista .
 ✠ chartula anno dominice incarñ . deccc^o . in
 ✠ in ciuitate scrobbensis trina mageſtas .
 ✠ conseruet conseruantes . condemnet ledentes . hii .
 ✠ sunt testes . huius . chartule .

✠	ego æðered
✠	ego æðelfled . c

..... un.
d. oſ

wired .	ælfrie .
cuðulf .	wulfsig .
[t]idelm .	aldred .
wigburg .	burgred
æðelswið .	wulfsig .
wulfgýð	
culfre .	
cineburg .	

At the bottom of the charter are the upper portion of the letters
 ME . CRVCIS . ✠ .

* * *Endorsed, 'east hop.'; and in a hand of the 13th century, 'donum effredi 'regis' de esthop scilicet stowell . patteneia.' B.*

Addit. Chart. 19, 791.

A. D. 904.

B. iii. 2.

Werfrith

bp. Worcester, grants to Wulfsige his reeve one hide in East tun.

C O R O G R A P H V M

RIXIENDUM on ecnisse ussum drihtne hælende criste seðe all ðing gemetegað ge on heofenum ge on eorðan þæs inflæscnisse ðy gere þe agen wæs deccc wintra 7 iiii winter 7 ðy uii . gebon gere . ic uuerfrid bisco'p' mid mines arweorðan heorodes geðafunga 7 leafe on weogerna ceastre sylle wulfsige minum gerefan wið his holdum mægene 7 eadmodre hernesne anes hides lond on easttune swa swa herred hit hæfde on ðreora monna dæg 7 all ðæt inn lond beligeð án die utane 7 þonne ofer ðreora monna dæg agefe monn eft

ðæt lond butan eleon wiðerewide inn to weogerna
 ceastre 7 ðis seondan ðara monna noman ðe ðæt geða-
 fedon 7 mid cristes rode tacne gefaestnedon ✠ uuerfrið
 biscop ✠ cynehelm aþþ ✠ uuerfrið p̃rs ✠ eadmund p̃rs
 ✠ berhtmund p̃rs ✠ tidbald p̃rs ✠ hildeфриð p̃rs ✠ ecfриð
 p̃rs ✠ eaduulf p̃rs ✠ wiglaf p̃rs ✠ oslac diacon ✠ cynað
 diacon ✠ berhthelm ✠ wigheard ✠ monn ✠ earduulf ✠
 uullaf ✠ berhthelm ✠ heahred ✠ cynelaf ✠ uulfred ✠
 cynehelm ✠ uulfrie ✠ cenfrið ✠ hwituc ✠ cynelaf ✠
 ceolhelm ✠ uullaf ✠ ealhmund ✠ earduulf ✠ uulfgar.

*** Endorsed, 'uulfsiges lond boc'; and in later hands, 'heast-
 unesboc' and 'Eadward senior.' B.*

Chart. Ant. Cantuar. C. 1282.

About 907.

K 328.

T. p. 169.

S. i. 13.

Anonymous Memorial

or petition, in form of a letter, addressed to the king, who can be no other than Eadweard the son of Alfred. The petitioner informs the king how he has dealt with five hides of land at Fonthill (Wilts), which became his in the manner described, and he prays the king that what has been done may stand. The result appears on the back¹.

✠ LEOF ic ðe cyðe hu hit wæs ymb ðæt lond æt
 funtial ða fif hida ðe æðelm higa ymb spycð ða helm-
 stan ða undæde gedyde ðæt he æðeredes belt forstæl .
 ða ongon higa him specan sona on mid oðran onspe-
 cendan 7 wolde him oðflitan ðæt lond ða sohte he me 7
 bæd me ðæt ic him wære forespeca forðon ic his hæfde
 ær onfongen æt biscopes honda ær he ða undæde gedyde .
 ða spæc ic him fore 7 ðingade him to ælfrede cinge

Ða god forgelde his saule Ða lyfde he Ðæt he moste
 beon ryhtes wyrðe for mire forspæce 7 ryht race wið
 æðelm ymb Ðæt lond Ða het he hie seman Ða wæs ic
 Ðara monna sum Ðe Ðær to genemned wæran 7 wihtbord
 7 ælfric wæs Ða hræl Ðen 7 byrthhelm 7 wulfhun Ðes
 blaca æt sumortune 7 strica 7 ubba 7 ma monna Ðonne
 ic nu genemnan mæge Ða reahte heora ægðer his spell
 Ða Ðuhte us eallan Ðæt helmstan moste gan forð mid
 Ðon bocon 7 geagnigean him Ðæt lond Ðæt he hit hæfde
 swa æðeldryð hit osulfe on æht gesealde wið gemedan
 feo 7 heo cwæð to osulfe Ðæt heo hit ahte him wel to
 syllanne for Ðon hit wæs hire morgengifu Ða heo æst²
 to aðulfe com 7 helmstan Ðis eal on Ðon aðe befeng 7
 ælfred cing Ða osulfe his hondsetene sealde Ða he Ðæt
 lond æt æðeldryðe bohte Ðæt hit swa stondan moste 7
 eadweard his 7 æðelnað his 7 deormod his 7 ælces Ðara
 monna Ðe mon Ða habban wolde Ða we hie æt weardoran
 nu semdan Ða bær mon Ða boc forð 7 rædde hie Ða stod
 seo hondseten eal Ðæron Ða Ðuhte us eallan Ðe æt Ðære
 some wæran Ðet helmstan wære aðe Ðæs Ðe near Ða næs
 æðelm na fullice geðafa ær we eodan into cinge 7 rædan
 eall hu we hit reahtan 7 be hwy we hit reahtan 7 æðelm
 stod self Ðær inne mid 7 cing stod Ðwoh his honda æt
 weardoran innan Ðon bure Ða he Ðæt gedon hæfde Ða
 ascade he æðelm hwy hit him ryht ne Ðuhte Ðæt we him
 gereaht hæfdan cwæð Ðæt he nan ryhtre geðencan ne
 meahte Ðonne he Ðone að agifan moste gif he meahte
 Ða cwæð ic Ðæt he wolde cunnigan 7 bæd Ðone cing Ðæt
 he hit andagade 7 he Ða swa dyde 7 he gelædde Ða to
 Ðon andagan Ðone að be fullan 7 bæd me Ðæt ic him
 fultemade 7 cwæð Ðæt him wære leofre Ðæt he [Ðæt land
 me se] alde Ðonne se að forburste oððe hit æf [re] . . .
 . . . æde Ða cwæð ic Ðæt ic him wolde fylstan to ryhte

7 næfre to nanan wo on ða gerada ðe he his me uðe 7
 he me ðæt on wedde gesealde 7 we ridan ða to ðon
 andagan ic 7 wihtbord rad mid me 7 byrthelm rad ðider
 mid æðelme 7 we gehyrdan ealle ðæt he ðone að be
 fulan ageaf ða we cwædan ealle ðæt hit wære geendodu
 spæc ða se dom wæs gefylled 7 leof hwonne bið engu
 spæc geendedu gif mon ne mæg nowðer ne mid feo ne
 mid aða geendigan oððe gif mon ælcne dom wile on-
 wendan ðe ælfred cing gesette hwonne habbe we ðonne
 gemotad 7 he me ða boc ða ageaf swa he me on ðon
 wedde ær geseald hæfde sona swa se að agifen was 7 ic
 him gehet ðæt he moste ðes londes brucan ða hwile
 ðe he lifde gif he hine wolde butan bysmore gehealdan
 ða on ufan ðæt ymb an oðer healf gear nat ic hweðer
 ðe ymb tua ða forstæl he ða unlædan oxan æt funtial
 ðe he mid ealle fore forwearð 7 draf to cytlid 7 hine
 mon ðæræt aparade 7 his speremon ahredde ða spor
 wreclas ða he fleah ða torypte hine an breber³ ofer ðæt
 nebb ða he ætsacan wolde ða sæde him mon ðæt to
 tacne ða swaf eanulf penearding on wæs gerefa ða genom
 eal ðæt yrfe him on ðæt he ahte to tyssebyrig⁴ ða ascade
 ic hine hwy he swa dyde ða cwæð he ðæt he wære ðeof
 7 mon gerehte ðæt yrfe cinge forðon he wæs cinges
 mon 7 ordlaf feng to his londe forðon hit wæs his læn
 ðæt he on sæt he ne meahte na his forwyrcean 7 tu hine
 hete ða flyman ða gesahte he ðines fæder lic 7 brohte
 insigle to me 7 ic wæs æt cippanhomme mit te ða ageaf
 ic ðæt insigle ðe 7 ðu him forgeafe his eard 7 ða are
 ðe he get on gebogen hæfð 7 ic feng to minan londe 7
 sealde hit ðon biscope ða on ðine gewitnesse 7 ðinra
 weotena ða fif hida wið ðon londe æt lidgeard wið fif
 hidan 7 biscop 7 eal hiwan forgeafan me ða feower 7 an
 was teoðing lond ðonne leof is me micel neodðearf ðæt

hit mote stondan swa hit nu gedon is 7 gefyrn wæs gif hit elleshwæt bið ðonne sceal ic 7 wylle beon gehealden on ðon ðe ðe to ælmessan ryht ðincð.

In dorso:—✠ 7 æðelm higa eode of ðam geflute ða cing wæs æt worgemynster · on ordlafes gewitnesse 7 on osferðes 7 on oddan 7 on wihtbordes 7 on ælfstanes ðys blerian 7 on æðelnoðes.

¹ Helmstan being convicted of theft, a claimant to Helmstan's land, named Æðelm Higa, thought it a good time to push his claim. The petitioner had stood godfather to Helmstan at his confirmation, and Helmstan resorted to him in his trouble. So he took up his godson's cause, and spoke for him to the king, who was then Alfred. The king thought it should be referred:—and petitioner was one of the referees. Helmstan produced his title; and at Wardour (Wilts), where the king then was, the referees met to decide. All were agreed that Helmstan might bring his oath, but Æðelm demurred; and so they went before the king. They found the king in his bower washing his hands. They told him what conclusion they had come to, and why:—and Æðelm stood with them in the chamber. When Alfred had done washing, he asked Æðelm why he was not satisfied; adding, that he could not think of anything fairer than that Helmstan should vouch it by oath if he could. The petitioner then spoke, and said that Helmstan would see what he could do:—and so the king named a day. Now it was not an easy matter for Helmstan to muster the requisite number of co-jurors, and so he once more sought the petitioner's aid. This was granted on condition that the reversion of the land should be his. The oath succeeded, and Helmstan was again in quiet possession. But in less than two years he stole oxen, and they were tracked, and he had to run for it; and in his flight he got a great bramble-scratch across the nose, which made part of the evidence against him. The sheriff was down upon him, and seized his land in the king's name: those of whom he held læn-land reentered: and the present king pronounced his banishment. Still Helmstan found means to propitiate the king, acting through petitioner, who was then with the king at Chippenham. He revoked Helmstan's outlawry, allowed him a place to live on, and consented to let the land go in its appointed course. So the petitioner became possessed of the land, and he had since dealt with it, and he hopes the king will allow the arrangement to stand.—A postscript on the back records how Æðelm Higa yielded the dispute (the king being at Warminster) in the presence of witnesses.

² = ærest.

³ = brember.

⁴ Tisbury, 3 m. from Fonthill. Wardour is close by.

Chart. Cott. viii. 16.

12 Nov. 931.

K 353.

B. iii. 3.

Æthelstan,

premising that the things below are peripsema quisquiliarum, while the things above are ad instar pretiosorum monilium, grants to his trusty thane Wulfgar 9 cassatae aet Hamme (Ham, Wilts) liberaliter ac eternaliter. In the Saxon there are two words, beowa and grendel, that recall the Beowulf. The date is elaborate; and the place is in uilla omnibus notissima quæ leowtun nuncupatur.

Appended is grantee's Will, in writing of another type, but apparently coeval. The provisions are calculated (if known) to ensure the good conduct of the relatives during the testator's lifetime. The land at Æscmere is reserved for disposal by a nuncupative Will.

✠ PRÆDICTA siquidem tellus . his terminis . circumcincta clarescit; ærast ón eastewardan . ón lin leage geat . 7 ðonne on lin leage middewearde . 7 ðonon suðrihte wið ðara stan ceastla ., 7 ðonne of ðæm stan ceastlum to pyddes geate . ðonon to oswaldes berghe . ðonon ondlong herpoðes . on burghardes anstigo . ðonne forð to bares anstigon . ðonon ón heardan leage middewearde . ðonne suð ón gerihte . ondlong henna dene . oð hit cimeð to ðære díc . ðonne west ut ðurh henna Leah . oð hit cimeð to ðære efese . ðonne á norð be wyrt walan ðæt ón efen ðone greatan æsc; ðonne norð ondlong ðæs 'h'linceas . ðæt on bofan hangran; ðonne ondlong hagan . on wifling falod westewardne; ðon norð ofer dune . ón meos 'h'line westewardne; ðonne á dune on ða yfre . on beowan hammes hegan . on bremeles sceagan eastewardne; ðonne on ða blacan græfan . ðon norð be ðem 7 heafdan . to ðære scortan díc . butan anan æcre; ðon to fugel mere to ðan wege; ondlong weges . to ottes forða; ðonon to wudu mere; ðon to ðære

ruwan hecgan; ðæt on langan hangran; ðoñ on grendles mere; ðonon on dyrnan geat; ðoñ eft on lin leage geat .,

Si autem quod absit . aliquis diabolico inflatus spū . hanc meę cōpositionis ac confirmationis breuiculam . infringere uel elidere temptauerit ? sciat se nouissima ac magna examinationis die . stridula clangente archangeli salpice . bustis sponte dehiscenibus . somata iam rediuiua relinquentibus . elementis omnib; pauefactis . cum iuda pditore . qui á satoris pio sato . filius perditionis dicitur . ęterna confusione . edacibus ineffabilium tormentorum flañis periturum ., huius namque á dō dñoque iñu xpo . inspiratę . atq; inuentę uoluntatis scedula . anno dominicę incarnationis . decce^o . xxx^oi^o . regni uero gratis mihi commissi . uii^o . indictione . iiii^a . epacta nulla . concurrente . u^o . ii . idus . nouēbris . luna . xx^a . uiiii^a . in uilla omnib; notissima . quę leowtun . nuncupatur . episcopis . abbatibus . ducib; . patr'īę procuratoribus . regia . dapsilitate ouantib; perscripta est; cuius etiam inconcusse . firmitatis auctoritas ? his testibus roborata constat . quorū nomina subtus . caracteribus depicta' ? annotantur.

R:—Æðelstanus florentis brytanię monarchia p̃dītus rex.

Abp:—Wulfhelmus dorobernensis eclesię Wulfstanus eboracensis eclesię.

Subreg:—Howæl. Iuðwal.

Ep̃sc:—Aelfwine. Eadulf. Cunan. Aelfheah. Sigelm. Cenwald. Beornstan. Oda. Wynsige. Wulfhun. ðeoderd. Cyneferð. Tidelm. Cynsige. Eadward. Aescberht. Wired.

Dux:—Aelfwald. Osferð. Aldred. Uhtred. Aescberht. Aelfstan. Uhterd. Urm. Guðrum. Haward. Gunner. Ðurferð. Aelferd. Hadd. Seule.

Atb :—Aelfric. Eadwine. Aeðelnoð. Biorhtsige. Seaxhelm.
 m :—Odda. Wulfgar. Aeðelstan. Aelfheh. Aeðelferð. Aelf-
 here. Aeðelwold. Eadric. Aelfwald. Buga. Aelfric.
 Ealhelm. Aeðelstan. Beorhtulf. Hefa. Aelfric. Aelf-
 sige. Sigeric. Aeðeric. Aelfheh. Swiðulf. Wullaf.
 Aetðelm. Eadric. Aeðelweard. Aeðelmund. Ealhhelm.
 Aeðelnoð. Wulfsige. Wunsige. Aelfhelm. Aelfric.
 Aelfstan. Wulfic. Aeðelmund. Burherd. Wulfsige.
 Beorhtric. Aeðelstan. Aeðelm. Wulfnoð. Wulfmær.
 Wulfbold. Wulfsige. Wihtgar. Aelferd. Wulfic. Ael-
 fric. Aeðelweard. Eadulf. Aeðelsige. Wiferð. Wulf-
 helm. Cyred. Aepelstan. Aelfnoð. Aelfsige. Aeðelstan.
 Aelfsige.

* * *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, 'þis is þæs landes boc æt hamme'; in one of the 12th century, 'Donum hamme latine et anglice'; in one of the 13th, 'Adelstani Regis'; and in one of the 16th, 'this is the landes booke of hame in y^e Saxon Charater' 'Wolstan Rex'. B.*

✠ Ic wulfgar an þæs landes æt collinga burnan ofer minne dæg æffan hiere dæg 7 heo tilige uncer begea sawla þearfe gemænlice ðær on . 7 feormige þrie dagas þa godes þeowas þær min lic reste 'on þone gemynd dæg' 7 selle þam mæssepreoste fif peningas 7 þara opra ælcum twegen 7 ofer hiere dæg to winte ceastre þam niwan hierede for mine sawle to habbenne 7 to brucenne 7 na of þam mynstre to sellanne . 7 ic an þæs landes æt inge penne ofer minne dæg æffan to brucenne 7 to bewitanne 7 þæt heo hæbbe ælce gere to þam tune ealra gearwæstma þa þrie dælas 7 þone feorþan to cynetan byrig þam godes þeowum for mine sawle 7 for mines fæder 7 for mines ieldran fæder . þonne ofer hiere dæg in to cynetan byrig to þære halgan stowe for wulfgares sawle þe ic hit in selle 7 for wulfrices 7 for wulfheres þe hit ærest begeat to habbenne 7 to brucenne 7 næfre ut to sellanne . þonne an ic þæs landes æt cræft ofer minne dæg wunsige 7 ælfsige 7 ealles þæs þe ic þær on begite 7 ic an þæs landes æt denforda ofer minne dæg æpelstane 7 cynestane gif hie me oþ þ on ryht gehieraþ ~ 7 ic an þæs landes æt buter mere¹ ofer minne

dæg byrhtsige twegea hida 7 ceolstanes sunum anes gif hie me oð ðæt on ryht gehieraþ ǀ 7 ic cwepe on wordum be æscmere on minum geongū magum swelce me betst gehieraþ ǀ

7 ic wille þ æffe feormige of þæm prim dælum æt inge penne þa godes þeowas æt cynetan byrig þrie dagas on twelf monþum ænne dæg for me operne for minne fæder þridan for minne ieldran fæder . 7 ic an þæs landes æt hamme æffan ofer minne dæg 7 heo tilige þær on uncer begea sawla þearfe 7 feormige þrie dagas þa godes þeowas þær min lic reste on easton 7 ofer hiere dæg in to w'inte ceastre to þæm ealdan hierede to sçe trinitate . to hæbbenne 7 to brucenne 7 næfre ut to sellanne ǀ²

* * *Endorsed in a contemporary hand*, 'Her swutelap þ wulfgar geupe hamme in to ealdan mýnstre æfter æffan dæge hys wifes.' B.

¹ Buttermere, 2 m. S. E. of Ham.

² This Will is translated by Thorpe, *Diplomatarium*, p. 495.

Cott. Aug. ii. 31.

A.D. 933.

K 362.

B. iii. 4.

Æthelstan

sells a charter of immunity to the bishopric of Crediton.

✠ FLEBILIA fortiſ detestanda totillantſ ſeli piacula diris obſceneſ horrendęque mortalitatis circumſepta latratibus non nos patria indeptę pacis ſec[u]ros ſed quaſi fetidę corruptelę in uoraginem caſuros prouocando amonent ut ea toto mentis conamine cum caſibus ſuis non ſolum deſpiciendo ſed etia[m] uelut faſtidioſam melancolię nauſiam abominando fugiamus tendentes ad illud euangelicum date et dabitur uobis . Qua de re infima . quaſi peripſema q[uiſ]quiliarum abiciens ſuperna ad inſtar pretioſorum monilium eliens animum ſempiternis

in gaudiis fiens ad nanciscendam mellifluę dulcedinis misericordia[m] perfruendamq: infinitę letitię iocunditatem ego æpelstanus per om̃ipatrantis dext̃am apice totius albionis sublimatus circumquaq: basilicas in honore d[i] s̃corumq: eius dedicatas prout potero ab antiquo ritu uectigalium redimam quod sibi mei antecessores usurpatue decreuerunt habere . nunc uero pro dī omnipotentis amore et beatę dī genetricis marię ueneratione s̃corumq: om̃ium auctoritate necnon pro uenerabilis ep̃i eadulfi placabilis pecunię dation[e] id+. lx . librarum argenti tantam libertatē episcopatui eridiensis ecclesię perdonare diiudicaui . ut sit perpetualiter tutus atq: munitus ab omnibus secularibz seruitutibz fisciis regalibz tributis maioribz et minoribz atq: expeditionalibz uidelicet taxationibz omniumq: rerum nisi sola expeditione et arcis m[u]nitione . Si quis autem post hōc subdola cauillatione deceptus nostrum non perhorrescat machinari decretum sciat sé nouissima ac magna examinationis die classica archangeli clangente salpice bustis sponte patentibz somata iam rediuiua propellentibz cum iuda proditore infaustoq: pecuniarum compilatore suisq: impiissimis fautoribz sub æternę maledictionis anathemate edacibz innumerabilium tormentorum flammis sine defectu perituum . Acta est hæc p̃fatę libertatis munificentia . . dcccc . xxxiii . dominicę incarnationis anno . indictione . vi . his testibz consentientibz signumq: crucis xp̃i adponentibz quorum nomina infra caraxata esse monstrant^r .

✠ Ego æpelstanus gratia dī largiente totius brittannie rex p̃fatam libertatem cum sigillo s̃cę crucis confirmaui .

✠ Ego wulfhelm dorobornensis ecclesię archieps eiusdem regis largitatem cum tropheo s̃cę crucis consignauī .

✠ Ego ælfheah wintaniensis eclesie ēps triumphalem agie crucis tropheum impressi .

✠ Ego þeodred lundoniensis eclesie ēps consignauī .

✠ Ego coenwald ēps consensi .

✠ Ego oda ēps confirmaui .

✠ Ego wulfhun ēps roborauī .

✠ Ego ælfhere dux

✠ Ego wulfsige minister .

✠ Ego wulfgar dux

✠ Ego wulmær minister .

✠ Ego uhtryð dux

✠ Ego ælsige minister .

✠ Ego odda minist

✠ Ego eadric minister .

✠ Ego eadmund minister . ✠ Ego ealhhelm minister .

* * *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, 'libertas totius cridiensis æclesie episcopatus .'; in a hand of the 13th century, 'Libertas totius cridianensis episcopatus concessa eaddulfo episcopo ab Adelstano rege pro sexaginta libris pecunie . Anno domini dcece . 'nongentesimo' tri[cesimo tercio]'; in one of the beginning of the 14th century, 'Carta adelstani Regis ecclesie Creditonensi Anno domini Nongentesimo tricesimo tercio : Bene conseruetur ! quia fide digna in perpetuum :'; and in one of the 16th century, 'Ista Carta concessa fuit ante conquestum cxxxiij . Antiquitas eius delxxv . ad hunc annum mdcviiij.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 65.

28 May, 934.

K 364.

B. iii. 5.

Æthelstan

grants to his trusty thane Aelfwald 12 cassatæ near Christ Church, Canterbury; in loco quem solicolæ . æt derantune . uocitant.

✠ PREDICTA siquidem tellus `h'is terminis circumcincta clarescit; ærast on æscwoldes hlaw . ðonne on gemot biorh¹ . ðonne on setl ðorn . ðonne on lytlan biorh . ðonne on gat ham . ðonne on æðelgiðe deno . ðonne on widan leh . ðonan on wulfa biorh . ðonne be-

tweonan twæm biorgum . ðonon on pæbbeles hol . ðonon on meare biorh . ðonon on pis berh ; 7 ðis synt ða denbæra ðe to ðissum londe mid rihte belimpað . hlos dionu . swana dionu . gehæg holt . prentsan hlaw . ruwan biorg . ecgwealdes cumb . wæter ðorn . eofor sol . ðyrran mere . bioh'h'an dun . wiðig wic . garunga leah . hude-linga scydd . scealces hom . broc hyrst . byring falod . fæstan falod . hæcinga hleah .

Elaborately dated, in ciuitate opinatissima . quæ winte ceaster nuncupatur . tota populi generalitate . sub alis regiæ dapsilitatis ouanti . perscripta est ; cuius etiam . inconcusse firmitatis auctoritas . 'h'is testibus roborata constat . quorum nomina subtus . characteribus depicta ? annotantur ;

R :—Aepelstanus singularis priuilegii ierarchia peditus rex.

Abp :—Wulfhelmus dorobernensis. Wulfstanus eboracensis.

Subreg :—Howæl. Iuðwal. Teowdor. (and a fourth whose name is illegible.)

Ep :—Aelfwine. Eadulf. Cenwald. Biornstan. Ðiodred.

Wulfhun. Wynsige. Aelfred. Tidhelm. Burhric. Aelfred. Conan. Wulfhelm. Cynsige. Wired. Sæxelm. Aescherht.

Aþþ :—Aelfric. Eadwine. Aeðelnoð. Biorhtsige.

Dux :—Aelfwald. Osferð. Aeðelstan. Urm. Inhwær. Halfdene. Osulf. Uhtred. Aescherht. Aelfstan. Scule. Hadd.

ñ :—Ordheh. Aelfgar. Æðelelm. Aeðelwold. Eadstan. Aeðered. Wulfheh. Wullaf. Wulfgar. Wulfmær. Wulfnoð. Odda. Wulfgar. Aeðelstan. Aelfhæh. Wulfsige. Wihtgar. Ælfhere. Eadric. Aeðelwold. Eadwald. Aelfric. Eadmund. Wulfric. Hun. Æðelberht. Wynsige. Aeðelferð. Aelfstan. Æðelmund. Æðelnoð. Eadnoð. Aðulf. Hæðred. Sigered. Eadwald. Sigeferð. Eadweard. Æðelsige. Ælfstan. Wulfric. Ælfsige. Biorhstan. Ælfsige. Biorhtelm. Eadsige. Tiobcon. Wulfsige. Ealhelm. Wulfstan. Berhtric.

¹ gemotbiorh. Kemble thought this might be the meeting-place of

the Shiremoot; and that the *mearcbiorh* (= markhill) must be the place where the markmen were wont to meet. *Saxons in England*, Book i, c. 2, p. 56.

Cott. Aug. ii. 23.

A.D. 939.

K 377.

B. iii. 9.

Æþelstan

grants to his faithful thane Eadulf 12 mansæ at Meapham.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum dño nño ihu xpo . omnia de summo cæli apice uisibilia et inuisibilia ordinabiliter gubernante presentisque uitæ semper curriculo cotidie decrescente ac nobis mortalibus temporalia gaza necnon et lucra possessionum inaniter fruentibus facescunt ac defluunt . Quapropter ego . ÆþELSTANUS . diuina mihi adridente gratia rex anglorum et curagulus totius bryttanniæ aliquam partem terre iuris mei perpetuali donatione libenter concedo . cuidam fideli meo ministro . nomine . eadulfo . XII . mansas in illo loco cui ruricolę apellatio usu ludibundisque uocabulis nomen indiderunt . æt meap hám . quatinus ille bene perfruatur ac perpetualiter possideat quamdiu . istius caducis scfi uitam tenere presumet . et post sé cuicumque uoluerit ceu corroborauimus perhenniter heredi derelinquat in æternam hereditatē . Sit autem predictum rus liberū ab omni mundiali obstaculo cum omnibus ad sé rite pertinentibus . campis . pascuis . pratis . siluis . exceptis istis tribus expeditione pontis arcisue constructione . Si quis autem quod non optamus hanc nřam difinitionem elationis habitu incedens infringere temptauerit perpessus sit gelidis glaciærum flatibus et pennino exercitu malignorum spirituum . nisi prius inriguis pænitię gemi-

tibus et pura emendatione emendauerit . Istis terminibus predicta terra circūgyrata esse uidetur . Þis synt þa land gemæro to meap hām on suþan 7 on westeweard setl þoñ norþ fram setle to netles stede to þære hāne þonan norþ on gerihte andlang hrycgas oþ hredles stede þæt forþ þonan to fearn leage geate þoñ norþ þonan to cobba hammes mearce þonan east on gerihte to heorot felda geate fram þam geate east 7 suþ on hludes beorh of þam beorge forþ be þære mearce oþ þone calewan stoc þonan suþ to blacan meres geate þæt suþ þonan on þone óran foran wiþ eastan ecgulfes setl west be þam oran eft toweard setle . þis synt þa den bæra on wealda þe þærto gebyriað be suþan ea stanihtan hýrst . 7 ceolan hýrst 7 be norþan ea gelecan camp 7 gumbrihting hýrst 7 ceorla den

Acta est hæc prefata donatio . Anno ab incarnatione dñi nrī ihu xpi . DCCCCXXXIX . Indictione . XII .

✠ Ego æpelstanus rex totius bryttanniæ prefatam donationem cum sigillo sçe crūcis confirmaui .

✠ Ego wulfhelm dorobonensis æcclę archiepiš eiusdem regis donationem cum tropheo agie crūcis⁺ consignaui .

✠ Ego ælfheah wintaniensis æcclę eþs triumphalem tropheum agie crūcis⁺ inpressi .

✠ Ego þeodred lundoniensis æcclę eþs consignaui .

✠ Ego cenwald eþs predictum donum consensi .

✠ Ego wulfhun eþs consensi .

✠ Ego oda eþs confirmaui .

✠ Ego wulfhelm eþs consignaui .

✠ Ego burhric eþs consensi .

✠ Ego æpelgar eþs roborauī .

✠ ælfhere . dux .

✠ æpelwold . mī .

✠ wulfgar . dux .

✠ ælfred . mī .

✠ æpelstan . dux .	✠ wulfmær . mĩ .
✠ uhtred . dux .	✠ wulfgar . mĩ .
✠ odda . miš .	✠ ælsige . mĩ .
✠ ælfric . mĩ .	✠ ordeah . mĩ .
✠ eadmund . mĩ .	✠ sigulf . mĩ .
✠ wulfsige . mĩ .	✠ eadric . mĩ .
✠ wihtgar . mĩ .	✠ ealhhelm . mĩ .
✠ ælsige . mĩ .	✠ wulfhelm . mĩ .
✠ æpered . mĩ .	✠ wullaf . mĩ .
✠ æpelmund . mĩ .	✠

*** *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, '✠ þis is meap hames land boc þe . æpelstan cing gebocode . ealdulfe his þegne on ece yrfe.'*; and in one of the 12th century, 'Ethelstanus Rex dedit . xii . mansas apud meapham . ealdulfo ministro suo.' 'latine.' B.

Cott. Aug. ii. 62.

A.D. 940.

K 385. B. iii. 10.

Eadmund

grants to a 'religious' lady Aedelswip 10 hides at Oswaldington.

✠ REGNANTE inperpetuum dño nño iħu xpo . Dum conditoris nři providentia omnis creatura ualde bona in principio formata formoseque creata atque speciose plasmata est supra et infra cælos tam in anglis quam etiam in hominibus ac in multimodis ac diuersis speciebus iumentorũ animalium piscium uolucrũ . Sicque ab initio mundi usque ad finem statuta precepta conditoris sui iure custodiunt nisi homo solus qui ad imaginem suũ creatus et omnibus prelatus creaturis propter preuaricationem conruens in mortem . Quapropter ego .EAD-MUNDVS . rex anglorũ cælestis patrie exardens cuidam

religiose scē monialis femine uocitate .ÆDELSWIPE .x.
mansas largiendo condonauī illic ubi uulgus prisco
relatione uocitat .ÆT OSWALDING uillam . Quatinus illa
bene perfruatur ac perpetualiter possideat dum huius
labentis eui cursū transeat inlesus atque uitalis sp̄s in
corruptibili carne inhereat . et post sé cuicumque uoluerit
perenniter heredi derelinquat ceu supra diximus in æter-
nam hereditatē . Sit autem predictum rus liber ab omni
mundiali obstaculo cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus .
campis . pascuis . pratis . siluis . siluarūque nemoribus .
excepto istis tribus expeditione pontis arcisue cōædifi-
catione . Si quis H̄ quod non optamus hanc n̄am difi-
nitionem elationis habitu incedens infringere temptauerit
perpessus sit gelidis glaciārū flatibus et pennino exercitu
malignorū spirituū . nisi prius inriguis poenitentiae
gemitibus et pura emendatione emendauerit . Istis ter-
minibus predicta terra circumgyrata esse uidetur . þis
synt þa land gemæro to oswalding tune . ærest ælfgyðe
mearc on eastan oð teting ford þoñ þonan west oþ done
þonne þonan oþ eadgife mearce þonne þonan to þæs
biscopes mearce to cirringe of cirringe norþ þonan to
emecing mere . to oswalding tune hierþ . hōlen hyrst . 7
byrht tring den . 7 eoreding den . 7 liccing den . 7 here-
ferþes lea . 7 dynning den . 7 cyrþring hyrst . 7 trip
hyrst 7 insnadis into oswalding tune . 7 seo mæd æt
brunes forda 7 seo mæd æt beo broce hierþ into oswalding
tune . Acta est hæc prefata donatio . Anno ab incar-
natione dñi n̄ri ihu xp̄i . DCCCCXL . Indictione XIII .

✠ Ego eadmundus rex anglorum præfatam donationem
cum sigillo scē cr̄cis confirmaui .

✠ Ego wulfhelm dorobonensis æccl̄e archiep̄s eiusden
regis donationem cū tropheo agie cr̄cis consignaui .

✠ Ego eadred eiusdem regis frater consignaui .

✠ Ego þeodred lundoniensis æccte eþs consignaui .
 ✠ Ego ælfheah wintaniensis æccte eþs triumphalem
 tropheū agie[†] crūcis inpressi .

✠ Ego cenwald eþs predictū donum consensi .

✠ Ego oda eþs confirmaui .

✠ Ego ælfric eþs consignaui .

✠ Ego wulfhún eþs consensi .

✠ Ego wulfhelm eþs consignaui .

✠ Ego burgric eþs consensi .

✠ Ego æpelgar eþs roborauui .

✠ ælfhere . dux .

✠ ordeah . mī .

✠ wulfgar . dux .

✠ eadric . mī .

✠ æthelstan . dux .

✠ ealhhelm . mī .

✠ uhtred . dux .

✠ ælsige . mī .

✠ odda . mī .

✠ æþered . mī .

✠ ælfric . mī .

✠ æpelmund . mī .

✠ eadmund . mī .

✠ wulfhelm . mī .

✠ wulfsige . mī .

✠ wulfheah . mī .

✠ wullaf . mī .

✠ wulfsige . mī .

✠ wihtgar . mī .

✠ wulfnoð . mī .

✠ æpelwold . mī .

✠ æðelstan . mī .

✠ ælfred . mī .

✠ æðelsige . mī .

✠ wulfgar . mī .

✠ eanulf . mī .

✠ ælsige . mī .

*** *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, '✠ þis is oswalding tunes boc þe eadmund cing gebocade æpelswiþe [on] ece yrfe', and in a hand of the 12th century, 'Rex edmundus dedit oswalding tun cuidam femine nomine epelsuiþe' . latine.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 63.

A.D. 944.

K 399. B. iii. 11.

Eadmund

grants to Aelfric, bishop (probably of Ramsbury) 30 mansæ in illo loco ubi iam dudum solicolę illius regionis n[omen] inposuerunt æt baddan byrig 7 to doddan forda 7 to efer dune (Badby, Dodford, and Everdon, S. of Daventry, Northants). The boundaries are rich in descriptive terms and make mention of Watling Street.

✠ Ðis sint þa land gemæra 7 se embegang þara landa to baddan byrig 7 to doddan forda 7 to efer dune . ðæt is þoñ ærest æt baddan býrg westewardre 7 norðewardre æt þam lýtlan toclofenan beorge . þoñ on gerihte of ðam beorge norð to wearge dune . betweox þa lýtlan twegen beorgas . þæt þær norð 7lang ðære lýtlan díc æt þæs grafes ende oð ða smalan ðornas . ðoñ of ðam þornum úp on ða lýtlan dune middeawardre . þoñ of ðære dúne east on fox hýlle eastewardre . þoñ geuðe ic ælfwine 7 beorhtulfe þæs leas 7 þæs hammes be norðan þære lýtlan díc . ðoñ lið ðæt gemære on gerihte of fóx hýlle norðewardre on þone holan weg æt hinde hlypan . þoñ of hinde hlypan on þone wýlle æt þam lea ufewardan . of ðam wýlle on ðæt heorot sol . of ðam heorot sole norð on gerihte on ðone beorg . þoñ of ðam beorge on gerihte to ðam lea . þ forð be lea on wiðigwýlles heafud . of ðam wýlle norð on gerihte on ða ðórnehtan dune to emnes þam geate æt þære ealdan býrg . þæt fram ðam geate on gerihte east to mæc pýtte . þoñ of ðam pýtte on gerihte to ðam stane æt þam wýlle wið norðan mæres dæl . þoñ suð on gerihte 7lang wæclinga stræt on þone weg to weoduninga gemære . þoñ west 7lang weges on ðone lýtlan beorg . ðær se stoc stod . ðæt þonan suðrihte on

ðone ealdan mylier þær þa welegas standað . ðæt west
 7lang burnan oð hit cȳmð þær bliðe utscȳt . þæt 7lang
 bliðan oð ða stan bricgge . ꝥ east of ðære bricgge .
 7lang dic oð ðone hæþenan býrgels . of þam býrgelse
 forð norð be wȳrttruman oð ðæs heges ende be weo-
 duninga gemære . ꝥ þonan 7lang gemæres on gerihte
 to ðam stocce on easteweardan þam lea . of ðam stocce
 suðrihte on þære stræt . 7lang stræt to þære fȳrh ðe
 scȳt suðrihte to þære miclan stræt æt þæs wȳlles heafde
 æt snoces cumbes gemære . ꝥ west 7lang stræt on ðone
 æsc . þæt fram ðam æsce 7lang stræt betweox þa twegen
 leas on ða ealdan sealt stræt oð ðone steort . fram þam
 steorte 7lang þæs fulan broces oð bliðan . ðoñ is ꝥ land
 æt snoces cumbe healf þæs cinges healf 'uncer' bren-
 tinges . buton me god geunne 7 min hlaford þæt he his
 me geunnan wille . þoñ gæð sio meare forð 7lang
 bliðan west oð ðæt seo lacu utscȳt on bliðan wið ufan
 stan bricgge . ꝥ norð 7lang lace . oð ða díc þoñ 7lang
 díc oð ðone weg þe scȳt to fealuwes lea on þam slade .
 þæt on fealuwes lea þær ælfric biscep redan het to þære
 ealdan dic . 7lang dic to ðam wege þe scȳt úp to ðam
 hricgge . 7lang hricgges to þam wege þe scȳt fram
 fealuwes lea to baddan bý ane lýtle hwile . þoñ of ðære
 apuldre þe stent wið westan þam wege þurh þone lea to
 þam miclan hæsl wride . of þam hæsl wride adun on þa
 blacan rixa . of þam rixun on þa lýtlan hecggan æt þam
 wege þe scȳt fram baddan bý to cear wyllun . 7lang
 weges oð ðone broc þe scȳt to fealuwes lea to þā forða
 ðæt west æfre 7lang broces oð ðone weg þe scȳt to
 stæfer tune wið suðan þa ealdan burh æt baddan byrg
 ꝥ west 7lang weges oð to emnes þære micelan dic oð
 westewearde þa burh . 7lang ðære dic 7 be þære býrg
 westeweardre norð oð ðone tobrocenan beorg . ðe þær is

toelofen on norðweardre 7 on westeweardre baddan býrg
Acta ést hæc præfacta donatio . Anno ab incarnatione
dñi nři ihu xři . decccexliiii . indictione . ii .

R:—Eadmundus rex anglorum. Eadred eiusdem regis frater.
Eadgifu eiusdem regis mater.

Archieps:—Oda dorobonensis ecclę archieps. Wulfstan
archieps.

Eps:—Deodred lundoniensis ecclę eps. Aelfheah Winta-
niensis ecclę eps. Cenwald. Aelfred. Aepelgar. Wulf-
sie. Wulfhelm.

Dux:—Aepelstan. Aepelwold. Aepelstan. Ealhhelm. Aðel-
mund.

Mið:—Wulfgar. Eadmund. Aelfsie. Aelfstan. Wulfric. Aelf-
sie. Aepelgeard. Wulfric. Wihtgar. Aelfred. Aepered.

. *Endorsed in a hand of the 12th century, 'Badebi'; and in one
of the 13th, 'Baddebi.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 73.

A.D. 946.

K407. B. iii. 12.

Eadmund

grants to Ordhelm and Aelfwold, two brothers, a piece of his
own inherited land in perpetuity. The notice of a Kentish
term is interesting.

✠ IN NOMINE SÇAE TRINITATIS . Imminentibus uite
caducis terminis qua in nos sceleris licet onere pressi
nutu diuino statuti . Tamen dominica prosequentes
monita prout quimus scđm illud euangelii . ubi dicitur .
date et dabitur uobis . Quapropter ego . EADMUNDVS . rex
anglorũ ceterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium
gubernator et rector . quibusdam meis hominibus id est
duobus fratribus . ordhelmo . et alfwoldo . aliquã por-
tionem hereditatis mee in æternã possessionem concedo .

quod cantigene scđm suam propriā linguam dicunt . an
 ivclæte et insuper . x . segetes . vbi ruricoli appellatio
 usu ludibundisque uocabulis nomen indiderunt . **ÆT**
GAMELANWYRÐE . eatenus ut hoc diebus suis possideant
 tramitibusque uite sue . et post se cuicumque sibi pla-
 cuerit post hoc tradant hereditario æternaliter ceu præ-
 dixi illis . Maneatque prout iam prædixeram donū istud
 ab omni scłari seruitio exinanitum cum omnibus ad se
 rite pertinentibus campis . pascuis . pratis . siluis . ex-
 cepto istis tribus . expeditione . pontis . arcisue con-
 structione . Si quis autem quod non optamus hanc nřam
 diffinitionē elationis habitu incedens infringere tempta-
 uerit perpessus sit gelidis glaciærum flatibus et pennino
 exercitu malignorū spītuum . Nisi prius inriguis peni-
 tentiæ gemitibus et pura emendatione emendauerit¹ .
 Istis terminibus prædicta terra circumgyrata esse ui-
 detur .

Þis synt þa land gemæro to gamelan wyrþe . sup
 fealcing rip of sæ . widan fleot mearc on west hand æt
 þara hina lande to folces stane 7 þonne þæs biscopes
 mearc on norþ healfe 7 on east healfe ut to sæ .

Acta est hæc præfata donatio . Anno ab incarnatione
 dñi nři iħu xpi . decccxvi . indictione . iiii .

✠ Ego eadmundus rex anglorum præfatam donatio-
 nem cum sigillo scē crūcis confirmaui .

✠ Ego oda dorobonensis æcclē archieps eiusdem
 regis donationem cum sigillo scē crūcis conclusi .

✠ Ego ælfheah wintaniensis æcclē eps triumphalem
 tropheum agie crūcis inpressi .

✠ Ego burgric episcopus consensi .

✠ Ego ælfred episcopus confirmaui .

✠ æpelwold dux .

✠ æpelstan dux

- ✠ eadmund miš .
- ✠ wulfrie miš
- ✠ ælfsige miš .
- ✠ ælfstan miš .
- ✠ ælfwold miš .
- ✠ ælfgar miš .
- ✠ ælfwold miš .
- ✠ beorhtsige miš .
- ✠ æpelsige miš .
- ✠ ælfrie miš .

. *Endorsed in a contemporary hand*, '✠ þis is þæs landes boc æt gamelan wyrþe'; *and in one of the 12th century*, 'Rex edmundus dedit gameling wyrthe . ordelmo et alfwoldo .' 'latine' B.

¹ 'Si quis . . . emendauerit.' Verbally identical with the corresponding clause in 940 above.

Cott. Aug. ii. 83.

A.D. 947.

K413. B. iii. 13.

Eadred

grants to Oswig a thane for his devotion, bis denas mansas . quod anglice dicitur . twentig hida . in illo loco ubi iam dudum solicole illius regionis nomen inposuerunt . ÆT MEARSÆT HAM. The rhetoric of the Sanction is remarkable.

✠ ISTIS terminibus præ[di]c[t]a terra circũgyrata esse uidetur . þis synt þa land gemæro to mearsætham on þone þorn be norþan eadrices stane þonon up to bean stede betwih þam twam hammũ . of bean stede swa forþ on þa ruwan apuldre . þonon on esnes ham . of esnes hamme on cusesstede beorh of þã beorge on tunles weorþ easteweardne . þonon þurh þa ige on þone fulan broc . of þã broce 7lang streames on þone blæc pol . of þam pole ut to þã beorgum þæt þonon on becces ham

westewear'd'ne þonon forþ to bade woldes hagan weste-
weardne of þā hagan on todan camp of todan campe
on ceomman treow þonon on scynes weorþ westewearðne
of scynes weorþe on þone hundes þyfel . of hundes
þyfele forþ be wyrtwalan on þone þorn be norðan
eadrices stane . þis synt þa den to mearsætham . pedan
hrycg 7 æt lace þæt forræpe on þunres feld norþan an
hid .

Acta est haec præfata donatio . Anno ab incarnatione
dñi nři ihu xpi . dcccclvii . indictione . v .

R :—Eadredus rex anglorum. Eadgifu eiusdem regis mater.
Abp :—Oda dorobernensis æccle archieps. Wulfstanus archons
diuine seruitatis officio mancipatus eborace ciuitatis
archieps.

Bp :—Peodred lundoniensis æccle eps. Aelfheah wintaniensis
æccle eps. Cenwald. Aelfric. Aepelgar. Aelfred. Wulf-
sige.

Dux :—Aepelstan. Eadric. Aepelstan. Wulfgar. Ealhhelm.
Apelmund. Aelfgar. Scule.

Miś :—Eadmund. Aelfstan. Wulfric. Aelfsige. Wulfric.
Wulfsige. Æpelgeard. Beorhtsige. Æpelnop.

✠ Certis uero causis et in certis temporibus uni-
cuique præcauendum est ut tutelā defensionis præponat
antequā machinatores retinacula fraudulenter insidia-
tionis muscipulā illum defraudauerint a fastigio recte et
iustę tramitis studio quia iniquitatis adquisitores alienū
lucrū sibi usurpatiuę cū ambitione iniquitatis uendicare
satagunt . Sed torpentes auaritię omni modo interdico .
Ita ut meum donum corroboratū sit cum signāculo scę
crūcis . etiam si quis aliū antiquū librū in propatulo
protulerit nec sibi nec aliis proficiat . Sed in sempiterno
graphio deleatur et cū iustis non scribatur nec audiatur.

*** *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, '✠ þis is þara twentiga hida*

hoc æt mearsætham þe eadred cing gebocode oswige his þegne on ece yrfes'; *and in one of the 12th century*, 'Rex eadredus dedit duas mansas id est duas hidas apud mericham oswic ministro suo . latine.' B.

Chart. Cott. viii. 11.

A.D. 948.

K421. B. iii. 14.

Eadredus

basileus anglorū ceterarumq : gentiū in circuitu persistentiū gubernator et rector restores to the church in Winchester 100 mansæ in Duntun and Eblesburne which had been granted by Cynewalh in the early days of Christianity (in exordio xpiane religionis) and confirmed by Cynewulf and Egbriht, but subsequently reoccupied by later kings. The original deed is defective ; but a copy in the Winchester Register helps us to make out the terrier¹.

[Ðis synd ða land gemere to duntune . erest of crawan crundu]l on wereðan hylle . on fyrdinges lea . on ebles burnan to afene . on pysere . on ða suðan lace . on earnes beorh . on dic . æt beoredes [treowe . on ðone herepað . to headdan grafe . þonne on ðone ha]gan to pytan wyrðe . on dyre broc . on welewe . on ða dīc æt hīceles wyrðe . þonne ofer ðone feld on hagan ut þurh brember wudu [on ðone stenenan stapul . andlang herepaðes to fobban wylle .] anlang herepaðes to ðæs hagan ende to fæger hylde forða . on ðone hagan on ceorles [hl]æwe . on crawan crundul . ðonne on ða [ýferan gemere on eblesburnan . on stret ford² . on hrof]an hric . anlang weges on ða dic to býmera cumb . 7 ðær ðwýres ofer ðreo crundelas . ofer ða stræt . ðwyres ofer ða dune to wudu [beorch hylle ofer berigan cumb . on ýblesburnan . on beord]une . on ðæs hlīnces ænde . on ðone smalan weg . ofer hig cumb . on ðæm smalan wege . on ðæne stan . on ðæt hæð westeward . on ðone

beorh [to ðem rig wege . ðonne east andlang hrig weges to brytfor]dingea land sceare . þ̅ suð on strætford :—Acta est hæc þ̅fata donať . anñ ab incarñ dñi . decccxlviiii . indieť . vi^a .

. *Endorsed in a contemporary hand*, 'þis is ðæs landes boc æt duntune . ðe eadred cyngc ednywon gebocade sčæ trinitate . and sčæ petre . and paule ing to ealdan mynstre : —'; *in one of the 13th century*, '[D]UNTUN' 'confirmatio Regis'; *and in one of the 16th century*, '..... Alredus in manerio de Dunton in eblesburnam xlv mansas.' B.

¹ This copy is printed in full by Mr. Bond, vol. iv, Pref. p. 6. But it is not exact to call it a perfect copy of the Cotton Charter; nor has it been altogether overlooked by Kemble, who used it in his vol. iii, p. 427.

² This is Stratford Tony on the Ebele (here called yblesburne) a stream which runs into the Wiltshire Avon. On this stream is Ebbesbourne (our eblesburne), and on the other side of the Avon is Downton. The boundaries of this grant touched on those of the Brytfording community, for which there is now Britford outside Sarum.

Canterbury Charters, R. 14.

A.D. 949.

Cott. Aug. ii. 57.

K 425.

B. iii. 15 (= Cott.).

S. i. 15 (= Cant.).

Eadred

grants the monastery of Reculver to Christ Church, Canterbury. Mr. Kemble (C. D. ii. p. viij) called this a 'very important charter.' It asserts that it was drawn by the hand of Dunstan.

[✠] MULTIS itaque uitiorum þ̅strigiis mentes humanas incentor fraudulentus piugulando [deludit.] nunc inquã promissis quasi prolterioris uitae studiis decipit? nunc rebus migrantibus puicaciter q^asi necessariis inlicit? inťea etiam stigia inferni supplicia tamq^am leuia et

transitoria suggerit? quatinus miserorum corda in cupiditate lasciuique eneruiſſiſſe diſſoluat? ſecumque cabeata ad tartara ducat; Sed ſcī uiri pſago ſpū beſtiales p̄cognoſcentes inſidias ſcuto bonæ uoluntatis coronati quicquid in ſemetiſſis terrenū ſentiunt . in deſinenter atque nauſi opib; ſcīs exhauriunt unde diſſcoriatis corā xpō ihu meritis rutilantes ſimillima titanēi fulgoris luce p̄ſentent^r; De quorum p̄conio tuba ſcæ ſcripturæ rebohans inter alia teſtimonia p̄penſius intellegenda n̄ris hæc gemina auribus reſultando pfudit? Beati quorum uestimenta alba ſunt in conſpectu dñi; Et alibi . Iuſti fulgebunt ſicut ſol in regno patris eorū; Huius ergo dñici conſpectus et paſſi amor regni pfuſus . unde nobis uictus reſtat ſine dubio certus . de quo¹ dñs dixit . beatus qui manducabit panem in regno dī; [Ego EADRED REX diuina gratia totius albionis] monarchus et primicerius . xpō regi meo in throno regni penniſ p̄petualiter ſubthronizato? e conſeſſis mihi ab eodem labilium gaziſ rerum [accepti tirocinii quarto mei terreſtris regni] anno ad templū ſue inconſp̄henſibili dedicatum n̄mi . in urbe dorobernia . ODONE archiepiſcopo metropolitanam cathedralē p̄ſidente et regni cēleſtis ſup̄ arua brittannica [c]laues [p̄por]tante? monaſtium raculfenſe biſ deniſ ſeniſque eſtimatum caſſatiſ . in̄iſ ex̄triſq; [cum] omnib; ad hoc rebus rite p̄tinentib; . ſiue litorum ſiue camporum agrorum ſaltuumue . ſicut inferius territoria pmulgantur . humillime atque deuotiſſime ſincero corde in p̄petuum ius quamdiu xpianitas uigeat p̄ meiſ abluendiſ exceſſib; indeterminabiliter inpendo; Si quiſ autem q̄ abſit tiriſſannica fretuſ poteſtate . regaliſ . epiſcopaliſ . ſiue homo alicuiuſ dignitatiſ . hoc decretum a dō mihi conlatum infringere temptauerit? ſiue huiuſcē donationiſ a p̄fata ececleſia uel paſſum pediſ ſegregauerit .

ni prius hoc inorme scelus poenitendo detererit? se sacrile[gii] culpam [incurrisse et a dño] ihu xpo in ppetuum sine ullo subtractionis refocilatu dampnaturum ppsentiat; [Haec enim singrapha] anni . dñicæ incarnationis . decccclxix? orthodoxor[um scripta ÷ una] nimo consensu uirorum quorum inferius nñma litteraria qualitate distingui uidentur .

[Ego e]adred rex . diuina protegente gratia albionis summam p̃sidens agiæ crucis hanc cartulam notamine pstrinxi . ✠

Ego odo archiepisc . metropolitana p̃sidens gubernamina hoc donum regia concessum munificentiae signo crucis fixi . ✠

Ego wulfstan archiepisc . metropolitici honoris fastigio eboracensi ciuitate suffultus huic largitati crucem ascripsi . ✠

Ego ælfheah episc . uuintaniensis ecclesie hoc donum signo crucis confirmaui . ✠

Ego æthelgar cridienensis ecclesiae p̃sul hanc largitatem corroboraui . ✠

Ego ælfrie episc . huius donationis constipulator signũ crucis depinxi . ✠

Ego wulfsige episc . huius largiflui muneris donum signo salubri adnotaui . ✠

Ego theodred episc . pdigam hanc inpensionẽ patibuli confirmatu addidi . ✠

Ego ælfred episc . hoc dō instigante donũ crucis xpi constipulatu muniui . ✠

Ego beorhtsige episc . huiuscę donationis corroborationem contuli . ✠

Ego cenuuald episc . consensũ adibui . ✠

Ego cynesige episc . unamitatem p̃bui . ✠

Ego uulfhelm episc. permissionẽ pfudi . ✚

Ego eadhelm abbas deuotus in hoc p̃stiti . ✚

Ego osulf dux consensi et humiliter asstiti . ✚

Ego eadmund dux libens consilio aderam . ✚

Ego æðelstan dux prompto animo consensi

Ego eadgifu regis genetrix p̃fati animo hanc p̃fatam letabundo in x̃po largitionem ob optabilem remunerationẽ concessam signi corroboratione salutiferi humillime consignauĩ . ✚

Ego dunstan indignus abbas rege eadredo impante hanc domino meo hereditariam kartulam [dictitando] composui. et propriis digitorum articulis p̃scripsi ² . ✚

✚ His inquam limitibus hec telluris particula circumgirari uidetur . Ærest on norð healfe 7 on wesðan of yfinga ho ut on sæ . [æðelferðes londe] ³ swa forð be sande oð norð muþan from norð muðan to macan broce þonan to ærne wege . Of ærne wege to eanflæde muðan of eanflæde muðan on mearc fleotes muðan of mearc fleotes muðan eft on eanflæde muðan . Þonne on east healfe to mylen fleotes muðan oð suð tun of Suð tune andlang broces to haðe mæringe ðonne on suð healfe of haðe mæringe to stoccum of stoccum andlong stræte oð s̃c̃e agustines mearc [fr̃o s̃c̃e agustines mearc] oð bróc andlang broces oð stan brycg suð from stan bryge oð wifeling to criste[s c]iricean gemære fr̃o c[r]istes cirican gemære] oð ealdan hege . on west healfe of ealdan hege . to feaxum . ðonne west from feaxū to celdan to cinges gemære . from cinges gemære oð gata gehægge wesðe-weard . þanon on yfinga ho . 7 swa ut on sæ . ⁴ Þonne siendan feower sulung ⁵ binnan ea ðæs landes þe gebyreð inn to raculfe on t̃enet . iiii . sulung ond an læs on waru ðe gebyreð innto raculfe . ðonne is ealles þæs landes

xxv . sulunga 7 an sulung on c[eolul]fing tune suð be wealda pære cirican to bote .

*** *Endorsed*, 'Rex eadredus dedit monasterium de reculf ad ecclesiam Christi.' 'latine.'

¹ *Instead of de quo, Cott. has defuictoque;—which becomes intelligible when we find that Cant. has s. uictu written over de quo as a gloss. Mr. Bond inferred that Cant. is the original from which Cott. was copied, but the other divergencies do not fully bear this out. It seems, however, that Cant. does in the main represent that original, and it has been used here (as it was by K.) for the basis of the text; the deficiencies being supplied from the better preserved Cotton.*

Those who study emendation of manuscripts will find this an interesting case. The ignorant scribe has shewn the fidelity of his craft; in his 'defuictoque' he has altered some letters, but he has not lost a single one. It should be remembered that the Saxon s has much in common with the Saxon f.

² These words, which in Cott. and Cant. are inserted here, are in Cant. also written in Gothic Capitals round the margin of the document.

³ *Here Cant. has not the words æðelferðes londe; or if it ever had them, they have disappeared in the damaged margin. The same remark applies to the words frō Sçe agustines mearce, below.*

⁴ *In Cant. the words down to sæ are written above the line, and this seems the intended place of insertion.*

⁵ *swlung Cott., and so in every recurrence of the word.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 44.

A.D. 949.

K427. B. iii. 16.

Eadred

grants to his intimate friend Wulfric 18 mansæ at Welford (Berks) in exchange for other land in Cornwall.

✠ IN ÆTERNITATE PERENNI cosmi sother oīa iura regnorū ab alto cēli culmine gubernans ac disponens qui quidem scientiē dona monstrando indeficienter conspicitur cēlum ac terrā camposque liquentes lucentemque globū lunę titaniaque astra¹ sua ineffabili gratia retinens ac custodiens . Quapropter EGO EADREDVS . diuina indulgente clementia rex anglorum . cuidam mihi

intimo præcordialis affectu amoris fideli . immo et priuilegio dilectionis in omnibus mihi caro uocitato nomine . VVVLFRICO . XVIII . mansas dedi . in illo loco ubi iamdudû solicole illius regionis nomen inposuerunt : ÆT WELIGFORDA . pro commutatione alterius terre quę sita `ẽ' in cornubio narratur . ubi ruricole illius pagi barbarico nomine appellant . PENDYFIG . quatenus habeat ac possideat quamdiu uiuat . et post se cuicumque sibi libuerit superstiti derelinquat in æternam hereditatem . Sit autem prædictû rus liber ab omni mundiali obstaculo cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus . campis . pascuis . pratis . siluis . excepto communi labore expeditione . pontis . arcisue coedificatione . Si quis uero hominum hanc meam donationem cum stultitię temeritate iactitando infringere certauerit . sit ipse grauibus per colla depressus catenis inter flāmiuomas tetrorum demonum cateruas . nisi prius hic ad satisfactionem uenire maluerit .

Istis terminibus prædicta terra circumgyrata esse uidetur . Þis synt þa land gemæro to weligforda . ærest of wines treowe 7lang dene þæt up on þone weg þonon on bradan leage norþewearðre on anne ham 7 þõn þurh ut þone lea on anne ham supewearðne on þa ealdan hege ræwe in on wopig hangran of þã hangran on scilling hangran þonon on bradan ham westewearðne on þã hamme on cardan hlæw on þã hlæwe on lāmburnan þonon up on deoran treowe of þã treowe on þone elebeam styb þonon on ceolbaldes wylle of þã wylle on cyta sihtes ford of þã forda to wulfrices gemære þonon to hord hlince ufeweær'dum of þã hlince on sihtre mæde norþewearðre swa forþ on cenelmes stán of þã stane on þone grenan weg on þã wege to rige hamme þonon ut on þa lām pyttas on þane crundel of ðã crundeale on þone

æsc þonon forþ ofer burnan 7lang mylen paþes on þa þrie þornas 7 swa forþ 7lang hlines on cardan ham of þam hamme ut þurh þone lea on grenan beorh of þã beorge on ecgunes treow of þã treowe on mearc weg þonon on þa dene 7 swa forþ to þam þrim gemærum of þam gemærum eft on wines treow .

Acta est hæc præfata donatio . Anno ab incarnatione dñi nři iħu xpi . decccclix . Indictione . vii .

✠ Ego eadredus rex anglorum præfatam donationē sub sigillo sčę crūcis indeclinabiliter consensi atque roborauī .

✠ Ego eadgifu eiusdem 'regis' mater cum sigillo sčę crūcis confirmaui .

✠ Ego oda dorobornensis æcclę archieþs eiusdem regis principatum et beniuolentiã sub sigillo sčę crūcis conclusi .

✠ Ego wulfstanus archons diuinę seruitutis officio mancipatus eboracę ciuitatis archieþs sigillum sčę crūcis impressi .

✠ Ego þeodred lundoniensis æcclę eþs corroborauī

✠ Ego ælfheah wintaniensis æcclę eþs testudinem sčę crūcis subscripsi et confirmaui .

✠ Ego wulfsige episcopus consensum præbui figens crūcem .

✠ Ego ælfrie episcopus donum regis confirmaui .

✠ Ego æpelgar episcopus crūcis uexillo corroborauī .

✠ Ego ælfred episcopus crūcis modum depinxi .

✠ eadmund dux .

✠ ælfrie mīs .

✠ ealhhelm dux .

✠ æþelsige mīs .

✠ æþelmund dux .

✠ æþelgeard . mīs .

✠ ælfgar dux .

✠ ælfheah . mīs .

✠ wulfrie mīs .

✠ æþeric . mīs .

✠ ælfsige mīs .

✠ ælfred . mīs .

✠ wulfrie mīs .

✠ osferþ . mīs .

. *Endorsed by a contemporary hand*, '✠ þis is þara . xviii . hida boc æt welig forða þe eadred cing gebocode wulfrice his þegne on ece yrfe . wip þæs landes gewrixle þe on wealū is æt pendyfig .'; *by one of the 12th century*, 'carta de Weliford .'; *by one of the 13th*, 'prima .'; *and by one of the 15th*, 'Iste Rex concessit istam terram cuidam amico suo carissimo.' B.

¹ Æneid vi. 724, 725.

Cott. Aug. ii. 43.

A.D. 956.

K 453. B. iii. 19.

Eadwig

rex et primicerius totius Albionis grants to a thane Brihtric
5 cassati in loco qui dicitur Tademær tun in hereditatem per-
petuam.

Ðis sýndon ða land gemæro æt tademærtune ðara .v.
hida . ærest of eadwardes mýlne þ̅ on ða ealdan dic
of ðære dic on mærbroc of mærbroce on þ̅ eastre sic of
ðam sice on mærbroc of mærbroce on ðane ealdan
garan of ðan garan a be heafdan a be heafdan þ̅ on ðone
broc of ðam broce ongean stream þ̅ on þ̅ risched of ðam
rischedde þ̅ on ðone weg þ̅ suð 7lang weges þ̅ on þ̅
slæd þ̅ of ðan slæde up on þa ecge þ̅ 7lang ecge on
heort wýllan of heort wýllan on ða ealdan stýge þ̅ 7lang
stýge on ðone mærbroc of ðam pýt on wilbaldes ecge
of wilbaldes ecge þ̅ eft on eadwardes mýlne .

Acta est autem hæc donatio anno ab incarnatione
dnica .decccclvi. indic̅ .xiiii. regni autem mei primo anno;

R:—Eadwig rex Anglorum. Eadgar frater eiusdem regis.

Abp:—Oda.

Bp:—Ælfsige. Osulf. Brihtelm. Wulfsige. Daniel.

Dux :—Æðelstan. Æðelsige. Ælfhere. Eadmund. Æðelwold. Æðelmund.

Mt :—Ælfgar. Byrhtferð. Ælfheah. Æðelgeard. Ælfryd. Æðylmær.

*** *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, 'ðis 'is' ðara .v. hida boc æt tademær tune ðe eadwig cýning gebocaþ brihtrice on ece ýrfe.'; and in one of the 12th century, 'carta de tademertona.' 'III.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 45.

A.D. 956.

K 445. B. iii. 20.

Eadwig

egregius Angulsaxonum basileus cæterarumque plebium hinc inde habitantium grants to Eadmund one of his nobles 16 cassati with all rights and legal immunities.

þis sint þa land gemæro to anninga d[u]ne ærest on þa deopan riþe be eastan bremre swa west ofer bremre to cumb hæma gemæro swa be cumb hæma gemæra to den tunninga gemære of den tunninga gemære swa to suntinga gemære swa be suntinga gemære to bidelinga gemære swa þ[on]ne forþ east be bidelinga gemære ofer to . . . bremre . þis sint þa den stowa broc hyrst 7 bead-dan syla 7 æt fyrnþan 7 hliþ wic 7 strod wic.

R :—Eadwig gr̃a ði totius brittannicę telluris rex. Eadgar eiusdem regis fr̃.

Abp :—Oda dorouernensis æccłæ archiþsul.

[Bp] :—Oscytel. Osulf. Byrhtelm. Apulf.

Dux :—Æpelstan. Byrhtferð. Æpelstan. Æpelsige.

M̃s :—Ælsige. Wulfric. Æpelgeard. Ælfheah. Ælfgar. Byrhtferð. Apelwold. Wulfgar. Alfwold. Ælsige.

*** *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, '✠ þis is þara .xvi hida bóc æt anninga dune þe eadwig cing gebocode eadmund ealdormen on ece yrfe.'; and in one of the 14th century, 'Concessit istam terram cuidam optimati suo.' B.*

Chart. Cott. viii. 12.

A.D. 956.

K450. B. iii. 21.

Eadwig

grants to Wulfric (princeps) 7 cassati in perpetuity with all legal immunities.

✠ ANNO herdieꝝ incarnationis decccclvi . indictione .xiiii. Eadwig numine cælesti gentis geuuisorū¹ orientaliūq: nec non occidentaliū simul etiā aquilonaliū saxonū archons cuidā meorū principū quē nonnulli uocitant noto uocamine . wvlfric .vii. cassatos perpetualiter trado . illic ubi uulgariter dicitur . æt melebroce . quandiu híc corpus animatū habere uidebitur nři doni priuilegiū sibi uendicet et postero denique suo quemcūque elegerit perenniter impertiat cū campis . pascuis . pratis . siluis . Hæc tellus a cuncto sit immunis seruitu nisi pontis . et arcis . ac expeditionis iuuamine . Si quis autē infringere temptauerit quod absit . sciat sé rationē redditurū corā dō et angelis eius . nisi prius híc digna satisfactione emendare satagerit .

Istis terminis ambit^r prædicta tellus . þis synt þa land gemæro to melebroce . ærest of hreodbrycege 7lang st'ræte on fearninga broce 7lang mearce on melebroces ford east 7lang mearce on þunres lea norþeweardne þonon 7lang weges on cinges díc þonon 7lang mearce on holan weg of þā wege on þa ea oþ midne stream 7lang streames on hreodbrycege . 7 se haga an ham tune þe þæto gebýret .

✠ Ego eadwig rex anglorū indeclinabiliter concessi

✠ Ego eadgar eiusdem regis fr̃ consensi

✠ Ego oda archieþs cū signo sčę⁺ crucis roborauī

✠ Ego ælfsinus presul sigillū agie⁺ crucis impressi .

- ✠ Ego oscytel eþs consignaui
- ✠ Ego osulf eþs adquieui
- ✠ Ego wulfsige eþs subscripsi
- ✠ Ego byrthelm eþs conclusi

- ✠ ælsige mīs .
- ✠ wulfrie mīs .
- ✠ æpelgeard mīs .
- ✠ ælfheah mīs .
- ✠ ælfgar mīs .
- ✠ byrhtferþ mīs .
- ✠ ælfred mīs .

- ✠ æpelstan dux
- ✠ eadmund dux
- ✠ byrhtferþ dux
- ✠ ælfhere dux

. *Endorsed in a contemporary hand*, '✠ þis is para .vii. hida bōc æt melebroce þe eadwig cing gebocode wulfrie his þegne on ece yrfe'; and in one of late 15th century, 'vii hyda in mylbrooke. saxon.' B.

¹ The antiquated name of Gewissi is strange, as Mr. Freeman has observed, N. C. i. 602; but the strangeness is eclipsed by other parts of the title which are still more unusual. If we had found these affectations in a Chartulary, we should have been mistrustful, but the writing is coeval.

Cott. Aug. ii. 40.

A.D. 960.

K 481. B. iii. 22.

Eadgar

restores to his thane Wulfrie certain lands which for some offence had been 'interdicted.' The said thane gave the king 120 mancuses of the purest gold.

¶ Quamuis enim regalium dignitatum decreta et saluberrima regnorum consilia manente ĩmunitatis singrafa iugiter fixa firmaque perseuerent. adtamen quia non umquā tempestates et mundi turbines fragilem uite cursum humane pulsantes contra diuina supernæ affirmationis ac legitima iura illidunt. Idcirco ordine littera-

rum ac cartarum scedulis sunt roboranda ne fortuitu casu successorum progenies posterorum ignorato precedentium patrum cirographo inextricabilem horrendorum barathrorum uoraginem incurrat . Quapropter ego . EADGAR . totius britanniæ gubernator et rector cuidam ministro qui a peritis . WULFRIC . appella[tu]r uocabulo rura que ei ob cuiusdã offensaculi causa interdicta fuerant perpetualiter restituo æternam libertatem concedens quatinus [ipse] quandiu in hoc mortali deguerit sec[u]llo sine alicuius honeris grauitate liberali[ter] possideat et post suę uite obitum quibuscumq[ue] sibi placuerit heredibus incontaminata derelinquat . hec etenim sunt terrarum illarum nomina que rex prefatus wulfrico æternali[ter] liberauit . æscesburuh . 7 deniceswyrð . garanford . cifanlea . stanmere . ceadelanwyrð . boxoran . bennanham . wyrtingas . ticceburnan . steddanhām . tullingtun . pæccingas . puningas . nitimbre . Si quis denique quod non optamus hanc n[ost]ram libertatem cupiditatis liuore depressi uiolare satagerint agminib[us] tetrę caliginis lapsi uocem audiant examinationis die arbitris sibi dicentis . discedite a me maledicti in ignem æternum ubi cum demonibus ferreis sartaginib[us] crudeli torqueantur in poena si non ante mortem digna hoc emendauerint poenitentia . Dedit enim predictus minister regi prefato centũ .xx. mancusas auri probatissimi causa huius libertatis . Scri[p]ta .ẽ . namq[ue] huius libertatis cartula anno dominicę incarnationis .deccc.lx. his testibus consentientibus quorum inferius nomina secundum uniuscuiusque dignitatem carax[antu]r .

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| ✠ Ego eadgar rex hanc libertatem | ✠ Ego osweard m̃ |
| concessi | ✠ Ego osulf m̃ |
| ✠ Ego dunstan archieps c̃firmaui | ✠ Ego uulfgar m̃ |

✠ Ego oscytel archieþs roborauī	✠ Ego osulf m̃
✠ Ego osulf eþs ċsolidauī	✠ Ego uulfgar m̃
✠ Ego byrthelm eþs corroborauī	✠ Ego wulfhere m̃
✠ Ego aþulf eþs concessi	✠ Ego æþelsige m̃
✠ Ego alfwold eþs consensi	✠ Ego ælsige m̃
✠ Ego æþelwold abb depinxi	✠ Ego wulfhelm m̃
✠ Ego ælfhere dux	✠ Ego æþelsige m̃
✠ Ego ælfheah dux	✠ Ego ælfred m̃
✠ Ego æþelstan dux	✠ Ego ealdred m̃
✠ Ego æþelwold dux	✠ Ego æþelsige m̃
✠ Ego byrhtnoð dux	✠ Ego ælfheah m̃
✠ Ego eadmund dux	✠ Ego ælfwine m̃
✠ Ego æþelmund dux	✠ Ego æþelwine m̃
✠ Ego ælfgar m̃s	✠ Ego ealdred m̃
✠ Ego ælfwine m̃	✠ Ego leuincg m̃
✠ Ego byrhtferð m̃	✠ Ego ælfwig m̃
✠ Ego æþelsige m̃	✠ Ego ælfwine m̃
✠ Ego eadric m̃	✠ Ego æþelweard m̃
✠ Ego osweard m̃	✠ Ego æþelferð m̃

. *Endorsed by the same hand, '✠ þis is ealra þara landa freols þe eadgar cyning geedfreolsade wulfrice his þegene on ece yrfe'; and in a hand of the 15th century, 'Concessit istas terras 'infrascriptas' cuidam seculari.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 39.

A.D. 961.

K487. B. iii. 23.

Eadgar

totius Britanniae gubernator et rector, grants 22 cassati, loco qui celebri Rimecuda¹ nuncupatur onomate, to the Church at Abingdon.

His metis þfatū rus hinc inde girat̃. Ðis synd þa land gemæra to rimecuda . of þære br éa 7lang éa on biccan pol of þam pole on dyrnan ford þonne is

seo mæd gemæne of þam forða on lucan beorh of þam beorge on pisteles æc of þæm acum on broclea ford of þæm forða on þa stigele of þære stigele on cuttes mæd of þære mæde on afene up on wudeburge hline of þam hline on lind ford of þæm forða on þone sê troh of þæm troge on þone hæþenan byrgels of þam byrgelse up to wind geate of wind geate on spon ford of þæm forða on þone fulan ford of þam forða on mules cumb of mules cumbe on þone herepað 7 lang herepaþes on þiofa cumb of þam cumbe on hlype burnan of þam burnan on leofan mearce on þa díc of þære díc on þa brembel þyrnan of þære þyrnan on burhrydineg ford on þa mæd lace of þære lace on þone haran wiðig . þonne is seo mæd gemæne of þam wiþige on afene up on sandford of þam forða on aðelwoldes mearce of his mearce on undernbeorh of þæm beorge on þone haran wiþig of þæm wiþige eft on þa brige . 7 þisses landes is ealles xxii hida

Anno dominicæ incarnationis .dcccclxi. scripta est hæc carta his testibus consentientibus quorum inferius nomina caraxantur .

R :—Eadgar britanniæ anglorum monarchus.

Abp :—Dunstan dorobernensis æclesiæ archieþus. Oscytel æboracensis basilicæ priamas insecnis.

Bp :—Osulf presul. Byrhtelm blebi ði famulus. Apulf pontifex. Ælfstan antistes. Oswold legis ði catascopus.

Abb :—Apelwold.

Dux :—Ælfhere. Ælfheah. Æpelstan. Apelwold. Byrhnoð. Eadmund. Æpelmund.

ñ :—Ælfgar. Ælfwine. Byrhtferð. Æpelsige. Æpelwine. Osweard. Æpelsige. Osulf. Uulfgar. Æpelsige. Ælsige. Wulfhelm. Ælsige. Ælfred. Ealdred. Alfwold.

eadgari de Rimecuda,' the later of the two inscriptions being followed by 'id est le Rye,' in another hand. B.

¹ Rimecuda according to K. is in Berks: but B. says Wilts: where also K. put the Rimucwudu of K 436.

Harley Charter 43, c. 21.

A.D. 961.

K 488. B. iv. 11.

Eadgar

ði omnipotentis nutu réx totius albionis insule, grants to Cenulf for his service and fidelity 4 mansæ, ubi anglica appellatione dicitur . æt Wipiglea.

Hæc sunt confinia supradictę terre .

✠ þis sýnt þa land gemæro to wipiglea . ærest on ueing ford . of þam forða on gerihte to þam smalan wege . forð on þone weg to poddan beorge . of þam beorge to wipig slæde . of þam slæde on gerihte to broce-nan beorge . of þam beorge to wudu forða . of þam forða on gerihte to lullas beorge . of þam beorge forð 7lang herpoþes to cýnulfes treowe . of þã treowe on gerihte to mægen stanes dene . of þære dene on þone weg to wipiglea gate . of þã gate forð be þære díc eft to ueing forða .

Hæc cartula scripta ÷ anno dñice icañ . deccc . lxi . indiç . iiii .

R :—Eadgar rex anglorum.

Abp :—Dunstan archieþs.

Bp :—Byrhtelm. Osulf. Alfwold. Byrhtelm. Ælfstan.

Dux :—Ælfhere. Ælfheah. Æpestan. Apelwold. Ead-mund. Æpelmund. Byrhtnoð.

ñ :—Ælfgar. Byrhferð. Oswerd. Osulf. Eadwig. Ælfwine. Alfwold. Æpelsige. Æpelwine. Ælfhelm. Ælfric. Byrhtic.

*** *Endorsed in the same hand, 'þis is þæra feower hyða land boc*

æt wipiglea þe eadgar cing hæfð gebocod cenulfe on éce yrfe.;’ *in a hand of the 12th cent.*, ‘wipiglea’, *above which has been written in a hand of the 16th cent.*, ‘Donum Edgari regis factum Cenulf de terris vocatis—;’ *and in another hand of the 16th cent.*, ‘961 Carta Edgari Regis de Phiphide continente quatuor Mansas cum omnibus pratis silvis pascuis campisque, sit ab omni regali servicio libera, exceptis tribus rebus arcis munitione, pontis constructione, et hepidicione.’ B.

Translation:—These are the landmeers to Withiglea: First at Ucingford, from the ford straight to the small way, along on the way to Pod’s hill, from that hill to withy slade, from the slade straight to broken hill [? landslip], from the hill to Woodford, from the ford straight to Lull’s hill, from that hill forth along the highway to Cynulf’s tree, from the tree straight to Mainstone hollow, from the hollow along the way to Withilea gate, from the gate along by the dyke and so back to Ucingford.

Harley Charter 43, c. 3.

A.D. 962.

K 490. B. iii. 25.

Eadgar

totius brittanniæ gubernator et rector uni matrone cui uocabulum certa astipulatione pfert^r *ÆPELFLED*, grants 7 mansæ, illo in loco ubi a ruricolis uulgariter *CEORLESWYRÐE*. prolatum est cum omnibus, &c.¹

His metis rus hoc giratur .

Ðis syndon þa land gemæro to ceorles wyrðe . Of caforda 7lang cwyrnburnan þ hit cymð to mannan mearce þonne þanon 7lang wealc hyrste forð be ánan burnan þ hit cymð eft on mannan mearce 7 on asan þonne þanon 7lang heges þ hit cymð to anre dene þonne swa forð þ hit cymð on þone burnan þe scyt to culan fenne þonne swa forð 7lang þæs burnan þ hit cymð to óswiðes mearce 7 eadwoldes . þonne forð 7lang heges þe scyt of þam burnan þ hit cymð to stræte swa forð 7lang strete þ hit cymð inn on mearcellan . þonne forð 7lang mearcellan þ hit cymð þær cwyrnburna 7

mearcella sceotað togædere þonne forð 7lang cwýrn-burnan þ hit cymð eft in on cáford.

Anno dominicæ incarnationis deccclxii . scripta est hæc carta his testibus consentientibus quorū inferius nomina notant^r.

R:—Eadgar rex anglorum.

Abp:—Dunstan archieps. Oscytel archieps.

Bp:—Osulf. Byrhtelm.

Aðb:—Apelwold.

Dux:—Ælfhere. Ælfheah. Æpelstan. Apelwold.

ñ:—Ælfgar. Ælfwine. Byrhtferð. Wulfhelm. Æpelwine.

. *Endorsed in a hand of the early 12th century, 'Carta Ædgari regis de cherlesworde cuidam Æfleade.' continued in a later hand, 'que per istam et per propriam cartam reddidit manerium sancto ædmundo'; and in one of the 15th century, 'Carta Edgar de Chrlesworde.' B.*

¹ Below, under 991, we shall see this property the subject of bequest in the Will of Æþelflæd.

Archæological Journal, 1857.

After 962.

Eadgar

was king when the lands at Send and Sundbury were bought by Dunstan in the manner related.

SE fruma waes ðæt mon forstæl ænne wímmā æt Icceslea Ælfsige Byrhsiges suna: Ðurwíf hatte se wímmā. Ðá befeng Ælfsige ðone mann æt Wulfstáne Wulfgáres fader. Ðá týmde Wulfstán hine tó Æðelstáne æt Sunnanbyrg. Ðá cende he tém. let ðone forberstan . forbéh ðone andagen. Æfter ðám bæd Ælfsige ágíftes his mannes . and he hine ágif¹ and forgeald him mid twám pundum. Ðá bæd Byrhferð eald-

ormann Æpelstán hys wer for ðám témbyrste. Ðá cwæð Æpelstán ðæt he næfde him tó syllane. Ðá cleopode Eádweard Æpelstánes bróðor, and cwæð, ic hæbbe Sunnanburges bóc ðe uncre ylðran me læfdon, læt me ðæt land tó handa ic ágife þinne wer þám cyngre. Ðá cwæð Æðelstán ðæt him leófre wære ðæt hit tó fyre oððe flóde gewurde. ðonne he hit æfre gebíde: ðá cwæð Eádweard hit is wyrse ðæt uncer náðor hit næbbe: ðá wæs ðá swá. and forbeád Byrðferð ðæt land Æðelstáne. and he offerde and gebéh under Wulfðære æt Norð healum. Binnan ðám wéndun gewyrda. and gewát Eádred cyng: and feng Eádwig tó rice. and wende Æðelstán hine eft intó Sunnanbyrg. ungebetra þinga. Ðá geáhsode ðæt Eádwig cyng and gesealde ðæt land Byrnrice. and he feng tó and wearf Æðelstán ut. gemang ðám getíðde ðæt Myrce gecuran Eádgar tó cyngre. and him ánweald gesealdan ealra cyneriht. ðá gesóhte Æðelstán Eádgar cyng and bæd dómes. ðá ætdémdon him Myrcna witan land buton he his wer agulde ðám cyngre swá he óðrum ær sceólde. ðá næfde he hwanon. ne he hit Eádwearde his bréðer geðafian nólde. ðá gesealde se cyng. and gebécte ðæt land Æðelstáne ealdormenn. tó hæbbenne, and tó syllanne for life and for legere ðám him leofost wære. æfter ðám getíðde ðæt Ecgferð gebóhte bóc and land æt Æðelstáne ealdormenn. on cynges gewitnesse and his witenas swá his gemedo wæron. hæfde and breác oð his ende. ðá betáhte Ecgferð on hálre tungan. land and bóc on cynges gewitnesse Dúnstáne arcebisceope tó mundgenne his láfe and his bearne. Ðá he geendod wæs ðá rád se bisceop tó ðám cyngre. myngude ðære munde and his gewitnesse. ðá cwæð se cyng him tó andsware. míne witan habbað ætreeð¹ Ecgferðe ealle

his áre. þurh ðæt swyrd ðe him on hype hangode ða he ádranc. nam ðá se cyng ða áre ðe he áhte. xx. hýda æt Sendan. x. æt Sunnanbyrg. and forgef Ælfhége earldormenn. Ðá beád se bisceop his wer ðám cynge. ðá cwæð se cyng. ðæt mihte beón geboden him wið clánum legere. ac ic hæbbe ealle ða spæce tó Ælfhége læten. ðæs on syxtan gere gebóhte se arcebisceop æt Ælfhége ealdormenn. ðæt land æt Sendan. mid xc. pundum. and æt Sunnanbyrg mid cc. mancussan goldes unbecwedene. and unforbodene. wið ælcne mann tó ðære ðægtíde and he him swá ða land geágnian derr¹. swá him se sealde ðe tó syllene áhte. and hí ðám se cyng sealde. swá hé² him his witan gerehton.

¹ sic K.² hi *legendum*.

. This document appeared in the *Archæological Journal* for 1857, as a contribution from Mr. Kemble. But he died before the proofs were revised, and I have been unable to trace the source. I have enquired at Westminster without success. Under these circumstances I simply append his preface and translation.

‘The very remarkable document which I here print with a translation, is one of the title deeds of Westminster. It relates how certain lands at Send and Sunbury, in Middlesex, came into the hands of Archbishop Dúnstán, and by what series of events their ancient owners became divested of their property. The light which it incidentally throws upon the Anglo-Saxon forms of law, and the state of society, is very great; and it may be considered one of the most instructive monuments which we possess. As it is written in a rather barbarous way, though not by any means a confused one, our readers may possibly like to see a compendious account of the transactions described. It appears that a female serf, named Thurwif, was stolen from Ælfsige: he detected his property in the hands of Wulfsige, who teamed it over to Æðelstán, in Sudbury, i. e., vouched him as the person from whom he acquired it. It was now Æðelstán’s business to produce his voucher, which he undertook to do; but when the term came, he did not hold it, and consequently admitted the wrongful possession. Ælfsige now claimed, and got back his property, and two pounds damages. But there was a public consideration besides the private one; the sheriff in the king’s name demanded Æðelstán’s wergýld, which he had forfeited

to the king by not vouching his warranty as he undertook to do. Æðelstán having no means, his brother, Eáðweard, who possessed the charter of Sunbury, although Æðelstán held the land, proposed to pay the fine for him, if he would give up the land to him. This Æðelstán refused, and consequently both lost it. The sheriff turned Æðelstán out of it, and seized it no doubt to the king's hand, the old proprietor taking refuge as a tenant upon Wulfgár's land. But Eadred dying, Æðelstán took advantage, probably of a change of sheriff, to return to his land, "*ungebétra pinga*," *without having mended matters*,—without having made amends. But Eáðwig learning this, granted the land to Beornric, who turned Æðelstán out and took possession. In the mean while the revolution in Mercia took place, and Eáðgar was elected king in the countries north of the Thames. Æðelstán now seems to have had some hope that he might find some favour with the new king, and brought his case before him. But the law was clear enough; Eáðgar's witan decided as Eáðwig's had done, and Æðelstán was condemned to pay his wergýld for the Teámbyrst, or forfeit his land. On this occasion, as before, he had not wherewithal to pay, and obstinately refused to let his brother do it, and consequently again *both* lost it. The king now granted it to Æðelstán, one of his ealdormen, and gave him a book or charter, on which occasion it is certain that the old charter, in Eáðward's possession, was annulled. From this time, the old owners, Æðelstán and Eáðweard, vanish altogether, the property is in Æðelstán the ealdorman, and his devisees. It now appears that one Ecgferð bought the land of him in full and entire property, and enjoyed it till his death. He made it over in trust to Archbishop Dúnstán, as it appears, to the use of his widow and child. This act he is described to have executed "*háltre tungan*," *with a whole tongue*, i.e. with a sound, unimpeached right to bequeath; but after this he appears to have died under circumstances of suspicion, and the witan believing him to have been *felo de se*, confiscated all his property, and delivered it as an escheat to the king. He gave it now to Ælfheáð, the ealdorman. And when Dúnstán, on behalf of the widow and child, claimed the land of Eáðgar, he received for answer, that the man was a suicide, and that the estates were escheated. Dúnstán now offered to redeem the escheat by payment of Ecgferð's wergýld; but the king rejoined, that if he paid that, Ecgferð might perhaps be allowed to lie *in a clean grave*, i.e., in consecrated ground, but, for the rest, that the whole matter was handed over to Ælfheáð. Under these circumstances the Archbishop made up his mind to pay a large sum for the two estates, amounting in all to thirty hides, or nearly 1000 acres, and Ælfheáð made him a clear title, upon the warranty of the king's grant, and the authorisation of the witan thereto. I may mention, that in addition to several interesting examples of what may be called the *symbolism* of the Anglo-Saxon law, this charter contains the only evidence we have of escheat for suicide, in the Anglo-Saxon period.'

“The beginning was that some one stole away a woman at Icceslea from Ælfsig, Byrhtsige’s son: the woman’s name was Thurwif. Then Ælfsige detected the person in the possession of Wulfstán, Wulfgár’s father. And Wulfstán *teamed* her to Æðelstán at Sunbury. Then he gave notice of *Teám*, but let it go by default, and did not appear at the term. After that Ælfsige claimed his property, and he gave it up, and paid him damages with two pounds. Then Byrhtferð the ealdorman sued Æðelstán for his wergyld, for making default of *teám*. Then said Æðelstán that he had no means to pay with. Then called out Eádweard, Æðelstán’s brother, and said: “I have the charter of Sunbury, which my ancestors¹ left me; give me the possession of the land into my hand, and I will pay the king your wergyld.” Then said Æðelstán that he would rather it should all sink in fire or flood, than that he should ever abide that. Then said Eádweard, “It would be worse, that neither of us should have it.” Then was it so, and Byrhtferð forbade Æðelstán the land, and he decamped, and took service under Wulfgár at Northhale. Meanwhile fortune changed, and king Eáðred died, and Eáðwig succeeded to his kingdom, and Æðelstán returned to Sunbury, without having mended the matter. Then Eáðwig the king discovered that, and gave the land to Beornric, and he took possession and cast Æðelstán out. Meanwhile it happened that the Mercians elected Eáðgar king, and gave him the power to exercise all the rights of royalty. Then Æðelstán sought king Eáðgar, and demanded judgment: and the witan of Mercia condemned him to forfeit the land, unless he paid his wergyld to the king, as he should have done to the other, before. Then had he no means, nor would he allow his brother Eádweard to do it. Then the king gave and booked the land to Æðelstán the ealdorman, to have and to give, in life and in death, to whom he best pleased. After that it befell that Ecgferð bought the charter and land from Æðelstán the ealdorman, by witness of the king and his witan, as his covenants were, he had and enjoyed it to his end. Then did Ecgferð *with a whole tongue* bequeath land and book to Archbishop Dúnstán, by witness of the king, in trust for his widow and child. And when he was dead, the bishop rode to the king and put him in mind of the trust and of his testimony; then did the king give him this answer, “My witan have deprived Ecgferð of all his estate, by the sword that hung on his hip when he was drowned.” Then the king took all the estate he had, twenty hides at Send, ten at Sunbury, and gave them to Ælfheáh the ealdorman. Then did the bishop tender his wergyld to the king; then said the king, that that might be offered him, in consideration of a grave in consecrated ground: but he had given over the whole discussion to Ælfheáh. In the sixth year after this, the archbishop bought the land at Send of Ælfheáh the ealdorman, for ninety pounds, and that at Sunbury for two hundred mancusses of gold, unclaimed and unforbid, against every man soever up to that date, and he warranted him the land[s] as his property, even as he had

given it him that had it to give, and as the king had granted them to him, even as his witan had adjudged [them].'

¹ our parents, yours and mine.

Addit. Chart. 19, 793.

A.D. 969.

B. iii. 29.

Eadgar

grants 15 cassati at Æpslea to his faithful thane Alfwold ¹.

His metis præfatum . rús hinc inde giratur ; Ðis sýnt þa land gemæra to æpslea . of hýsse burnan on wendles dune eastewearde of wendles dune on flitanhýll þanon on þone hwitan mor . 7 siþþan be fenne on þone heafod æcer oþ þone lýtlan hlaw þonon to þære apuldre þær þa þreo land gemæru togædere gáþ . wóburninga 7 wafanduninga . 7 æpsleainga . fram þam déorgēte ofer þone hæþ to þam cúmbre þonon ýmbe westlea . of þam lea on þone heafod æcer se is on æpsleainga gemære 7 on wáfanduninga . þonon . 7lang þære ealdan stráte on dunnes hlaw . þonon on þone eálda'n' ford on þæs fennes heafod andlang fennes up on þære dúne to þære blacan þýrnan to þam ealdan stapole . of þam stapole eall on-bútan fótes eige of fótes eige in on þone blundan ford 7lang streames . of þam streame on crangfeldinga dic . of þære díc on þone ealdan coll pytt þær þa þreo gemæru togædere gáþ . crangfeldinga . 7 merestuninga . 7 hola-cotan . of þam þreom gemæron on þone ealdan mapuldre . of þam mapuldre . on þone sídan healh . of þam sídan heale á be þam héh hýlte in on þone lánigan þórn . of þam þórne eft in on hýsseburnan . of hýsseburnan . eft in easteweardere wændles dúne ; Anno ab incarnatione dñi nři ihu xpi . deccc . lxiiii . Scripta est . huius dona-

tionis singrapha his testibus consentientibus quorū inferius nomina caraxantur.

R :—Eadgar rex anglorum.

Abp :—Dunstan archieþs dorouernensis ecclesie xþi. Oscytel archieþs.

Bp :—Ælfstan. Æpelwold. Osulf. Wynsige. Oswold. Wulfric.

aþþ :—Æscwig. Osgar. Ælfstan. Æpelgar. Ælfric. Cyne-weard.

dux :—Ælfere. Ælfeh. Ordgar. Æpelstan. Byrhtnþ.

ñ : Byrhtferþ. Ælfwine. Wulfstan. Æpelweard. Eanulf. Osulf. Wulfstan. Leofwine. Ælfweard. Æpelmund. Osweard. Leofwine.

. *Endorsed*, '✠ Dis is þara .xv. hida land boc . æt ÆPSLEA . þe EADGAR cýning . gebócade ælfwolde his leofan . getreowan þegne á on éce yrfe'; and 'Eadgar rex.'

¹ Kemble has only an imperfect copy of this deed, namely, K 1267: for which the assigned sources are, Cott. Vitell. C. ix. 126: and Heming's Chartulary by Hearne, p. 559.

Addit. Chart. 19, 794.

A.D. 984.

B. iii. 32.

Oswold

Abp. York, leases 2½ mansæ æt Caldingcotan for three lives with reversion to the bishop of Worcester.

C Y R O G R A V V M.

✠ Anno dominice incarnationis .ðecccclxxxiiii. Ego OSUWOLD . superni rectoris fultus iuuamine archipræsul cum licentia ÆPELREDI . regis anglorum ac ÆLFRICE . ducis merciorum cuidam ministro meo qui a gnosticis nota . CYNELM . nuncupatur uocabulo ob eius fidele ob-

sequium quandam ruris particulam . ii et dimidium uide-
 licet mansas quod solito uocitat^r nomine æt caldinecotan .
 cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus liberaliter con-
 cessi ut ipse uita comite fideliter perfruatur et post uite
 sue terminum duobus quibus uoluerit cleronomis dere-
 linquat . quibus etiam ex hac uita migratis rus predictum
 cum omnibus utensilibus ad usum primatis ecclesię dī in
 weogerne ceastre restituatur immunis . þonne is þæs
 londes þridde half hid þe oswold arcebisceop selð cýnelme
 his þegne to bóc londe swa he hit him ær hæfde tofor-
 læten to læn londe ægþær ge on earð londe ge on hom
 londe .

✠ Ego óswold archiepiš

✠ Ego wýnsige prþt

✠ Ego æpelstan prþt

✠ Ego ælfsige prþt

✠ Ego eadgar prþt

✠ Ego wistan prþt

✠ Ego eadward prþt

✠ Ego æpelsige prþt

✠ Ego wulfward diač

✠ Ego æpric diač

✠ Ego godinge diač

✠ Ego leofstan diač

✠ Ego wulfhún cł

✠ Ego cýneþegn cł

✠ Ego wulfgar cł

✠ Ego leofwine cł

✠ Ego ufuc cł

✠ Ego ælfnoð cł

✠ Ego apelwold cł

✠ Ego wulfnoð cł

*** *Endorsed*, '✠ þis sýndon þa lond gemæru into caldinge cotan þ
 is ærest on ruhwellan of ruhwellan 7long sices on þone weg of þæm
 wege anbutan þone garan eft on þone weg of þæm wege a be þæm
 heafod londe þ eft in þ oþer heafod lond ane hwile þænne in þa furh þ
 andlong fyrh anbutan þ heafod lond þ swa on cýne burge lond gemære
 þ andlong gemæres on þ heafod lond of þæm heafod londe eft on þone
 weg of þæm wege on hlýdan andlong hlýdan on þone heafod weg of þæm
 wege on þone hýll of þæm hýlle on þa díc æt crawan þorne of þære díc
 on cærent þ andlong cærent on þa mýlen díc on þære díc on þa dene þ
 andlong dene on þone grenan weg of þæm wege on þa furh of þære fyrh
 a be þæm heafdan to breoduninga gemære to þære fyrh þæs bisceopes
 at londes þ andlong fyrh to þæm heafdon of þæm heafdon to þæm
 heafod londe swa anbutan þ heafod lond þ innan þa furh þ andlong

fýrh on suð bróc þæt andlong broces þæt eft in rugan wællan.;' *and in later hands, 'Æþelredi regis.' and 'caldicoto: ii . hidæ et dimidium.'* B.

Chart. Cott. viii. 14.

A.D. 987.

K 657. B. iii. 33.

Æðelred

grants 10 ploughlands at Bromley to his thane Æðelsige. The same estate appears A.D. 862 to have been conveyed by king Æthelberht to his thane Dryhtweald: K 287; B. ii. 39.

✠ Altithrono in æternum regnante . uniuersis sophiæ studiũ ĩtento m̃tis conamine sedulo rimantib; liquido patescit . quod huius uitæ periculis nimio ingruentib; terrore recidiui terminus cosmi appropinquare dinoscuntur . ut ueridica x̃pi promulgat sententia qua dicit . surget gens contra gentem et regnum aduersus regnum et reliqua . Quapropter ego æðelrædus fauente sup̃no numine basileos industrius anglorũ ceterarũque gentium in circuitu persistentium quandã telluris particulã id est . x . aratorũ illo in loco ubi a ruricolis . bromleg dicit̃ . cuidam mihi oppido fideli ministro qui á notis ñoto æðelsige nuncupatur onomate in perpetuã possessionẽ donando donauit . ut habeat et possideat quãdiu uiuat in æternã . hereditatẽ . et post sē cuicumq; sibi placuerit heredi immunẽ derelinquat . Sit autẽ predictum r̃us liberũ ab omni mundiali obstaculo cum oĩb; ad se r̃ite pertinentib; cãpis . pascuis . pratis . siluis . excepto istis tribus expeditione uidelicet . pontis . arcisue munitione . Si quis igit̃ hanc ñram donationẽ in aliud quam constituimus transferre uoluerit priuat̃ consortio sc̃æ d̃i eccl̃æ æternis barathri incendiis lugubris iugiter cum iuda x̃pi proditore eiusq; complicib; puniat̃ si non satisfactione emendauerit congrua quod contra ñrum deliquit decretũ .

Istis terminib; prædicta terra circumcincta clarescit. ærest an norðan fram ceddān leage to langan leage bromleaginga mearc 7 leofsnhæma . þanne fram langan leage to ðam wón stocce . þanne fram ðam wón stocce be modinga hæma mearce to cinta stigole þanne fram cintan stigole be modinga hæma mearce to earnes béame . ðanne fram earnes beame cræg sætena haga on east-healfe sced hit to leowsan déne ðanne fram leowsan dene to swelgende . ðanne fram swelgende cræg setena haga to siox slihtre . ðanne fram seox slihtre to fearn beorhginga mearce fearn beorginga mearc hit sced to cýstāninga mearce cýstāninga mearc hit sced suðan to weard setle . ðanne fram weard setle cýstāninga mearc to wichæma mearce . ðanne seo west mearc be wichæma mearce ut to bipple stýde . þonne fram bipple stýde to acustýde to beohhæma mearce . fram acustede to ceddān-leage . ðonne belimpað þær to ðam lande . fíf denn . an on ut wealda broccesh[a]m ðæs dennes nama . 7 þæs oðres dennes nama sænget hryc . billan óra is þæs þrid-dan nama . þonne twa denn an glæppan felda . Anno ab incarnatione dñi nři . deccclxxxvii . indictione . xv . his testib; consentientib; quorum nomina infra scripta sunt scripta est autē hæc cartula . 7

✠ ego æðelræd rex anglorum huius donationis libertatem regni totius fastigiū tenens libenter concessi .

✠ ego dunstan archieþs doruernensis ecclesiæ cum signo scæ crucis confirmaui .

✠ ego oswold eboracę ciuitatis archipręsul crucis taumate adnotaui .

✠ ego ælfstan eþs consensi .

✠ ego ælfheah eþs adquieui .

✠ ego æpelsige eþs consolidaui .

✠ ego æþelgar eþs non rennoi .	
✠ ego æscwig eþs impressi .	
✠ ego sigeric eþs consignaui .	
✠ ego sigegar eþs subscripsi	
✠ ego aðulf eþs conclusi .	
✠ ego æðelwine dux	✠ ego wulfrie māt
✠ ego býrhtnoð dux	✠ ego leofrie māt
✠ ego æþelwerd dux	✠ ego ordulf māt
✠ ego ælfrie dux	✠ ego æðelmær māt
✠ ego ordbryht abba	✠ oswerd māt
✠ ego leofrie abba	✠ wulfgeat māt
✠ ego æluere abba	✠ leofrie māt
✠ ego leofrie abba	✠ wulfsige māt
✠ ego ælfsige māt	✠ æðelrie māt
✠ ego ælfgar māt	✠ leofstan māt
✠ ego wulfsige māt	✠ godwine māt
✠ ego æðelsige māt	✠ leofwine māt
✠ ego ælfrie māt	✠ leofsige māt
✠ ego leofrie māt	✠ æðelnoð māt .

*** *Endorsed in a hand of the 13th century, 'Bromleg Edelredus Rex dedit sancto Andree et Ethelsitho Episcopo.'* B.

Cott. Chart. viii. 20.

Before A.D. 988.

Harl. 311 f. 22.

Text. Roff. 147.

K 1288. T. p. 271.

B. iii. 34.

Abstract of Title

how the land at Wouldham came to Rochester. A family romance.

✠ þus wæron ða seox sulung æt wulda ham sçe andrea geseald into hrofes ceastre. æðelbryht cinc hit

gebocode þā aple on ece yrfe . 7 betæhte hit ðā biscope eardulfe to bewitenne . 7 his æftergæncan . Ða betweenan þam wearð hit ute . 7 hæfdon hit cýnegas oð eadmund cinc . Ða gebohte hit ælfstan heahstanine æt ðæm cince mid hund twelftigan mancesan goldes . 7 ðrittigan pundan . 7 ðæt him sealde mæst eal ælfes his sunu . æfter eadmunde cinge Ða gebocode hit eadred cinc ælfstane on ece yrfe . þa æfter ælfstanes dæge wæs ælfes his sunu his yrfe wærd 7 þ he beleac¹ on halre tungon . 7 ofteah ælfrice his bræder landes 7 æhta butan he hwæt æt him geearnode . Ða for ðære bræder sibbe geuðe he him . earhiðes . 7 crægan . 7 ænes fordes . 7 wulda hames his dæg . Ða oferbad ælfes ðæne bræder 7 feng to his læne . þa hæfde ælfes suna eadric hatte 7 ælfes nænne . Ða geuðe ælfes þā eadric . earhiðes . 7 crægan . 7 wulda hames . 7 hæfde him sylf ænes ford . þa gewat eadric ær ælfes cwideleas . 7 ælfes feng to his læne . Ða hæfde eadric lafe 7 nan bearn . þa geuþe ælfes hire hire morgen gife . æt crægan . 7 stod earhið . 7 wulda hā . 7 lýtlan broc on his læne . Ða hī eft geðuhte Ða nā he his feorme on wulda hā . 7 on ðam opran wolde ac hine geýflade . 7 he Ða sænde to ðam arcebiscope dunstane . 7 he cō to scýlfe to him . 7 he cwæþ his cwide beforan him . 7 he sette ænne cwide to cristes cýrican . 7 oðerne to s̄ce andrea . 7 Ða ðridan sealde his lafe . Ða bræc sýððan leofsunu ðurh þ wif ðe he nā eadrices lafe ðæne cwide . 7 herewade þæs arcebiscopes gewitnesse . rad Ða innon Ða land mid þam wife butan witena dome . þa man þ ðā biscope cýðde . Ða gelædde se biscop ahnunga ealles ælfes cwide to earhiðe on gewitnesse ælfstanes biscopes on lundene . 7 ealles þæs hires 7 ðæs æt cristes cýrican . 7 ðæs biscopes ælfstanes an hrofes ceastre . 7 wulfsies preostes þæs scirig mannes . 7 brýht-

waldes on mære weorðe . 7 ealra east cantwarena . 7 west cantwarena 7 hit wæs gecnæwe on sup seaxan . 7 on west seaxan . 7 on middel seaxan . 7 on east seaxan . ꝥ se arcebiscop mid his selfes aðe geahnode gode : 7 sçe andrea mid þā bocan on cristes rode ða land þe leofsunu hī toteah 7 ðæne aþ nā wulfsige se scirig man ðá hé nólde to ðæs cinges handa . 7 þær wæs god eaca ten hundan mannan ðe þane að sealdan .

* * *Endorsed in contemporary hands, 'uuldeam.' 'sal sapientiæ.' B.*

¹ leac *K. and T.* They seem not to have used the Cotton Charter.

IDEM LATINE¹.

Isto tali ordine fuerunt illæ VI. sulingæ, quæ vocantur Uuldeham, primum venditæ ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ apostoli de Hrofecestra, et postea extractæ, et iterum emptæ ipsi ecclesiæ, ac tandem, per beatum Dunstanum archiepiscopum, juramento mille virorum eidem ecclesiæ acquisitæ, et jure hereditario in æternum relictæ.

✠ Rex Æthelberhtus primum hereditaverat de Uuldeham apostolum Sanctum Andream, et ecclesiam suam in Hrofecestra æterno jure, et commisit illud manerium Eardulfo episcopo Hrofensi ad custodiendum, et ejus successoribus. Igitur in manibus successorum ablatum est iterum apostolo et ecclesiæ suæ in manibus regum, ita quod plures reges, unus post alterum habuerunt illud postea, usque ad tempus regis Eadmundi. Tunc quidam probus homo nomine Ælfstanus Heahstaninc emit illud a rege Eadmundo, et dedit ei pro illo centum duodecim mancas auri, et xxx. libras denariorum. Hujus pecuniæ majorem partem dedit postea ipsi regi Ælfegus filius ipsius Ælfstani. Postea, mortuo rege Eadmundo, Eadredus rex hereditavit inde prædictum Ælfstanum in æternam hereditatem. Itaque post mortem hujus Ælfstani, præfatus Ælfegus, qui regi Eadmundo dederat majorem partem pecuniæ pro patre suo propter Uuldeham, successit huic Ælfstano in hereditatem. Qui statim conclusit, et omnino confirmavit totum quod pater suus in vita sua fecerat. Hic autem fratri suo Ælfrico et terras atque pecunias patris sui ita plene subtraxit, quod ipse Ælfricus nichil omnino inde poterat habere nisi servitio illud ab eo promeruisset, quem-admodum quilibet extraneus. Tamen præcogitatus tandem Ælfegus, propter consanguinitatis fraternitatem, concessit illi Earhetham, et Cræiam, et Æinesfordam, et Uuldeham, in diebus vitæ suæ tantum in

¹ The Latin is evidently of much later date than the Saxon, but of which it is a useful paraphrase, elucidating some passages where the Saxon seems obscure. *T.*

præstito solummodo. Itaque mortuo Ælfrico Ælfegus statim omnia præstita sua, quæ fratri suo viventi præstiterat [resumpsit]. Ælfricus autem habuit filium nomine Eadricum, Ælfegus vero non habuit. Et ideo Ælfegus concessit illi Eadrico Earhetham, et Cræiam, et Uuldeham, et retinuit in manu sua Æinesford. Mortuus autem ipse Eadricus absque commendatione vel distributione rerum suarum, tunc iterum Ælfegus accepit præstita sua omnia. Habebat etiam ipse Eadricus uxorem, et non liberos. Hac de causa concessit Ælfegus illi viduæ donum dotis suæ tantum quod ei dederat Eadricus, quando eam primum accepit uxorem in Cræia. Et tunc remansit Litelbroc et Uuldeham in præstito suo. Postea, quando ei visum placitum fuit, accepit firmam suam in Uuldeham, et in aliis volebat similiter facere; sed iterum infirmatus est. Et quia infirmatus valde, misit ilico ad archiepiscopum Dunstanum ut veniret ad eum, et locutus est ei in loco illo qui vocatur Scelfa. Ibi coram archiepiscopo fecit Ælfegus commendationem sive distributionem omnium rerum suarum, et constituit unam partem ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ, et alteram partem ecclesiæ Andreæ, et terciam partem uxori suæ. Postea fuit quidam Leofsunu, qui uxorem Eadrici nepotis Ælfegi relictam accepit sibi in uxorem; et per ipsam mulierem incepit frangere constitutiones Ælfegi, quas fecerat coram archiepiscopo, et vituperare archiepiscopum, et testimonium ejus irritum facere. Tandem, multa stimulatus cupidine, cum illa muliere sua, quasi quadam securitate illius uxoris suæ inductus, intravit in terras illas, absque consilio et judicio sapientum virorum. Quod ubi archiepiscopus audivit, sine omni mora induxit statim calumniam proprietatis in omnem distributionem Ælfegi, cui ipsemet affuit, et quæ per eum facta fuerat. Diem ergo placiti hujus rei constituit archiepiscopus apud Erhetham, per testimonium Ælfstani episcopi Lundoniæ, et Ælfstani episcopi Hrofecestræ, et totius conventus ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ, et omnium orientalium et occidentalium Cantiae, et Wulfsii presbyteri, qui tunc vocatus *scirman*, id est, iudex comitatus, et Brihtuualdi de Mærewurtha. Ad ultimum ita notificatum in Suthseaxa, et in Westseaxa, et in Middelseaxa, et in Eastseaxa, quod archiepiscopus Dunstanus, cum libris ecclesiastici juris, et signo crucis Christi, quam suis manibus tenebat, sui solius juramento, acquisivit æternam hereditatem Deo et Sancto Andreæ apostolo omnes terras illas, quas Leofsunu sibi usurpabat. Ipsum vero juramentum archiepiscopi accepit Uulfsi scirman, id est, iudex provinciae ad opus regis, quandoquidem ipse Leofsunu illud suscipere nolebat. Insuper ad hoc perficiendum fuit hoc quoque maximum adjumentum, temporibusque futuris maximum securitatis probamentum, quod decies centum viri electissimi ex omnibus illis supradictis comitatibus juraverunt post archiepiscopum in ipsa cruce Christi ratum, et æternæ memoriæ stabile fore sacramentum quod archiepiscopus juraverat.

Canterbury Charters, B. 2.

A.D. 997.

K 699. T. p. 516¹.

S. i. 18.

Ætheric

his Will. First his lord's heriot, then he leaves all to his wife Leofwyn for her day. After her day, the land at Bocking (Essex) is to go to Christ Church, Canterbury:—all but one hide, which is to go to the priest of the village church. Among other dispositions of remainder, is a bequest to Ælfstan (bp. Elmham) who is named as guardian to the widow as well as ultimate executor, should he survive. The date 997 is taken from a late endorsement; it corresponds to the episcopate of bp. Ælfstan (995–1001), and Mr. Thorpe's date 970 seems obscure.

✠ Her cyð æþeric on þissum gewrite hwam he geann ofor his dæg þæra æhta þe him god alæned hæfð . þæt is ærest sona minum hlaforde . syxti mancusa goldes . 7 mines swyrdes mid fetele . 7 þar to twa hors . 7 twa torgan . 7 twegen francan. and ic geann leofwynne minan wife ealles þæs þe ic læfe hire dæg . 7 ofor hire dæg . gange þæt land on boccinge into cristes circean þam hirede for uncera saule 7 for mines fæder þe hit ær begeat eall buton anre hide ic gean into þære cyrcean þam preoste þe þar gode þeowaþ. and ic geann þæs landes æt rægene be westan . into sanct paule þam bisceope to to geleohtenne . 7 þar on godes folce cristendom to dælenne. 7 ic geann þar to twegra hida þe eadric gafelaþ ælce geare mid healfum punde . 7 mid anre garan . and ic geann be eastan stræte æigþer ge wudas ge feldas ælfstane bisceope into coppanforde . 7 þæs heges on glæsne . and ic geann þæs landes æt norð ho . healf into sanct gregorie on suþ byrig. 7 healf into sanct eadmunde on bederices wyrþe. Nu bidde ic þone bisceop ælfstan . þæt he amundige mine lafe 7 þa þincg þe ic

hyre læfe. 7 gif him god lifes geunne lencg þonne unc
þe he gefultumige þ ælc þara þinga stande þe ic
gecweden hæbbe :

* * * *Endorsed in a hand of the 12th century 'to boccinge;' and in a hand of 13th century, 'Eaþeric dedit bockinge ecclesiæ christi . Anno dcccc. xcviiº.'*

¹ Thorpe adds also a later version from B. P. Cant. Ff. 2. 33 :—

✠ Her kiðeð Aðeric on þis write hwam he an ouer his day þe ahte
þe him God alent haued. þat is sone erst . mine louerd syxti markes
goldes 7 mine suerdes mid fetele . 7 þerto tueye hors 7 tueye targen 7 tue
frangen. And ic an Lefwine mine wife al þat ic leue hire day . and
ouer hire day go þat lond at Bocking into Cristes kirke þen hirde for
unker boðere soule . 7 for mine fader þe it her begat . al buten an hide
ic an into þe kirke þe prest þe þer God þeweð. 7 ic an þat lond at
Regene be westen strete into Seynte Paule . þe bisscop to lihten . and
þeron Godes folke cristendom to delen. And ic an þerto þe tueye hide
þe Edric gauelið ilke iher mid half pund 7 mid acre garen. And ic an
be esten strete . buðe wudes 7 feldes Alfstane bisscop into Coppingforde.
7 þe heges on Glesene. And ic an þat lond at Norðhoo half into Seynte
Gregorie on Subyř . and half into Seynt Eadmunde on Bidricheswrð.
Nu bidde ic þene bisscop Alfstan þat he amunigie mine laue. 7 þat
þing þat ic her leue . and gif him God liues unne leng þan unc . þat
he fultume þat alle þinge stonde þe ic queðen habbe.

Canterbury Charters, B. 1.

A.D. 997.

K704. T. p. 539.

S. i. 17.

Æthelred

allows the Will of Ætheric æt Boccinge to stand. The widow was in danger of losing her estate, because of an old charge of connivance with the invader, which had been brought long ago against her husband, and was never quitted. When she came to the king at Cookham with the heriot, the question was revived. Her advocates were Abp. Ælfric and Æðelmær; and the king allowed the Will to stand, under condition that she gave her Morning-gift to Christ-church, Canterbury, for the king and all his people. This is a Cyrographum (see Introduction): and the halvings of

that word both above and below this gewrit, show that this copy was the middle one of three, confirming the statement at the close. It is endorsed with the date 997; in a late hand, it is true; but this date suits the names. The deed cannot be later than 999, for in that year Lyfing, who here signs as Abbot (of Chertsey), became bishop of Wells. It could not have been before 995, when Ælfric became archbishop, and Godwine bishop.

✠ Her swutelað on þison gewrite hu æðelred kyning geuðe þæt æþerices cwyde æt boccinge standan moste . hit wæs manegon earon ær æðeric forðferde þæt ðam kinge wæs gesæd þæt he wære on þam unræde þæt man sceolde on east sexon swegen underfon ða he ærest þyder mid flotan com . 7 se cing hit on mycele gewitnyssesigerice arcebisceope cyðde þe his forespeca þa wæs for ðæs landes þingon æt boccinge ðe he into cristes cyrcean becweden hæfde . þa wæs he þisse spæce ægþer ge on life . ge æfter ungeladod ge ungebett oð his laf his hergeatu þam cinge to cocham brohte þær he his witan widan gesomnod hæfde . þa wolde se cing ða spæce beforan eallon his witan up hebban . 7 cwæð þæt leofsige ealdorman . 7 mænige men þære spæce gecnæwe wæron . þa bād seo wuduwe ælfric arcebisceop ðe hire forespeca wæs . 7 æðelmær þæt hig þone cing bædon þæt heo moste gesyllan hire morgengyfe into cristes cyrcean for ðone cing . 7 ealne his leodscype wið ðam ðe se cing ða egeslican on spæce alete . 7 his cwyde standan moste þæt is swa hit her beforan cwyð . þæt land æt boccinge into cristes cyrcean . 7 his oðre land are into oðran halgan stowan swa his cwyde swutelað . þa god forgylde þam cinge getiðode he ðæs for cristes lufan . 7 sancta marian . 7 sancte dunstanes . 7 ealra þæra haligra ðe æt cristes cyrcean restað . þæs costes ðe heo þis gelæste . 7 his cwyde fæste stode . þeos swutelung wæs þærrihte gewriten .

7 beforan þam cinge 7 þam witon gerædd; þis syndon
 ðæra manna naman ðe ðises to gewittnesse wæron . ælfric
 arcebisceop . 7 ælfheh bisceop on wintaceastre . 7 wulfsige
 bisceop on dorsæton . 7 godwine bisceop on hrofeceastre .
 7 leofsige ealdorman . 7 leofwine ealdorman . 7 ælfsige
 abbod . 7 wulfgar abbod . 7 byrhtelm abbod . 7 lyfneƿ
 abbod . 7 alfwold abbod . 7 æðelmær . 7 ordulf . 7 wulfget .
 7 fræna . 7 wulfric wulfrune sunu : 7 ealle ða ðegnas ðe
 þær widan gegæderode wæron ægðer . ge of west sexan .
 ge of myrcean . ge of denon . ge of englon¹. þissa gewrita
 syndon ðreo . an is æt crystes cyrcean . oðer æt þæs
 cinges haligdome . ðridde hæfð seo wuduwe.

* * *Endorsed in an 11th century hand*, 'Eðelred cing uðe æðerices
 qðe 7 his lafe ito xps circe . ðet his bocciƿ . Tēþ Æluric aƿ eþi .
 scriþ;' *in a hand of the 12th century*, 'anglice;' *and in a hand of the*
13th century, 'Eðelred' rex cōfirmavit testamētū Edrici qui noð legauit
 Bockinge Anno dcccc° xviij°.'

¹ ægðer ge of West Sexan ge of &c.

This gives an excellent view of the chief political divisions of the
 country, which Cnut afterwards more definitely organized and formed
 into four distinct governments. Freeman, N. C. i. 448.

Reg. de Burton (penes W. Paget).

A.D. 1002.

K1298. T. p. 543.

Will of Wulfric

The founder of Burton Abbey¹.

✠ IN nomine domini! Hér swutelað Wulfríc his
 leófan hláforde his cwide and eallon his freóndon. Ðæt
 is ðæt ic geann mínum hláforde twá hund mancessa
 goldes, and twá seolfor hilted sweord, and feówer hors
 twá gesadelod and twá ungesadelode, and ða wæpna ða
 ðærtó gebyriað; and ic geann ælcum bisceope .v. man-

cessa goldes ; and ðám twám arcebisceopan heora ægðron
 tyn mancusas goldes ; and ic geann intó ælcum munuc-
 regole .i. pund ; and ælcon abbode and ælcon² abba-
 tissan .v. mancusas goldes ; and ic geann Ælfríce arce-
 bisceope ðæs landes æt Dumeltan forð mid ðon óðran
 for míne sáwle, wið ðon ðe he freónd and fultum ðe
 betere sý intó ðære stowe ðe ic geworht hæbbe ; and ic
 geann Ælfhelme and Wulfage ðæra landa betwux
 Ribbel and Mærse³ and on Wirhalum, ðæt heó hig dælan
 him betweonan swá hig efnost magon, bútan heora
 ægðer his ágen habben wille, on ðæt gerád, ðonne
 sceaddgeinge sý, ðæt heora ægðer sylle .III. þúsend
 sceadda intó ðære stowe æt Byrtúne ; and ic geann
 Ælfhelm Rolfestún and Heorelfestún ; and ic geann
 Wulfage ðæs landes æt Beorelfestúne and æt Merchám-
 túne ; and ic geann Ælfhelme ðæs landes æt Cunuges-
 burh wið ðon ðe he dó ðæt ða munucas habben ælce
 geare þriddan dæl ðæs fises and he ða twá dæl ; and ic
 gean Wulfage ðæs landes æt Alewaldestúne ; and ic
 gean Ufegeate ðæs landes æt Norðtúne on ðæt gerád
 ðæt he freónd and fultum ðe betere sý intó ðære stowe ;
 and ic gean mínre earman déhter ðæs landes æt Elle-
 forde and ðæs æt Acleá mid eallon ðám ðe ðær nú
 tóhýrð ða hwíle ðe hire dæg bið, and ofer hire dæg gá
 ðæt land intó ðære stowe æt Byrtúne ; and heó hit nage
 mid nānon þinge tó forwyrceenne, ac hæbbe heó ðone
 bryce ða hwíle ðe heó hit geearnian cann, and gá hit
 sýððan intó ðære stowe æt Byrtúne forðon ðe hit wæs
 mínes godfæder gyfu ; and ic wile ðæt Ælfhelm⁴ sý hire
 mund and ðæs landes ; and ðæt æt Tomwurðin híre tó
 nānon þeówdóme né nānon geborenan men, bútan ðæt
 heó ðone ealdordóm hebbe ; and ic geann Wulfgáre
 mínan cníhte ðæs landes æt Baltryðeleáge ealswá his

fæder hit him begeat; and ic becweðe Mórcafe ðæt land æt Waleshó, and ðæt æt ðeogendeðorpe, and ðæt æt Hwítewille, and ðæt æt Clune, and ðæt æt Barleburh, and ðæt æt Ducemannestúne, and ðæt æt Móresburh, and ðæt æt Eccingtúne, and ðæt æt Bectúne, and ðæt æt Donecestre and æt Mórlichtúne; and ic geann his wífe Aldulfestreó ealswá hit nú stont mid mete and mid mannum; and ic geann Ælfhelme mīnan meáge ðæs landes on Paltertúne and ðæs ðe Sægð me becweð; and ic geann Æðelríce ðæt land æt Wibbetofte, and ðæt æt Twongan, his dæg, and ofer his dæg gá ðæt land⁵ for mīne sáwle and for his móder and for his intó Byrtone; and ðis sind ða land ðe ic geann intó Byrtone, ðæt is árest Byrtón⁶ ðe ðæt mynstre on stent, and Stræton, and Brómleáge, and Bedintún, and Gageleáge, and Witestún, and Laganford, and Styrcleáge, and Niwantún æt ðære wíc, and Wædedún, and ðæt little land ðe ic áh on óðer Niwantúne, and Wyneshylle, and Súttún, and Ticenheale, and æt Scenctúne, and æt Wícgestáne, and æt Halen, and æt Remesleáge, and ðæt æt Scipleá, and ðæt æt Súðtúne, and ðæt æt Actúne twégra manna dæg, ealswá ða foreword sprécað, and Deorláfestún, and ðæt ðærtó hereð, ðæt is Rudegard, and mīn litle land on Cotewaltúne, and Lége mid eallon ðám ðæt ðærtó hereð, Acofre mid ðám ðe ðærtó hæreð, ðæt is Hilum, and Celfdum, and Cætesðurne, and ðæt heregeatland æt Súttúne, and Mórlége, and Brægeshale, Mórtún and eal seó sócna ðe ðærtó hereð, and ðæt land ðiderinn æt Wyllesleáge, and Oggodestún, and Winnefeld, and Snodeswic intó Mórtúne, and ðæt æt Taðawyllan, and ðæt land æt Æppelby ðe ic gebóhte mid mīnum feó, and æt Westúne, and Burhtún, and seó híd æt Scearnforda intó Wiggestáne, and ðæt æt Hereburge byrig, and Ealdes-

wurðe, and Ælfredingtúne, and Eccleshale, and æt Wáddúne, and án hída æt Sceon; and ic geann ðon hirede in Tamwurdin ðæt land æt Langandúne ealswá hí hit me ær tóléton, and habban hí ðone bryce healfne and healfne ða munecas intó Byrtúne ge on mete, ge on mannon, ge on yrfe, ge on ælcon þingon; and se bisceop fó tó his lande æt Bubandúne; and fón ða munucas intó Byrtúne tó ðán ðe on ðám land is, ge on mannon, ge on eallon þingon, and ðæt land ðám bisceope æt ðære syle. And ic wille ðæt se cyng beó hláford ðæs mynstres ðe ic getimbrede and ðára landára ðe ic ðyderinn becweden hæbbe, Gode tó lofe and tó wurdmynte, for mínan hláforde and for mínre sáwlan; and Ælfríc arcebisceop and Ælfhelm mín bróðor ðæt híg bæn mund and freónd⁷ and forespreocan intó ðære stowe wið ælcne geborene man, heom tó nánre ágenre æhta bútan intó sanctus Benedictus regole; and ic geann mínre goddóhtor Móreares and Ealdgyðe⁸ ðæt land æt Strættúne and ðone bule ðe wæs hire ealdermóder; and intó ðán mynstre æt Byrtúne án hundred⁹ wildra horsa and .xvi. tame hencgestas and ðærtó eall ðæt ic hæbbe on libbandan and on liegendan, bútan ðán ðe ic becweden hæbbe. And God ælmihtig hine áwende of eallum Godes dreáme and of ealre cristenra gemánan se ðe ðis áwende, bútan hit mín áne cynehláford sý; and ic hopige tó him swá góðan and swá mildheortan ðæt he hit nylle sylf dón ne eác nánum óðrum geðafian. Ualete in Christo.

Rubric. Ðis is seó freólsbóc tó ðán mynstre æt Byrtúne ðe Æðelred cyng æfre écelíce gefreode Gode tó lofe and eallon his hálgan tó weorðunge, swá swá hit Wulfríc gestaðelode for hine and for his yldrena sáwle, and hit mid munecon gesette ðæt ðær æfre inne ðæs hádes

menn under heora abbude Gode þeówian æfter sanctus Benedictus tæcinge.

¹ Mr. Coote has cited this Will in proof of the vast estates of the Saxon aristocracy. 'A king's thegn devises eighty estates—whole townships lying in the counties of Gloucester, Lancaster, Worcester, York, Warwick, Kent, Surrey, Derby.' *The Romans of Britain*, p. 467. He might have added Cheshire. Peculiarly interesting is the notice of wild and tame horses. See *Freeman*, vol. i. p. 379.

² æalcon K. The transcript from which K. printed is late, and a few errors have been corrected; specimens only are recorded.

³ This is the ancient name for the district now the County of Lancaster. 'Of the Northumbrian kingdom, Yorkshire is the only one of the existing subdivisions which dates as a shire before the Conquest; Lancashire is a modern denomination for the country between Ribble and Mersey, which in Domesday is reckoned to the West Riding.' *Stubbs, Const. Hist.* i. 109. In the following 'on Wirhalum' we see Wirrall in Cheshire.

⁴ Ælfhelme K.

⁵ lande K.

⁶ æreste Byrtone K.

⁷ freōnt K.

⁸ to my god daughter [the daughter] of Morcar and Ealdgyth. T.

⁹ hundra K.

Cott. Claudius B. vi. 103. C. ix. 125. A.D. 1006.
K 716. T. p. 549.

The Will of Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury¹

✠ HER sutelað hú Ælfric arcebisceop his cwyde gedihte. Ðæt is ærest him tó sáulsceate he becwæð intó Xþes cyrcan ðæt land æt Wyllan, and æt Burnan, and Risenbeorgas; and he becwað his láford his beste scip, and ða segelgeræda ðártó, and .LX. healma, and .LX. beornena; and he wilnode gif hit his láfordes willa wære ðæt he gefæstnode intó sancte Albane ðæt land æt Cyngesbyrig, and fenge sylf wið ðám eft tó Eádulfingtúne; and he becwæð ðæt land æt Dumeltún intó

Abbandúne, and Ælfnóðe ðárof .iii. hída his dæg and siððan tó ðán óðaran tó Abbandúne; and .x. oxan and .ii. men he him becwæð and filgan hí ðám láfordscype ðe ðæt land tó hýre; and he cwæð ðæt land æt Wealingaforda ðe he gebohte Celewærde; and hofer his dæg intó Ceólesige; and he becwæð intó sancte Albane ðæt land æt Tiwan², and standan ða forword betweenan ðán abbode and Ceólríce ðe ær wið ðæne arcebisceop geforwyrd wæran, ðæt is ðæt Ceólríc habbe ðæne dæl ðæs landes ðe he hæfð his dæg, and eác ðæne dæl ðe se arcebisceop for his sceatte him tólet, ðæt wæs ehtoðe healf hid wið .v. púndun and .l. mancusum goldes, and gá hit ofer his dæg eall tógædere intó sancte Albæne; and heóra forewyrd wæron ðæt Osanig æfter Ceólríces dæge gange eác þyder in; and ðæt land on Lundene, ðe he mid his feo gebohte, he becwæð intó sancte Albæne and his béc ealle he cwæð eác þyder in and his geteld. And he becwæð ðæt man fenge on ðe feoh ðe man hæfde and ærest ælene borh águlde, and siððan tilode tó his hergeatwæn ðæs ðe man habban sceólde. And ánes scipes he geúðe ðám folce tó Cent and óðres tó Wiltúnescíre and elles on óðrum þingum gif ðæs hwæt wære, he bæd ðæt Uulfstán bisceop, and Leófríc abbud dihton swá heom best þúhte. And ðe land be westan æt Fittingtúne and æt Niwantúne he becwæð his sweostrun and heora beornun; and Ælfheáges land Esnes suna gá á on his cyn; and he becwæð Uulfstáne ærcebisceop áne sweor róde, and áne ring, and áne psaltere; and Ælfheáge bisceop áne³ róde. And he forgeaf on Godes est Centingan ðæne borh ðe hý him sceóldan, and Middel-Sexon and Súðrion ðæt feoh ðæt heom fore sceát. And he wyle ðæt man freoge æfter his dæge ælene wítefastne man ðe on his tíman forgylt wære.

Gif hwá ðis áwende, hæbbe him wið God gemâne.
Amen.

¹ Ælfric died on the 16th of November 1006, and was buried at Abingdon. That monastery was remembered in his will, and the will is found in the Abingdon Register. It is translated in Dean Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops*, vol. i. p. 452: where an interesting note of explanation is appended. Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, i. 116. Of peculiar interest are his bequests of ships. He gives the king his best ship, with rigging, and military equipments. But a still more remarkable and valuable record is that of the ships bequeathed to two shires. It appears that inland shires as well as those on the sea-board had to provide ships for the navy. This proves the high antiquity of ship-money. See Sax. Chron. 1018 and my note there; also Freeman, *Norm. Cong.* i. 370.

² Ripan K. 'at Tewin' T. tr.: but ? Great Tew.

³ áne K. T.

Canterbury Charters.

A.D. 1015.

K 722. T. p. 557.

S.i. 18.

Æðelstan æðeling

his Will. He was one¹ of the six sons of King Æthelred by his first wife Ælflæd. Another of the six was Eadmund the famous Ironside who is mentioned in this Will. The Will is rich in terms descriptive of horses, and armour, and articles of English workmanship.

✠ ON godes ælmihtiges naman . Ic æþestan æþeling
gesutelige on þysan gewrite . hu ic mine are and mine
æhta . geunnen hæbbe . gode to lofe and to minre sawle
alysednesse . and mines fæder æþelredes cynges þe ic hit
æt gearnode . þæt is ærest þæt ic geann þæt man ge-
freoge ælcne wite fæstne man þe ic on spæce ahte . and
ic geann in mid me þær ic me reste Criste and Sancte
petre þæs landes æt eadburgebyrig . þe ic gebohte æt
minan fæder mid twam hund mancusan goldes be ge-
wihte . and mid fif pundan seolfres . and þæt land æt

mere lafan þe ic gebohte æt minan fæder mid þridde
 healf hund mancusan goldes . and þæt land æt mordune
 þe min fæder me tolet ic geann into þære stowe for unera
 begra sawle . and ic hine þæs bidde for godes lufan and
 for sancta marian and for sancte petres . þæt hit standan
 mote . and þæs swyrdes mid þam seolfrenan hiltan þe
 wulfrie worhte . and þone gylden an fetels . and þone beh
 þe wulfrie worhte . and þone drenc horn þe ic ær æt þam
 hirede bohte æt ealdan mynstre . and ic wille þæt man
 nime þæt feoh þe æþelwoldes laf me ah to gyldanne þe ic
 for hire are gescoten hæbbe and betæce ælfsige bisceope
 into ealdan mynstre for mine sawle þæt synd .XII. pund
 be getale . and ic geann into Cristes cyrican on cantwara-
 byrig þæs landes æt holungaburnan and þæs þe þerto hyrð
 butan þære anre sulunge þe ic sifyrðe geunnen hæbbe .
 and þæs landes æt garwaldingtune . and ic ge[ann]
 þæs landes æt hryðerfelda into nunnena mynstre sancta
 marian þances . and ænne seolfrenne mele on .V. pun-
 dan . and into niwan mynstre ænne seolfrenne hwer on
 fif pundan . On þære halgan þrynnesse naman þe seo
 stow ys forehalig and ic geann to scæftenesbyrig to þære
 halgan rode and to sancte eadwearde þara .VI. punda þe
 ic eadmunde minan breðer gewissod hæbbe . and ic
 geann minan fæder æþelræde cyng þæs landes æt cealc-
 tune butan þam ehta hidan þe ic ælmære minan enihte
 geunnen hæbbe . and þæs landes æt norptune . and þæs
 landes æt mollintune . and þæs seolferhiltan swyrdes ðe
 ulfeytel ahte . and þære byrnan þe mid morcere ys . and
 þæs horses ðe þurbrand me geaf . and þæs hwitan horses
 þe leowine me geaf . and ic geann eadmunde minan
 breðer þæs swyrdes þe offa cyng ahte . and þæs swyrdes
 mid þam pyttedan hiltan . and anes brandes . and anes
 seolforhammenes blæd hornes . and þara landa þe ic

ahte on east englan . and þæs landes æt peacesdele . and
 ic wylle þæt man gelæste ælce geare ane dægfeorme þam
 hirede into elig of þysse are on sancte æþeldryðe mæs-
 sedæg . and gesylle þær to mynstre an hund penega .
 and gefede þær on þæne dæg an hund þearfena . and sy
 æfre seo ælmesse gelæst gear hwamlice age land se þe
 age . þa hwile þe cristendom stande . and gif þa nellað
 þas ælmessan geforðian þe ða land habbaþ gange seo ar
 into sancte æþeldryðe . and hic geann eadwige minan
 breþer anes sylfer hiltes swyrdes . and ic geann ælfsige
 bisceope þære gylden an rode þe is mid eadrice wynflæde
 suna . and anes blacan stedan . and ic geann ælmære
 þæs landes æt hamelan dene þe he ær ahte . and ic bidde
 minne fæder for godes ælmihtiges lufan and for minan,
 þæt he þæs geunne þe ic him geunnen hæbbe . and ic
 geann godwine wulfnoðes suna þæs landes æt cumtune þe
 his fæder ær ahte . and ic geann ælfswyþe minre fostor
 medor for hire miclan earnungan þæs landes æt westtune
 þe ic gebohte æt minan fæder mid þridde helf hund
 mancusa goldes be gewihte . and ic geann ælfwine minan
 mæssepreoste þæs landes æt heorulfestune . and þæs
 malswyrdes þe wiðar ahte . and mines horses mid minan
 gerædan . and ic geann ælmære minan disc þene þara
 ehta hida æt catringatune and anes fagan stedan . and
 mines torgan . and þæs sceardan swyrdes . and ic geann
 sifyrðe þæs landes æt hogganclife . and anes swyrdes
 and anes horses . and mines bohscyldes . and ic geann
 æþelwerde stameran and lyfinge þæs landes æt tywingan .
 and ic gean leofstane leowines breðer cwattes þære lan-
 dare þe ic ær of his breðer nam . and ic geann leom-
 mære æt bigrafan þæs landes þe ic him ær of nam . and
 ic geann godwine drefelan þara þreora hida æt lutegares
 heale . and ic geann eadrice wynflæde suna þæs swyrdes

Handwritten: *Æthelstan's will*
for his son

þe seo hand ys on gemearcod . and ic geann ægelwine
 minan cnihte þæs swyrdes þe he me ær sealde . and ic
 gean ælfnōðe minan swyrdhwitan þæs sceardan mal-
 swyrdes . and minan headeor huntan þæs stodes þe is on
 colungahrycege . and gehealde man of minan golde ælfric
 æt bertune and godwine drefelan æt swa micelan swa ead-
 mund min broðor wat þe ic heom mid rihte to gyldanne
 ah. Nu þancige ic minan fæder mid ealre eadmodnesse
 on godes ælmihtiges naman þære andsware þe he me
 sende on frige dæg æfter middan sumeres mæsse dæge
 be alfgare æffan suna . þæt wæs þæt he me cydde mines
 fæder worde þæt ic moste be godes leafe and be his geun-
 nan minre are and minra æhta swa me mæst ræd þuhte
 ægþer ge for gode ge for worulde . and þysse andsware
 is to gewitnesse eadmund min broðor and ælsige bis-
 ceop . and byrhtmær abbod . and ælmær ælfrices sunu.
 Nu bidde ic ealle þa witan þe minne cwide gehyron rædan
 ægþer ge gehadode ge læwede þæt hi beon on fultume
 þæt min cwide standan mote swa mines fæder leaf ys and
 on minan cwide stent. Nu cyððe ic þæt ealle þa ðincg þe
 ic to gode into godes cyrican and godes þeowan geunnen
 hæbbe . þæt sy gedon for mines leofan fæder sawle ægel-
 redes cynges and for mine . and for ælfþryðe minre
 ealde modor þe me afedde . and for ealra þara þe me to
 þysan godan gefylstan . and se þe ðysne cwide þurh
 ænig þincg awende . habbe him wið god ælmihtigne
gemæne . and wið saneta marian . and wið sancte peter .
 and wið ealle þa þe godes naman heriaþ ;

* * * *Endorsed*, 'Testamentum Æðelstani qui fuit filius Æðelredi regis. Hic dedit holingeburne ecclesie christi . anglice . Anno m^o . xv . Scriptum . xv.'

¹ Florence and Brompton rank Æðelstan third; but Mr. Freeman (Norm. Conq. i. 409) thinks he was the eldest, because the order of

their signing in several documents is as follows:—Æðelstan, Ecgbriht, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar. There is also a deed (K. 1304) in which Æðelstan signs for himself and brothers.

The Cañterbury text here printed is superior to that of the Winton Register, which K. followed. I have adopted the date in the endorsement though written in the 13th century, because it is quite in keeping.

Arc. C. C. Cantuar.

A. D. 1016–1020.

K 732. T. p. 312.

Godwine

his marriage contract, made with Byrhtic, whose daughter he ‘wooded’. This Godwine appears to be a Kentish thane, of whom nothing farther is known. Mr. Thorpe took it to be a record of the second marriage of the famous Earl Godwine; a notion which Mr. Freeman corrected in *Norm. Conq.* i. 467.

✠ HER swutelað on ðýsan gewrite ða foreward ðe Godwine worhte wið Byrhtíc ðá he his dohter áwogode. Ðæt is árest ðæt he gæf hire ánes pundes gewihta goldes, wið ðon¹ ðe heó his spæce underfenge, and he geúðe hire ðæs landes æt Stræte mid eallan ðon ðe ðærtó hérð, and on Búrwaremsersee óðer healf hund æcera, and ðærtó þrittig oxna and twentig cūna, and tyn hors, and tyn þeówmen. Ðis wæs gespecen æt Cincgestúne beforan Cnute cincege on Lyfinges arcebiscopes gewitnesse, and on ðæs hiredes æt Cristes circean, and Ælfmères abbodes and ðæs hiredes æt sancte Augustine, and Æðelwines scíre geréfan and Siredes ealdan, and Godwines Wulfeáges sunu, and Ælfsige cild, and Eádmér æt Búrhám and Godwine Wulfstánes sunu, and Kar[1] ðæs cingces eniht. And ðá man ðæt mædan fette æt Byrhtlingan, ðá eóde ðyses ealles on borh² Ælf-gár Syredes sunu, and Frerð preóst on Folcestáne, and

of Doferan Leófwine preóst, and Wulfsige preóst, and Eádræd Eádelmes sunu, and Leófwine Wærelmes sunu, and Cenwold Rust, and Leófwine Godwines sunu æt Hortúne, and Leófwine se reáde, and Godwine Eádgeofe sunu, and Leófsunu his bróðer. And swá hwæðer heora læng libbe fō tō eallan æ[h]tan ge on ðám lande ðe ic heom gæf, ge o[n] ælcon þingan. Ðyssa þinga is genæwe ælc dohtig man on Kænt and on Súd-Sexan, on þegenan and on ceorlan; and ðyssa gewrita synd þreó, án is æt Cristes cyrcan, óðer æt sancte Augustine, and þridde hæfð Byrhtríc self.

¹ ðone K. and T.

² *on borh*. Eleven names are given as security for the fulfilment of the contract, making, with their principal, the normal tale of twelve.

Gospel Book at York.

A.D. 1020.

Cnut

his manifesto of polity in England.

CNUT cyning gret his arceþ. 7 his leodbiscopas, 7 þurecyl eorl, 7 ealle his eorlas, 7 ealne his leodscype, twelfhynde 7 twyhynde, gehadode 7 læwede, on Engla-lande freondlice; 7 Ic cyðe eow þ̅ ic wylle beon hold hlaford 7 unswicende to Godes gerihtum 7 to rihtre worold lage; Ic nam me to gemynde þa gewritu 7 þa word þe se arceþ. Lyfing me fram þam papan brohte of Rome, þ̅ ic scolde æghwær Godes lof upp aræran, 7 unriht alecgan, 7 full frið wyrcean, be ðære mihte þe me God syllan wolde; Nu ne wandode ic na minum sceattum þa hwile þe eow unfrið on handa stod; Nu ic mid Godes fultume þ̅ to twæmde mid minum scat-

tum, þa cydde man me ꝥ us mara hearm to fundode þoñ us wel licode, 7 þa for ic me sylf mid þam mannum þe me mid foron into Denmearcon þe eow mæst hearm of com, 7 ꝥ hæbbe mid Godes fultume forene forfangen, ꝥ eow næfre heononforð þanon nan unfrið to ne cymð þa hwile þe ge mé rihtlice healdað 7 min lif byð; Nu ðancige ic Gode Ælmihtigum his fultumes, 7 his mildheortnesse, ꝥ ic þa myclan hearmas þe us to fundedon swa gelogod hæbbe, ꝥ we ne þurfon þanon nenes hearmes us asittan; ac us to fullan fultume 7 to ahreddingge gyf us neod byð. Nu wylle ic ꝥ we ealle eadmodlice Gode Ælmihtigum þancian þære mildheortnesse þe he us to fultume gedon hæfð; Nu bidde ic mine arceb. 7 ealle mine leodb. ꝥ hy ealle neodfulle beon ymbe Godes gerihta ælc on his ende þe heom betæht is; 7 eac minum ealdormannum ic beode ꝥ hy fylstan þam biscopum to Godes gerihtum 7 to minum kynescype, 7 to ealles folces þearfe; Gif hwa swa dyrstig sy, gehadod oððe læwede, Denisc oððe Englisc, ꝥ ongearn Godes lage ga, 7 ongearn minne cynescype, oððe ongearn worold riht, 7 nelle betan 7 geswican æfter minra ð tæcinge, þoñ bidde ic þurcyl eorl 7 eac beode ꝥ he ðæne unrihtwisan to rihte gebige gyf he mæge; Gyf he ne mæge, þoñ wille ic mid uncer begra cræfte ꝥ he hine on earde adwæsce, oððe ut of earde adræfe, sy he betera sy he wyrsa; 7 eac ic beode eallum minum gerefum be minum freondscype, 7 be eallum þam þe hi agon, 7 be heora agenum life, ꝥ hy æghwær min fole rihtlice healdan, 7 rihte domas deman be ðære scira ð gewitnesse, 7 swylce mildheortnesse þæron don swylce þære scire ð riht þince, 7 se man acuman mæge 7 gyf hwa þeof friðige oððe forena forlicge sy he emscyldig wið me þa

ðe þeof scolde, buton he hine mid fulre lade wið me
 geclænsian mæge; 7 ic wylle þ̅ eal þeodscype, gehadode
 7 læwede, fæstlice Eadgares lage healde, þe ealle men
 habbað gecoren, 7 to gesworen on Oxenaforda, for ðam
 þe ealle ̅ secgað þ̅ hit swyþe deop [sy] wið God
 to betanne, þ̅ man aðas, oððe wedd tobrece, 7 eac hy
 us furðor lærað þ̅ we sceolon eallan magene 7 eallon
 myhton þone ecan mildan God inlice secan lufian 7
 weorðian, 7 ælc unriht ascunian; ðæt synd mægslagan,
 7 morðslagan, 7 mansworan, 7 wiccean, 7 wælcyrrian, 7
 æbrecan, 7 syblegeru, 7 eac ðe beodað on Godes Æl-
 mihtiges naman, 7 on ealra his haligra, þ̅ nan man
 swa dyrstig ne sy, þ̅ on gehadodre nunnan oððe on
 mynecenan gewifige, 7 gyf hit hwa gedon hæbbe, beo
 he utlah wið God 7 amansumod fram eallum Cristen-
 dome, 7 wið þone cyning scyldig ealles þæs þe he age,
 buton he ðe raðor geswice, 7 þe deoplicor gebete wið
 God; 7 gyt we furðor maniað, þ̅ man sunnan dæges
 freols mid eallum mægene healde 7 weorðige, fram
 Sæternes dæges none oð Monan dæges lyhtinge, 7 nan
 man swa dyrstig ne sy, þ̅ he aðor oððe cypinge
 wyree, oððe ænig mot gesece, þā halgan dæge; 7
 ealle men, earne 7 eadige, heora cyrcan secean 7 for
 heora synnum þingian, 7 ælc beboden fæstan geornlice
 healdan, 7 þa halgan georne weorðian, þe us mæsse
 preostas beodan sceolan, þ̅ we magan 7 moton ealle
 samod þurh þæs ecean Godes mildheortnesse, 7 his hal-
 gena þingrædene to heofena rices myrhðe becuman; 7
 mid him wunian, þe leofað 7 rihxað a butan ende:
 Amen.

** This interesting document has not yet appeared in any collection,
 but it was printed some years ago on a separate sheet by Professor
 Stubbs 'in usum amicorum.' He also gave a translation of it in his

‘Select Charters,’ p. 75. To him I am indebted for a copy of the text, and to Canon Raine for a minute collation.

The date is almost limited by internal evidence to 1020, the year in which Cnut returned from Denmark. It must be after 1018, the year in which the two races agreed in Oxford to live together under Edgar’s law (Sax. Chron. 1018). On the other hand, Thureyl, who is here addressed, was outlawed in 1021.

Mac Durnan Gospels, Lambeth.

A.D. 1020.

Wulfstan

abp. York, notifies Cnut the king and Ælfgifu the lady, of the consecration of Æthelnoth; and asks on his behalf that he may be worthy of the possessions which had been enjoyed by his predecessors.

✠ Wulfstan arceþ gret enut cyning his hlaford . 7 ælfgife þa hlæfdian eadmodlice . 7 ic cyþe inc leof þ we habbað gedon swa swa us swuteling fram eow com æt þā þ æþelnoþe . þ we habbað hine nu gebletsod . nu bidde ic for godes lufon . 7 for eallan godes halgan þ ge witan on gode þa mæþe 7 on þam halgan hade . þ he mote beon þære þinga wyrþe þe oþre beforan wæron. Dunstan þe god wæs 7 mænig oþer þ þes mote beon eall swa rihta 7 gerysna wyrðe . þ inc byð bam þearflie for gode . 7 eac gerysenlic for worolde.

Mac Durnan Gospels, Lambeth.

A.D. 1020.

Arch. Journal, 1857.

Cnut

his Writ, to ensure Æthelnoth a peaceable entry into the temporalities of the archbishopric¹. The text is followed by Mr. Kemble’s translation and note.

✠ Cnut cyneg gret ealle mine þ 7 mine eorlas, 7 mine gerefan on ælcere scire, þe Æþelnoð arceþ 7 se hired æt

Cristes cyrcean land inne habbað freondlice . 7 ic cyðe eow þ̅ ic hæbbe ge unnen hī þ̅ he beo his saca 7 soene wyrðe . 7 grið bryces 7 hā soene 7 forstealles 7 infangenenes þeofes, 7 flymena fyrmðe ofer his agene menn binnan byrig 7 butan 7 ofer Cristes cyrcean 7 ofer swa feala þegna swa ic hī tolætan hæbbe . 7 ic nelle þ̅ ænig mann aht þær on teo buton he 7 his wicneras for þā ic hæbbe Criste þas gerihta forgyfen minre sawle to ecere alysendnesse 7 ic nelle þ̅ æfre ænig mann þis abrece be minum freondscipe.

Translation.—‘✠ I, Canute, the king, greet all my bishops, and my earls, and my reeves, in each shire, in which Archbishop Æthelnoth and the brotherhood at Christchurch have land, friendly. And I do you to know that I have granted him his privilege of Sac and Sócn, and Grithbryce and Hámsóc, and Forstall, and Infangthief, and Flymenafirmth, in town and out of town, and over Christchurch, and as many thanes as I have allowed him. And I will not that any man shall meddle in aught therein, save himself and his stewards: seeing that I have granted these rights unto Christ, for the eternal salvation of my soul; and it is my will that no man break this,—on my friendship: (i.e. on pain of losing it).’

. ‘The foregoing writ of Cnut is probably the earliest we possess, of this form. It is possible that they were in use at all periods of the Anglo-Saxon rule, but till the time of Cnut, we have no instance of them. Under Eadweard the Confessor they became common. I look upon these instruments as the natural consequence of, and as the public announcement of the investiture in the temporalities of the see. Upon the election of a prelate and confirmation by the crown, he no doubt made suit for all the seignorial and other privileges attached to his barony, and this I presume is the *patent* by which his jurisdictions, &c., are secured to him. It is addressed to the usual administrative officers, and it removes their jurisdiction from all the bishop’s lands and tenements. He is to have his own Sac and Sócn, i.e., right to hold plea, and his infangenene þeóf, or thief taken on his manors, i.e., the criminal jurisdiction. As Æðelnoð became Archbishop in A.D. 1020, and these letters patent must have been issued very shortly after the event, we have a tolerable certainty as to the date of the document. The formulary continued to be repeated in the charters of the Norman kings long after its meaning was entirely forgotten.’

¹ This Writ was prepared by Mr. Kemble for the Archæological

Journal in 1857, but it has not yet been included in any collection. Professor Westwood discovered it in the Evangeliary of Mac Durnan at Lambeth; and he gave a facsimile of it in his 'Palæographia Sacra.' He thinks it is written in the same hand as the two grants in Cot. Tiberius, B. iv. namely, K 1323 and K 1325:—below, A.D. 1035. This would almost imply that the present writing is not strictly contemporary with the event. See Smith's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, v. Investiture.

Addit. Chart. 19,795.

A. D. 1003—1023.

B. iv. 13.

Wulfstan

abp. York and bp. Worcester, grants to Wulgyfu half a hyde at the Pear-tree, for her time and two heirs: after whom it is to revert to the church of Worcester. A Chirograph, and a noble original.

C Y R O G R A W M

¶ Naturæ rerum uarie et labens seculū istis succedunt tēporib; ita ut quis quāuis sub uero testimonio constitut⁹ sit aliquando fraudulentē aut aliquando obliuiosam ducit mentē ideo quicquid huiuscemodi rei facim⁹ in secdulis scribendo adnotam⁹. Nunc ego wulfstan⁹ dño puidente archipontifex quandam telluris particulū id est mansam dimidiam in loco qⁱ uocat^r pýriæ cuidam matrone cuius uocabulū est wulgýuu ob huius erga me beniuolentiā in ius ppriū condono ut duob; quib;cūque post se uoluerit derelinquat heredib; et post wiogornensi ecclē reddat^r immunis. Sit autē hec tellus a mundiali seruitio libera exceptis trib; expeditione pontis urbisue restauratione. His etenī metis p̄fata tellus circūgýratur

Ðis sýndan þære halfre hide lond gemæru up æt þære pirian þ̄ is ærest fornongean þære cýrcan ollung þære hegreawe on æglardes merse ollung þære hegreawe inne

þa strete ollung þære strete þæt upp on þæne hyl of
 þam hylle dun in þæt dæll þ̅ ollung þæs dæles þ̅ up on
 þone hyl be henon lipperd ofer midne graf þ̅ in þone
 midlestan holan weg þ̅ innan þa hegreawe ollung þa
 hegreawe innan þone readan weg ollung þæs readan
 weg̅es þ̅ innan þa hecce ollung þa hecce þ̅ innan þa
 hecce fornigean þære cýrcan . 7 þ̅ land þærto þe æþel-
 noþ̅ ahte up æt tan ofran 7 þæne hagan þe eadwerd ahte
 7 þæne mæd æcer þe þærto hýrð̅

ego wulfstan archiþsul

ego eadric pr̅b̅

ego wulfwine pr̅b̅

ego æþelric diač̅

ego ælfgar diač̅

ego þurferð̅ diač̅

ego wulfwarð̅ c̅t̅

ego leofric c̅t̅

ego æþelwine c̅t̅

ego eadric miť̅

ego býrhtwine miť̅

ego leofric miť̅

Addit. Chart. 19,796.

A. D. 1017—1023.

B. iv. 15.

Ælfwerd

abbot of Evesham, and his Society, leased to Æthelmær land at Norton for three lives, after which it was to revert to the Minster, stocked with 1 man, 6 oxen, 20 sheep, and 20 acres sown to corn. The MS. is the nethermost slip of a triple Chirograph.

C Y R O G R A P H V M .

Dis sýndon þa foreword þe ælfwerd abb̅ 7 se hired on
 eoues hāme worhtan wið æðelmær þa ða hi hī þ̅ land
 sealdon æt norð̅ tune . wiþ̅ .iii. pundon þreora manna
 dæg̅ . þ̅ sýndon .iii. hida to inware . 7 oðer healf to
 utware swa swa he hit gebohte þa ða hit weste læg̅ .
 æt hacune 7 æt leofrice . 7 æt ealre scire . þ̅ is þ̅ we hit
 unnon hī on godes est̅ . 7 on Sč̅a marian̅ . 7 on þæs

halgan weres S[*cs* E]gwines . þe hit into þā mýnstre
 beget . 7 gange ægðer ge cýricsceat ge teoðunge into
 þā halgan mýnstre swa he mýcele þearfe ah . þ hi don .
 7 toll 7 team sý agifen into þā mýnstre butan he hit
 geearnian mæge to þā ðe þæn ah mýnstres geweald .
 7 æft þreora manna dæge gange þ land in mid .i. men .
 7 mid .vi. oxan . 7 mid .xx. sceapū . 7 mid .xx. æcerū
 gesawenes cornes .

7 þýssa gewrita sýnd .iii. an lið on wigra cestre æt
 Sça marian mýnstre . 7 oðer lið on eofes hāme . 7
 þridde hæfð æðelmer . Se þe þis gehealde gehealde
 hine god . 7 se ðe hit awende oððe gelytliche . gelytliche
 god his mede on þā towardū life . butan he hit ær his
 ende þe deoppor gebete . 7 þis wæs gedon be þýssa
 witena gewýtnessæ þe herwið nýðan awritene standað .
 þ is ærest ælfgeofu seo hlæfdie þe þæs mýnstres walt .
 7 wulfstan arcebiscop .

7 leofsige biscop .

7 hacun eorl .

7 býrhtwold biscop .

7 eglaf eorl .

7 ælsige abð .

7 leofwine ealdorman .

7 ælfwerd abð .

7 leofric . 7 eadwine .

7 leofsige abð .

7 býrhtteg munuc .

7 afa abð .

7 býrhtwine . 7 ælsige m' .

Hickes Diss. Ep. p. 11.

A.D. 1020-1026.

K 803.

T. 373.

Godwine

had fully exculpated himself from a charge which Bishop
 Leofgar had brought against him ; and it was done at Lich-
 field.

Her swutelað an [ðissum gewrite] ðæt Godwine Ear-

wiges sunu hæfð gelæd fulle lade æt ðán unrihtwífe ðe Leófgár bisceop hyne tiht; and ðæt wæs læd æt Licitfelda.

. Kemble dated this memorandum 'before 1056' because he thought of Leofgar, for a brief space bishop of Hereford, as related in Sax. Chron. C. 1056. It seems more in accordance with the text to connect the transaction with a bishop of Lichfield of the same name. Hickes says the original is in the famous Book of the Gospels known as the Gospels of St. Chad at Lichfield.

Cott. Tib. B. iv. 86 b.

A.D. 1035.

K 1323.

Cnut

by his Writ protects Abp. Æðelnoð from the Sheriff's attempt to reassess the archiepiscopal estates.

✠ Cnut cyngc grét Eádsige bisceop, and Ælfstán abbod, and Ægelric, and ealle míne þegnas on Cent freóndlice; and ic cýðe eow ðæt ic wylle ðæt Æðelnóð arcebisceop werige his landáre intó his bisceopríce nú ealswá he dyde ær Ægelric wære geréfa, and síððan he geréfa wæs forð oð ðis. And ic nelle ná geðafian ðæt man ðám bisceope ænige unlage beóde, beó geréfa se ðe beó.

Cott. Tib. B. iv. 86.

A.D. 1035.

K 1325.

Cnut

his Writ for restoring to the archbishop an estate that had been wrongly alienated.

✠ Cnut cyngc grét Eádsige bisceop, and Ælfstán abbot, and Ægelric, and ealle míne þegenas on Cent freóndlice; and ic cýðe eow ðæt ic hæbbe geunnen

Æðelnóðe arcebiscope ealre ðære landære ðe Ælfmær hæfde and mid rihte intó Cristes cyricean gebyrað, binnan birig and bútan, on wuda and on felda, swá full and swá forð swá Ælfríc arcebisceop hyre weóld oððe ænig his forgengena.

¹ If the Ælmær here dispossessed is that Ælmær Dyrling whose name is coupled A.D. 1016 in the Abingdon Chronicle with that of the traitor Eadric, as aiding the invaders, it might follow that Cnut was not restrained from doing justice by his sense of obligation to disloyal aid.

Addit. Chart. 19,797.

A.D. 1033-1038.

B. iv. 19.

Byrhteh

bp. Worcester, grants to Wulmær two hides of land in Easton for three lives, and then to revert to S. Mary's at Worcester.

C Y R O G R A P H V M

✠ In nomine dñi . Ic býrhteh . ð . mid godes ge-ðeahte 7 þæs arwýrðan hiredes on wigerna ceastre . 7 on ealra þæra ðegena gewitnýsse into glæawe ceastre scire ic cýpe þ ic gean wulmære minum cnihte twegra hida landes in east tune for his godra gearnunge swa ful 7 swa forð swa he hit hæfde under leofsige . ð . 7 under me syðþan hæbbe he 7 wel bruce þreora manna dæg to rihtere geýrsumnýsse . into ðære halgan stowe to wigerna ceastre butan he hit forwýrce . Ðæs is to gewitnýsse se hired on wigraceastre 7 on glæawe-ceastre . 7 on eofeshom . 7 on prese oran .

Addit. Chart. 19,798.

A.D. 1038.

B. iv. 22.

Lyfing

bp. Worcester, grants two cassati in loco qui ab incolis noto TAPEN HALAN uocitatur appellamine, to his faithful EARCYTEL, for three lives; after which the land with all its stock is to revert to the bishop of Worcester.

Ðis sýnd þa land gemæro into tápen halan . þ is ærest of brada forða east in ða hégreawe . æfter þære hégheawe þ cýmð innan ða éaldan díc . æft þære díc þ to ðam hólان wege . ofer þone weg west riht to þære ealdan díc . æfter þære díc to þære bradan stræt . of þære bradan stræt be þam gráfe innan ða port stræt . æfter stráte innan dillameres díc . of þære díc ende . innan þa wællan . of þære wællan . in þa sándihte stræt . æfter stráte norð on bísceopes scírlett . ofer . b . scírlett in lín áceran wege þá innmæstan . of lín áceran innan ðone hége . æft þam hege on brócc holes weg . of brócc hóles wége innan þone croft . of þá crofte be þá gearde innan léofesunes cróft . of þam crofte . innan sálewearpan . æfter sálewearpan in oter burnan . æfter óter burnan . þ cýmð eft in salewearpan . 7 twégen hagan binnan porte :—Hii sunt testes et consentientes huius donationis :—

✠ Ego lyfingus eþs xþi largitione characterem saluificae crucis inpressi :—

✠ Ego ælfweard⁹ . eþs . confirmaui .

✠ Ego æpelstanus . eþs . consolidaui .

✠ Ego leofric dux .

✠ Ego æpelwine prb .

✠ Ego ælfstan diác .

✠ Ego wistan prb .

✠ Ego odda miþ .

✠ Ego þurkel ct .

✠ Ego eadwine miþ .

✠ Ego eatstan . prb .

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ✠ Ego earni . | ✠ Ego wilstan . prþ . |
| ✠ Ego earnwi cł . | ✠ Ego wulstan . prþ . |
| ✠ Ego leofric minist . | ✠ Ego berhtmær cł :— |
| ✠ Ego berhtwine prþ :— | |
| ✠ Ego wulfward prþ :— | |
| ✠ Ego eadwig diacon :— | |

C Y R O G R A P H V M :—

*** Endorsed in contemporary hands, "earkýteles bók to tapan halan :—" and "Harold senior." B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 85.

A. D. (P) 1038.

B. iv. 21.

K 759.

T. p. 567.

Bishop Ælfric

his Will.

✠ HER swytelað on þissū gewrite hu ælfriç ð wille his are betéon þe he under gode geérnode 7 under cnute kyncege his leofue laforde 7 siþþan hæfð rihtlice gehealdan under haralde cyncege ; þ is þonne ærest þ ic gean þ land et wilrinega werþa into sçe eadmunde for mira saule 7 for minas lafordas . swa ful 7 swa forð swa he hit me to handa let . 7 ic gean þ land æt hunstanes tune be æstan bróke 7 mid þan lande et holme into sçe eadmunde . 7 ic wille þ þa munecas on byrig sellan syxtig punde for þan lande et tices welle 7 et doccyncege 7 þ þerto gehérað . 7 ic gean leofstane dæcane þæt þ mylne land et grimas tune swa ful 7 swa forð swa ic hit ahte . 7 ic gean minę cyne laforde haralde . ii . marc gol . 7 ic gean mire hlefdigen an marc gol . 7 gelæste man

ægelrice .iiii. pund mire fat fylre . 7 sela man mina enihtas þa mina stiwardas witan .xxxx. punda 7 fif pund into elig . 7 fif pund into holm . and fif pund wulfwarde muneke minne mæge . 7 fif pund ælffæh'e' min sæmestre¹ . 7 ic wille þ man sella þ land et walsinga ham swa man derast mæge . 7 gelesta mid þan feo swa ic gewissod hæbbe . 7 ic wille þ man selle þ land et fersa feld swa man derast mæge . 7 recna man iunga brun an marc gol . 7 mid þan laue scytte man mina borgas . 7 ic gean ælfwine minan preoste et walsinga ham .xxx. akera et egge me'e'ra . 7 uui prouast habba þone ofar æcan . 7 'ic gean' ædwine muneke þa mylne et gæysæte þe ringware ahte . 7 ic gean ælfgwig preoste . þ land et ryge dune þe ic bohte to leofwenne . 7 ic gean þ myln þe wulnoð ahte into sçe eadmunde . 7 ic gean sibriht þ land þe ic gebohte on mulan tune . 7 ic gean þ fen þe þurlac me sealde into ælm ham þa preostas to foddan; 7 ic gean into hoxne . þa preostas . an þusend werð fen . 7 ic gean þ fen þe ælfric me sealde into holme . 7 ic gean þon hage binnon norð wic for mire saule 7 for ealra þe hit me geuðon into sçe eadmunde . 7 ic gean þan hage into sçe petre binnon lunden . 7 ic gean iungre brun þ healfe þusend fen .

*** *Endorsed in a hand of the 12th cent., 'Ælfricus episcopus Walinguorda . Hunstanestun . Grimestun . 'Westle' . Molendinum Wulnothi . Masuram apud Northwicum.'* B.

*** The scene is in East Anglia, and the bishop is probably one of the two Ælfrics who successively filled the See of Elmham, and of whom only one date is known, namely, 1038, the year in which the first died and the second succeeded. Stubbs, 'Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum,' p. 169. The language has a tinge of the Anglian dialect.

¹ *Originally written sesæmestre.*

Addit. Chart. 19,799.

A.D. 1042.

B. iv. 23.

Lyfing

bp. Worcester, with permission of King Harthacnut, grants to Ægelric, two hydes of land, with all legal freedom, for three lives.

✠ IN ures drihtnes naman hælendes cristes ic LEOFINC bisceop mid þasunge 7 leafe HEARÐACNUTES cýnges 7 þæs arwurþan hiredes æt wigornaceastre ge iunges ge ealdes gebocige sumne dæl landes minan holdan 7 getreowan þegene þam is ÆGELRIC nama . ii. 'hida' æt EADMUNDDDES cōtan hæbbe he 7 wel bruce¹. for his eadmodre geher-sumnysse 7 for his licwurðan sceatte. þæt is þæt he hit hæbbe 7 well bruce his dæg. 7 æfter his dæge twam erfewardum þan ðe him leofest sý. 7 him betst to geearnian wýlle. 7 he hit hæbbe to freon ælces þinges butan wall geweorce 7 brygc geweorce 7 ferd socne. God ælmihtig þone gehealde. þe þas ure sýlena 7 ure gerædnýssa healdan wýlle on ælce healfe. gif ænig þonne sý uppahofen 7 inblawen on þa ofer hýda þære geættredan deofles lare. 7 wýlle þas ure sýlena gewemman oððe gewonian on ænigum þingum. wite he hine amansumadne mid annaniam 7 saphíram on ece forwýrd. butan he hit her ær wurðlice gebete gode 7 mannum. Ðis wæs gedon þý geare þe wæs agan fram cristes gebýrtide an þusend wintra 7 twa 7 xlii. wintra. Ðis is seo gewitnes. þ is hearþacnut cýng 7 ælfgeofu his modor. 7 LÝFING .b. 7 eall se hired on wigraceastre. 7 ælfward .b. 7 se hired on eofeshomme. 7 godwine abbod 7 se hired on winceleumbe. 7 leofric. eorl. 7 ealle þa þegenas on wigraceastre scire. ge englisce ge denisce.

C Y R O G R A P H V M

. *Endorsed in a contemporary hand, 'To þam .ii. hidan . æt EADMUDES COTAN.'* B.

¹ wel bruce. A benedictory phrase which is repeated. Compare Beowulf, 1046, 1217, 2163, 2813.

Cott. Aug. ii. 70.

A.D. 1044.

K 773. T. p. 354.

B. iv. 27.

Ægelric

his agreement with Abp. Eadsige about land at Chart, county Kent.

C Y R O G R A P H V M .

✠ HER swutelað on þisum gewrite embe þa forewýrd þe ægelric worhte wið eadsige arcebisceop æt þam lande æt cert . þe ceolnoð arcebisceop gebohte æt hæleþan þā þegene mid his agenan sceatte . 7 aþelulf cing hit gebocode ceolnoþe arcebisceope on ece ýrfe . þis sýnd þænne þa forewýrd þ ægelric hæbbe þ land æt cert his dæg . 7 æfter his dæge ga þænne þ land þam arcebisceope eadsige on hand . swa gegodod swa heom bam gerisan mage . 7 sýððan heora begra dæg agan si . ægelrices 7 þæs arcebisceopes eadsiges . þænne ga þis foresprecene land into xþes cýricean mid mete 7 mid mannan eal swa hit stande . for ægelrices sawle . 7 for eadsiges arcebisceopes . þam godes þeowan to fostre . 7 to scrude . þe þærinne godes lof dreogan sceolan dæges 7 nihtes . 7 ægelric gifð þa land boc þe þæto gebýreð on his life criste . 7 þam hired hī to ecere ælmessan . 7 bruce ægelric . 7 esbearn his sunu þara oðra landa heora twegra dæg to þā ilcan forewýrdan þe ægelnoð arcebisceop 7 ægelric ær geworhtan . þ is stuting . 7

melentun . 7 se haga binnan port þe ægelric him sýlfan
 getimbrod hæfde . 7 æfter heora twegra dæge fo se
 arcebisceop eadsige þærto . gýf he leng libbe þænne hi .
 oððe loc hwa his æfter genega þænne beo . butan sum
 heora freonda þa land furþor on þæs arcebisceopes ge-
 mede ofgan mage . to rihtan gafole . oððe to oþran
 forewýrdan . swa hit man þænne findan mage wið þone
 arcebisceop þe þænne libbe . 7 þises is to gewitnesse
 eadweard cýncg . 7 ælfgyfu seo hlæfdige . 7 ælfwine ð .
 7 stigand ð . 7 godwine ð . 7 godric decanus . 7 eal se
 hired æt cristes cýricean . 7 wulfric abbud . 7 eal se
 hired æt sçe augustine . 7 ælfwine abbud . 7 siwéard
 abbud . 7 wulfnoð abð . 7 godwine eorl . 7 leofric eorl .
 7 atsur roda . 7 ælfstan steallære . 7 eadmær æt burh-
 ham . 7 godric æt burnan . 7 ælfwine se reada . 7
 mænig man þær to eacan ge gehadude ge læwede . bin-
 nan burgan 7 butan . 7 gif ænig man on uferan dagan
 gehadud oððe læwede þisne cwýde wille awendan .
 awende hine god ælmihtig hrædlice of þisan lænan life
 into helle wite . 7 þær a wunige mid eallan þā deoflan
 þe seo laðlice wunung betæht is . buton he þe deoppor
 hit gebete ær his ende . wið crist sýlfne 7 wið þone
 hired . Nu sýnd þissa gewrita þreo . an is innan cristes
 cýricean . 7 oþer æt sçe augustine . 7 þ þridde hæfð
 ægelric mid him sýlfan .

C Y R O G R A P H V M .

*** *Endorsed in hands of the 12th cent.*, 'Eielric big . Tempore
 eduardi regis et eadsi archiepiscopi de cert. de stuting et meletun .';
 'Eilric bigge dedit cert et stuting et meletun . tempore eadwardi regis
 et eadsi archiepiscopi et ecclesie Christi fratribus ad uictum et uesti-
 tum .'; 'Anglice:' *and in hands of the 13th cent.*, 'xvii'; 'Anno . M^o .
 xliiij . scripta .' B.

To this document both K. and T. have added a later transcript or

version, which K. calls 'an English translation made in the 13th century,' and T. calls 'a later copy of the above in the Kentish Dialect.' The manuscript reference is Reg. C. C. Cantuar. C. v. 11. I print from Thorpe.

DONATIO ETHELRIC BIGGE DE MANERIO DE CHERT, STUTING, ET MELETUNE. ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO QUADRAGESIMO QUARTO.

Hyer soutelet on þisen ywrite embe þo uorewarde ðe Eðelrich wrogte wið Edsige archebiscop at ðan londe at Chert ðe Chelnoð archebiscop bogte at Heleðen þan þeyne mid his ogene sheatte . 7 Eðeluf king hit ybokode Ceolnoð archebiscop on eche yruē. Ðis sind þanne þe uorewerde. Ðet Eðelrich habbe Ðet land at Chert his dey. and æfter his dage go þet land ðan archebiscop Eadsige an hand. suo ygoded suo hem bam yrisen mage. and siððen hire beyre day agon sy. Eðelrices and ðas archebiscopes Edsiges. þanne go þis uorespekene land into Cristes chereche. mid mete and mid mannen al suo hit stonet. uor Eðelriches saule. and for Edsiges archebiscopes. ðan Godes þeuwen to uostre and to shrude. þe ðerinne Godes lof þreugen shulle dages and nigtes. And Eðelrich geft ðo landboc ðe ðerto yberð on his liue Criste and ðan hirde him to echðes elmesse. And bruke Eðelrich and Esbarn his sune ðare oðre land here tueyre dey to þan yleke uorewerde þe Eðelnoð archebiscop and Eðelric er ywrogtē. Ðat is Stutinge and Meletune. 7 se hage binne port ðe Eðelrich him self ytimbred hauede. and efter hire tueyre dage uo se archebiscop Edsige ðerto. gef he leng libbe þanne hy. oðer hwo his eftergengle ðanne by. bute sum of hyre frende Ðet lond furðer on þas archebiscopes ymede ofgon mage to rigten gauelle. oðre to oðre uorewarde suo hit man ðanne uinden mage wið ðane archebiscop Ðet þan libbe. And ðisses is to ywitnessē Edward king. and Elfgine sy leuedi. and Elfwine biscop. and Stigand biscop. and Godwine biscop. 7 Godrich decan. and al se hired at Cristes cherche. and Wolfrið abot. and al se hired at Seynt Austines. [7 manie abottes and hierles.] 7 manie oðre men yhodede and lewede. binne burg and bute. And gef eny man on ure dagen. yhodet oðer lewed. ðisne quyde wille awende. awende hine God almigti raðlice of ðis [lene] liue into helle wite. and ðer a wonie mid alle ðan deulen ðe se lodliche woninge his bitagt. bute he þe diepper hit ybete er his ende wið Crist selfne. and wið þan hird. Nu send ðis ywrite ðrie. On is at Cristes chereche. oðer at Seynt Austine. and Ðat þridde hauet Eðelrich mid him selue.

Cott. Ch. viii. 9.

A.D. 1045.

K781.

B. iv. 31.

Eadweard

king of the English and of all Albion grants 7 cassati at Melebroc to Ælfwine¹, bp. Winchester, with all legal immunity. The boundaries and date are as follows.

ISTIS namque terminis? ambitur predicta tellus; Ðis sýnd þa landgemæra to mýle broce ærest of hreo[d bric]ge on tærstan stream . andlang streames on hnut scýllinga mearce . 7 swá andlang mearce on þone holan weg . of þan holan wege 7lang mearce on fearninga broc . and swá 7lang mearce on mýle broces ford . 7 swá east andlang [m]earce on þunres leá norðeweardne . þánan 7lang weges on cýnges dic . and swá 7lang mearce on þone oðerne holan weg . of þam wege on ða eá 7 se wer stede be suðan hreod bricege út þurh þone stream on þæs cýnges stæð and swa 7lang streames eft on hreod bricege 7 se haga on hámtune þe þærto gebýrað . Anno dominicæ incarnationis . mil̃ . quadragessimo quinto . in[d]ictione . xiii . et nullis epactis atq: uno concurrente rotantibus? haec regalis concessio atque donatio facta est . sub astipulatione primatum quorum nomina hic caraxata sunt.

Translation :—These are the bounds at Milbrook. First from Reed-bridge to Tærstan stream, along the stream to the border of the Nutshalling folk, and so along the border to the hollow way, from the hollow way along the border to the brook of the Farning folk; and so along the border to Milbrook ford, and so east along the border to Thunor's leigh at its north end, thence along the way to king's dyke, and so along the border to the other hollow way, from that way on to the water, (and the weir-stead to the south of Reed-bridge) out through the stream to the king's stathe, and so along the stream back again to Reed-bridge.—And the residence in Hamton that thereto pertaineth.

¹ Codex Wintoniensis fol. 76 b, has this deed with the name of Earl Godwine for bishop Ælfwine. K.

Cott. Aug. ii. 35.

A. D. 1044-1048.

K789.

B. iv. 28.

Godric æt Burnan

his declaration; how he became possessed of the land at Offaham.

✠ HER swutelað on þisū gewrite hu godric æt burnan begeat þ land at offa ham þ is ðonne þ he sealde eadgýuan his sweostor an marc goldes 7 xiii. þd. 7 lxiii. peñ. on geceapodne ceap to gýfanne 7 to syl-lanne on dæge 7 æfter dæge þam þe him leofust sy. þes ceap wæs geceapod on wii æt foran ealra scýre. þises is to gewitnesse eadsige arceþ. 7 siward b. 7 godric decanus. 7 eall se hired æt cristes cýricean. 7 wulfrie abþ 7 se hired æt sçe augustine. 7 ægelric býgga. 7 þurgar ælfgares sunu. 7 eadric ælfrices sunu. 7 osweard æt hergeardes ham. 7 leofwine preost 7 godric port gerefa. 7 wulfsige þæs cýnges gerefa. 7 manig god mann þarto. Nu sýnd þissa gewrita þreo an is æt cristes cýricean. 7 oþer æt sçe augustine. 7 þridde hæfð godric mid him.

C Y R O G R A P H V M :

*** *Endorsed in a hand of the 12th cent., 'Quomodo Godricus emit terram de offeham. anglice.'* B.

Addit. Chart. 19,801.

A.D. 1058.

B. iv. 38.

Ealdred

bp. Worcester, grants land at Norð tun to Dodda for his life.

C Y R O G R A U U M

✠ ANNO dñice ab incarnatione dñi nři iħu xpi. Millessimo lviii. Sçe uuigornensis aecclesie.

EGO EALDREDUS EFS. cum licentia ac consensu familie

monasterialis quendam ruris particulam ^{duos} ii. quoq; mansas . et unam p̃ticam . qui a gnotis uocitatur nomine NORÐ TUN . quadam meo ministro qui nuncupatur Dodda . Cum omnibus ad se rite p̃tinentibus . Campis . pascuis . pratis . siluis . liberaliter concedo ut ipse habeat et possideat quamdiu uiuat . et post uitam suam ad episcopalem sedem . sine contradictione restituatur . Sit auṡ terra ista libera preter pontis arcisue restauratione . et communi expeditione necnon et aecclesiastice census . Ðis is ṡære twegra hida boc 7 anre gýrde æt norṡ tune 7 ṡa feower æceras ṡærto of ṡære stýfycunge into ṡam twam hidan 7 ṡa mæde . 7 ṡone graf ṡe þærto mid rihte toligeṡ . 7 ṡa ṡrý æceras mæde on afan hamme . þe sċe oswold geaf berestane into ṡam lande . 7 ṡiss sýnd þa land gemæro into ṡam grafe . ærost of ṡære dune andlang þære rode oṡ hit cýmṡ beneoṡan stancnolle þanon on gerihte to cwenn hofoton . of cwenn hofoton . be norṡon þam mere þanon on gerihte eft up on ṡa dune .

✠ Ego EADUUEARD rex anglorum hanc prefatam donationem concessi .

✠ Ego EALDREDUS eṡs Donaui .

✠ Ego Ægelwig abṡ Ego brihtric miñ .

✠ Ego Godric abṡ Ego ægelric miñ

✠ Ego Eadmund abṡ Ego godric miñ

✠ Ego wulstan saċ Ego ceolmær miñ

✠ Ego wulfwig saċ Ego atser miñ

✠ Ego wýlstan saċ Ego æstan miñ

✠ Ego ælfstan saċ Ego eadric miñ

✠ Ego godric saċ Ego brihtwine miñ

✠ Ego godric diaċ Ego norṡman miñ

✠ Ego godwine diaċ Ego arngeat miñ .

*** *Endorsed in contemporary hands, 'to norṡ tune'; and 'Eadwardi iunioris.'* B.

II. GENUINE RECORDS UNDATED.

MS. Bodl. Auct. D. 2. 16. f. 1.

Codex Exoniensis.

Harl. 258. f. 125.

K 940.

T. p. 428.

Leofric

the first bishop of Exeter; his benefactions to his new cathedral.

✠ Her swutelað on ðissere xþes bec hwæt Leofric . þ . hæfð ge don inn to Sçe Petres minstre on exan-ceastre . þær his biseop stol is . þ is þ he hæfð ge innod þ ær ge utod wæs þurh Godes fultū 7 þurh his fore spræce . 7 þurh his gærsuma . þ is ærost þ land æt culmstoke . 7 þ land æt brances cumbe . 7 æt sealt cumbe . 7 þ land æt sçe maria circean . 7 þ land æt stofordtune . 7 æt spearcan wille . 7 þ land æt morces hille . 7 sidefullan hiwise . 7 þ land æt brihtrices stane . 7 þ land æt toppeshāme þeah þe harold hit mid unlage ut nam' . 7 þ land æt stoce . 7 þ land æt sýdebirig . 7 þ land æt niwan tune . 7 æt norðtune . 7 þ land æt clist þe wid hæfde.' Ðonne ys þis se eaca on landū þe he hæfð of his agenū þ mýnster mid gegodod . for his hlaforda sawlum 7 for his agenre . þā Godes þeowū to bigleofan þe for heora sawlum

þingian sceolon . ꝥ ys ærost ꝥ land æt bem tune . 7
 æt est tune . 7 æt ceommenige . 7 ꝥ land æt doflisc . 7
 æt holacumbe . 7 æt suþ wuda . 7 he ne funde þa he to
 þā mýnstre feng nan mare landes þe ðider ýnn ge wýlde
 wære . þonne twa hida landes æt ide . 7 þær on næs
 orf kynnes nan mare buton .VII. hruðeru. Ðonne ys
 þis seo oncnawennis þe he hæfð god mid ge cnawen 7
 sēm petrum in to þam halgan mýnstre . on circlicū
 madmum . ꝥ is ꝥ he hæfð þider ýnn ge don .II. .þ
 roda . 7 .II. mýcele gebonede roda . butan oðrū 'litlū'
 silfrenū swur rodū . 7 .II. mýcele xþes bec ge bonede¹ .
 7 .III. ge bonede scrin . 7 .I. ge boned altare . 7 .v. silfrene
 caliceas . 7 .III. corporales . 7 .I. silfren pipe . 7 .v. fulle
 mæssereaf . 7 .II. dalmatica . 7 .III. pistel roccas . 7 .III.
 subd'i'acones hand lin . 7 .III. canter kæppa . 7 .III. canter
 stafas . 7 v. pællene weofod sceatas . 7 VII. ðf brædelsas .
 7 .II. tæppedu . 7 .III. berascin' . 7 VII. setl hrægel . 7 III.
 ricg rægel . 7 .II. wahrest . 7 .VI. mæsene sceala . 7 .II. ge
 bonede hnæppas . 7 .III. hornas . 7 .II. mýcele ge bonede
 candel sticcan . 7 .VI. læssan candel sticcan ge bonede .
 7 .I. silfren stor cýlle mid silfrenū stor sticcan . 7 .VIII.
 læflas . 7 .II. guðfana . 7 .I. merc . 7 .VI. midreca . 7 .I. fird
 wæn . 7 .I. cýste . 7 þær næron ær buton .VII. upp hangene
 bella . 7 nu þær sind . XVI. upp hangene . 7 XII. hand
 bella . 7 .II. fulle mæsse bec² . 7 .I. collectaneū . 7 .II.
 pistel bec . 7 .II. fulle sang bec . 7 .I. niht sang . 7 .I. ad
 te leuauī . 7 .I. trope . 7 .II. salteras . 7 se þrida³ saltre
 swa man singð on rome . 7 .II. ýmneras . 7 .I. deorwýrðe
 bletsing boc . 7 .III. oðre . 7 .I. englisc xþes boc .
 7 II. sumer ræding bec . 7 .I. winter ræding boc . 7 regula
 canonicorū . 7 martyrlógium⁴ . 7 .I. canon on leden . 7
 .I. scrift boc on englisc⁵ . 7 .I. full spell boc wintres 7
 sumres⁶ . 7 boeties boc on englisc . 7 .I. mýcel englisc

boc be ge hwilcum þingum on leoð wisan ge worht⁷ . 7
 he ne funde on þam mýnstre þa he to feng boca na ma
 buton ane capitularie . 7 .I. for ealdodne niht sang . 7 .I.
 pistel boc . 7 II. for ealdode ræding bec swiðe wake . 7
 .I. wac mæsse reaf .

7 þus fela leden boca he beget inn to þam mýnstre .
 liber pastoralis . 7 liber dialogorū . 7 libri .III. pphetarū .
 7 liber boetii de consolatione . 7 isagoge porphirii [de
 dialectica⁸ .] 7 .I. passionalis . 7 liber pspi . 7 liber
 prudentii psicomachie . 7 liber prudentii ýmnorum .
 7 liber prudentii de martýrib: 7 lið ezechielis pphetę .
 7 cantica canticorum . 7 lið isaie pphę on sundron .
 7 liber isidori ethimologiarum . 7 passiones apłoz . 7
 expositio bede sup euuangłiū luce . 7 expositio bede
 sup apocalipsin . 7 expositio bede super VII. epłas
 canonicas . 7 lið isidori de nouo & ueteri testaĩto .
 7 lið isidori de miraculis xpī . 7 lið oserii . 7 lið ma-
 chabeorū . 7 lið psii . 7 sedulies boc . 7 liber aratoris .
 7 diadema monacho . 7 glose statii . 7 lið officialis
 amalarii .

7 ofer his dæg he ann his capellā þider binnan forð
 mid him silfū on eallū þam ðingū þe he silf dide
 mid godes ðeninge . on þ gerad þ þa godes þeowas þe
 þær binnan beoð æfre his sawle gemunon mid heora
 ge bedū . 7 mæsse sangum to xpe . 7 to sçe petre .
 7 to eallū þam halgū þe þ halige minster is fore ge
 halgod . þ his sawle beo gode þe an fengre . 7 se þe ðas
 gýfu 7 þisne unnan wille gode 7 sçe petre æt bredan .
 si him heofena rice æt broden . 7 si he ecelice ge niðe-
 rod in to helle wíte.

. Remarkable not only for the catalogue of estates, but more for the inventory of ritual ornaments and furniture, and most of all for the list of books. There are about sixty books, of which the English half is cata-

logued first; and among these the translation (presumably Alfred's) of Boetius de Consolatione, and the famous volume of Anglo-Saxon poems which to this day remains still unremoved from the sacred place. A memorandum of this sort might be made either before or after the death of the benefactor: it would probably be not at any wide interval on either side of that event, which happened in 1072. Among the Exeter deeds is one by William A.D. 1069 granting to Leofric most of the lands named in this memorandum as Leofric's own benefaction. The text is that of the Oxford Codex, which being a Gospel Book given by Leofric to Exeter probably contains what was considered as the original document. On fol. 6 verso of the MS. is this entry:—

‘Hunc textum dedit leofricus eþs ecefe sēi petri apli in exoniam ad utilitatem successorū suorū. Si quis illum abstulerit. efnē subiaceat maledictioni. fiat. fiat. fiat.’

‘Ðas cristes boc gef leofric ƿ sēo petro. 7 eallum his æftergengum into exancestre gode mid to þenienne. 7 gif hig ænig man utabrede. hæbbe he godes curs. 7 wræððe ealra halgena.’

From Mr. Thorpe's preface to his edition of the Codex Exoniensis it appears that there is a triplicate of this document in another Leofric MS. preserved at C.C.C., Cambridge.

¹ The very book from which this document is now printed is not impossible one of these ‘mickle Gospel Books.’

² .II. fulle mæsse bec.] One of these may be the well-known Leofric Missal, now Bodl. 579, from which some Manumissions are given below.

³ þriddan MSS.

⁴ martyrologium.] [?] now at C.C.C., Cambridge; *vide* Nasmith's Catalogue of the Parker MSS., No. 196.

⁵ scrift boc on englisc.] Proved by the inscription to be No. 190 of the same catalogue. The same number contains ‘capitula de canonibus,’ which may be the preceding ‘canon on leden.’ Though this may also be No. 191, Canones Lat^e et Sax^e olim Exon. eccl. peculium.

⁶ .I. full spell boc wintres and sumres.] Wanley, p. 240^b, identified this with the Martyrologium, No. 196 in Nasmith's Catalogue. But it seems more natural to identify the latter with the ‘Martyrologium’ of Leofric's list; and to understand this ‘spell boc’ (with Thorpe) as a yearly cycle of Homilies.

⁷ The book which is known as the Codex Exoniensis.

⁸ These words are in the Cod. Exon. in a somewhat later hand; but not in the Oxford Codex, which presents an erasure that has been left blank.

MS. Bodl. 579 (collated).

Fol. 1 a.

Entries

in the Leofric Missal, in the Bodleian Library. In Mr. Warren's complete edition of this Missal (1883) these texts are given with translations.

Hunc missalem LEOFRICUS eþs dat eceþe scē petri
apli in exonia ad utilitatem successorū suorū. Siquis
illū inde abstulerit . eþneþ subiaceat maledictioni .
FIAT . FIAT. Confirma hoc dñs qđ opatus es in nob'.

Ðas boc leofric biseop gef scē petro . 7 eallū his
æftergengum into exancestre . gode mid to þenienne .
7 gif 'hig' ænig man ut abrede . hæbbe he godes curs
and wræððe ealra halgena.

(5) Halwun hocce on excestre freode hægelflæde hire
wīman þi hy bocte 7 tilde for hire sawuale . crist 7 scē
peter 7 ialle cristes halga hī wurðe wrað þe hi hæfre ge
þywie . aṃ¹.

(4) Her kyð on þisse bec þ ælgyuu gode alysde hig 7
dunna 7 heora ofspring . æt mangode to .XIII. mancon .
7 æignulf port gerefa . and Godric gupa namon þ toll .
on manlefes gewittnisse . 7 on leowerdes healta . 7 on
leowines his broðor . 7 on ælfrices map happes . 7 on
sweignis scyldwirhta . 7 hæbbe he godes curs . þe þis
æfre un do . á on ecnyse . Amen .

Fol. 1 b.

(1) Her kyð on ðyssere bec þ godwine blaca bohte
hine sylfne 7 his wyf 7 his ofspring æt willēlme hosethe
mid .xv. seift . on edmæres ġwitnið þ. 7 on ælwies 7
on dunnings 7 on sāmæres 7 on ælmæres 7 on ealles
þæs hundredes on cuic lande . 7 ælfric hasl nā þæt toll
for þæs kynges hand 7 hæbbe he godes curs þe hit æfre
un do . aṃ .

(3) Her kyð on ðysse bec þ̅ edwy beorneges sunu lysde hyne and his wif and his cyld on edwerdes dæge cynges æt hunewine hega suna ut of toppes hañ lande . a kynstanes ge wittnisse p̅r̅. and a leofsuna ge wittnisse a wunforda 7 an ælfrices hwita 7 on wycinges batswegenes 7 on sæwines lufa sunu 7 on leofsies 7 on ælsies .

(2) Her kyð on þissere bec þ̅ ediuuu sæuugeles laf bohte gladu æt colewine wyð healfe punde to cepe 7 to tolle . 7 ælword port ge refa nã þ̅ toll . 7 þær to was ge witniss leowine leowordes broðor 7 ælwi blaca 7 ælwine se cyng 7 land byriht 7 Alca . 7 Sæwerd . 7 hæbbe he godes curs þe þis æfre un do on ecnisse . Añ.

¹ This Entry has been slipped in at a comparatively late time between the benefactor's Title, and the Entry which had taken possession of the foot of the Title-page. It occupies this place simply because it was the only remaining blank. The following Entry, that which occupies the foot of Title-page, came to be there by a similar necessity. For not until the back of the leaf was full did any one intrude private business on the page of the benefactor. Both the private Entries on fol. 1 a are later than all those on fol. 1 b. And further, if we examine the three on fol. 1 b, we quickly see the order in which they have been entered. The first spot taken up was the top of fol. 1 b, the next was the foot of the same page : the third took the space between the former two. When fol. 1 b was full, then the foot of fol. 1 a was occupied, and last of all that which now stands first and crowds up close to Leofric's sanction. I have indicated the order by figures.

Fol. 8 a.

. . . freode huna æt ocmund tune on mides sumeres messe æuen for þon . . . 7 for þa . . . on feower wegas on brunes gewitnesse 'messe' preostes 7 on ealra þæra preosta.

✠ birhtric freode hroda æt curi tune on sunnã dæge ofer pentecostenes messe daig on . . . þ̅ preosta ealra þara hyred preosta 7 on . . . þ̅

Fol. 8 b.

The contents of this remarkable page were long overlooked ; and these Manumissions have never yet been included in any collection. The oversight was discovered by James B. Davidson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and these entries were first printed by him in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association (1876), vol. viii. p. 417.

✠ þys sint þara manna naman ðe man freode for or'd'gar¹ æt bradan stane ða he læg on adle. þ̅ ys cysie fram liwtune 7 godcild of lamburnan 7 leofric of swuran tune dola wines sunu' 7 eadsige of cyric forða 7 ælfgyþ of bōc lande 7 smala of ocmund tune 7 wifman of brada stane 7 byrhflæd of tref meu tune 7 ælfælæd of clymes tune on wynstanes gewitnysse mæsse preostæs 7 on wulfsies æt lamburnan 7 on eallra þara hired preosta . 7 ælfgyð of swuran tune 7 þær his to gewitnysse cysie þ̅ . 7 goda þ̅ . 7 ælfric . þ̅ . ðe þis ge wryt wrat . þis was æt borslea gedon for ordgar

✠ eadgyfu gefreode ælfgiðe birhsies dohtor hlaf bryttan æt borslea on feower wegas . on wynstanes gewitnesse mæsse þ̅ . 7 on goda . þ̅ . 7 on cynstanes goda suna . 7 on afan . birhtric gefreode æffan æt curritune on brunes gewitnesse mæsse þ̅ . 7 on wynstanes þ̅ . 7 on ealra þara hyred þ̅ . ✠ eadgyfu gefreode leofrune æt curritune for ordgar on brunes gewitnesse messe preostes 7 on ealra þara hyred preosta . ✠ byrhtric gefreode ribrost 7 hwite on middes wintres mæsse dæg æt tiwarhel on prudes gewitnysse mæsse preost. ✠ eadgyfu gefreode wulfic on feower wegas þ̅rim ucan ær middansumera . on gewitnesse byrhstanes mæsse preostes . 7 on cynstanes 7 on clericess þe þis gewrat.

✠ eadgyfu gefreode wulfwunne on middes sumeres

mæsse dæg on wulfnoþes ge witnysse mæsse preostes 7 on ealra þæra hired preosta.

✠ eadgyfu gefreode æpelgyfe wuncildes wif on feower wegas on middes sumeres mæsse æfen æt bræg . on brunes gewitnisse mæsse ƿ . 7 on wulfnoðes mæsse ƿ . 7 on eallra þæra hyred preosta.

¹ Mr. Davidson suggested that this Ordgar may have been the famous ealdorman of Devon, who died in 971. He lived at Tavistock; and the places here mentioned are near that place. Mr. Warren completed Mr. Davidson's idea with the suggestion that perhaps Eadgifu was the wife of Ordgar. This would assign the contents of fol. 8 b to the tenth century. Any hesitation on this point may be relieved by noting that this page is not (as our other Leofric pieces are) first-hand. The last two entries may possibly be original; but all the upper part of the page looks like a continuous transcript or register made from older records.

Fol. 11 b.

Ðis synt þa men þe synt anburge betwinon eadgyfe abbedysse 7 leofrice abbode æt þā lande . æt sto'c'-tune wulfsige edwig . 7 cytel . 7 denisc . 7 godwine . 7 hunwine . 7 sweta . 7 edwig boga . 7 brun ƿ . . þ se abbod . hit hebbe his dæg 7 æf̃ his dæg into mynstre.

Fol. 377 b.

Her cyð on þisse bec þ brihtmær æt holacumbe hæfð geboht hine 7 ælgifu his wif 7 hira cild . 7 hira ofspring æt rocgere derindig to twā pundū æfre to freolse . on dudemannes gewitnisse preostes on exan cestre 7 on leofwines ƿ̃ on hwita stane 7 on ælgæres portgerefa 7 ælwærdes portgerefa þe þ toll namon for þæs cynges hand 7 leofwærdes his broðor 7 edwines leofede suna 7 oteres dyrlinges suna . 7 ælgæres ælfrices suna . 7 blakemanes 7 leofrices sæwines suna 7 dunstanes sæwines suna . 7 randolfes . 7 alboldes . 7 smewines on holacumbe . 7 ægilwærdes ælsies suna . 7 ælmær cynges

sunu . 7 ælfsiges mid þā berde 7 edwine leofrices sunu 7
 edwine edmæres sunu . 7 edric on hrēna hricge 7 on
 ealles þæs hundrides gewitnisse on holacumbe . 7 hæbbe
 he cristes curs 7 sēa marian 7 sēs petr' þe þis æfre undo .
 7 on ealles þæs hundrides gewitnisse on exan cestre.

Codex Exoniensis.

Quittances and Manumissions

from the Exeter Book (collated). These are not in Kemble.
 They are in Thorpe, but dispersed. Here they are given in the
 order of the manuscript, with subjoined references to Thorpe.

Fol. 4 a.

Her kyð on þissere becc þ Rotberd apoldraham cwæð
 saccles Willelm his broðer sune of poldraham lande 7 of
 elcre craurigge . Ðar to is iwitnis Reinald preost . 7
 Dunnig . 7 Dalfin . 7 Seuara . 7 Sewi . 7 Girard . 7
 merescald a cuic wig sculdur gealdulesc
 Willelm . 7 Ricard . 7 Wulfrice . 7 Rau . 7 Ricard . 7
 inna busc se webba se webba
 Herberd . 7 Segar . 7 Alger . 7 Alger . 7 Willelm .
 se stiwerd wianard swetleðer
 Rogere . 7 Rotberd . 7 Ricard osanna f' . 7 Semer . 7
 uppa cote edwies meg
 Iohel . 7 Ascetill . 7 Rotberd . Se ðe þiss eure un dó .
 hadde he Godes curs . 7 sēa Maria . 7 ealle Cristes ge
 corena . á butan ende . Amen. (T. p. 645.)

Her kyð on þissere boc þ Oter 7 his cild cwede
 saceles Aluric þane Reda 7 his ofspring. 7 þar to is
 iwitnis Alword þs . 7 Alured þ . 7 Waltere se cañ . 7
 Theodbald . 7 Semer Cipspones sune . 7 Waltere se
 Flemig¹ . 7 Gesfrei Hoel . 7 Randolf se cordewañ . 7
 Alwine Modi . 7 Alwi Kya . and Alger Oxawamb . 7

Ailwerd . 7 Iordan . 7 Martin . 7 Osbern Hauoc . 7 Willemot Quikeuot. 7 Ricard se Flemig nam feor penegas to tolle. Se þe þiss mare undó . habbe he Godes curs . 7 Sça Maria . and ealle Cristes gecorena . á butan ende. Amen. (T. p. 646.)

Her kyð on þissere becc þ̅ Gesfrei Foliot cweð saccles Semer Aluredes mæg 7 eall his ofsprig¹. 7 þar to ys
 iwitnis Ricard se portreua . 7 Rau Theodþ̅ . 7 Waltere .
 pafard spalla sadelhack
 7 Willelm . 7 Willelm . 7 Ailwerd . 7 Seuara . 7 Edmer
 Burwolles f' . Seðe þis un do . habbe he Godes curs . 7
 sçe Marie . 7 ealle Cristes halgena . á butan ende .
 Amen. (T. p. 648.)

Her kyð on þissere becc þ̅ Aðelicc Ricardes swuster scirreua cwæð Hrodolf Sewies sune an Alfintune saccles of elere crauigge¹. Dar to is iwitnis Ricard se portreua . 7 Willelm Lambř̅ . . Dunnig . Eorlawine. Reiner . Aluric Spoe . Rotberd Puddig . Wiggere . Dalfin . Got-selin gorpittel . Leggefot . Iohan . Osbern Ceaca . Rotbern Sceanca . Brihtric . Ailword Algar f' . Ricard Trencard . Iordan se pr̅b̅ . Ricard . 7 eall þ̅ hundred of Alfint̅. Se þe þis un dó . habbe he Godes curs . 7 Sçe Marie . 7 ealle Cristes halgena . á butan ende. Amen. (T. p. 645.)

¹ ig=ing occurs repeatedly in these entries.

Fol. 4 b.

Her kyð on þissere béc þ̅ Waltere Wulwordes sune ureode Aþeluue inna Sçes Petres minstre ouer his fæder lic . his feder saule to alisednisse 7 his . on Viuienes ge witnisse . 7 mestre Odo . 7 mestre Leowines . 7 God-

wines þ. 7 Edwakeres . 7 his sune . 7 azealra þara hade-
da 7 leweda þe þar igge were. 7 se þe þiss un do habbe
he Godes curs 7 þere hlefdia Sċe Marie . 7 Sċes Petres
7 3ealle Cristes halga . a butan ende. Amen. (T. p.
632.)

Her kyð on þissere bec þ̅ Gesfræg Feala sune gebohte
Gidiþ Edwiges docter at Alpsta on Wunforda . 7 at
Neæle Pynceune . to x. sciſt. freoh 7 sacles . ut of Wun-
forda . 7 Gyldeberd portgerefa nam þ̅ toll far þas kinges
hand. 7 ȝys ys seo gewitnisse Gedmær on Cuike . 7
Sæger þ̅. on Hefatriwe . 7 Randolf de Hāge . 7 Roggere
on Pýnnoc . 7 Morin at Gestgete . Riceard Alpstanes
sune . 7 Wlfword hys broðer . Godwine Leowines sune
7 Goda his broðer . 7 Geda . 7 Sægær . Riceard Kyke-
beauw . 7 Edmær Norðman sun. 7 se þe þiss ún dô .
hæbbe he Godes curs . 7 Sċa Maria . 7 Sċs Petres . 7
ealle Xþes halgena á butan ende. Amen. (T. p. 631.)

Her kyþ on þissere bec þ̅ Huberd on Clist cræfede
anne wifman þe Edit hatte Liuegeres wif mid un rihte .
for þam Liueger hig alisde ut at Gosfreige bisceope
ealswa man sceolde freohne wifman . 7 ealswa hit hriht
wæs on þam dagum ælcne freohne man . wiþ xxx. þ̅. 7
Huberd wæs leosende þære wifmanne for his unriht
cræfinge þá 7 æfre mó . híg 7 eal hire of spring. 7 þær
to is gewittnis Willm̅ de Buhuz . 7 Ruold se cniht . 7
Osbern Fadera . 7 Unfreig de Tettaborna . 7 Alword
portgereua . 7 Iohan se cniht . 7 Rau Folcard. 7 þeos
spæc wæs innan Wiſtmes bure de Buhuz on Excestre ge
spæce. (T. p. 633.)

Her kyð on þissere bec þ̅ Willelm de la Brugere cwæð
saccles Wulwærd ȝane webba . inna tune and út of tune

. of elce crafigge . 7 þar to is iwitnis . Rau Teodþ. sune .
 7 Teodþ. his sune . 7 Atsun se hwita . Hroðulf Alca s'.
 cuta kig pagenes s' alka s' hoel
 Hemeri . Philippe . Ricard . Geffrei . Herbð . 7 Gollein .
 faber uidie
 Ailwerd 7 his bñ . Rau de Salcei . Herlawine . Brihtmer .
 Se þe þis mare un dô habbe he Cristes curs . 7 sçe Maria .
 7 ealle Cristes halgena á butan ende. Amen. (T. p. 648.)

Fol. 5 a.

PRIVILEGIUM OSBERNI, EXONIENSIS EPISCOPI, DE PUL-
SANDIS CAMPANIS, MONACHIS SANCTI NICHOLAI CONCESSUM.

Wita ða þe nu beoð . 7 ða te cumene sy . þat yc
Osbern Exceestre biscop¹ gef leaua ðam munche on
Sancte Nicholaus minstre to hringinde hyre tyde be
dage 7 be nihte . hwanne hi efre willat . swa swa be-
limpð to hire andebornisse . bute an Cristes masseniht .
7 3iester sunneue . 7 Sancte Petres and Paules massedeg.
And þeos leaua þurh hyre abbed Henri . 7 to foran him
7 his munchun . 7 to foran eallum mynum canunche
innan minum capitule . of myne 7 hyre eallre helf swa
fastlice ys ysett . þat non man after þys ðas ysettinge
undon ne mage. And for þyse leaua . twy3ys elce gere .
þat is an Palmsunnendeg . 7 Cristes upstigan deg . to
processiun mid þam canunche hy gan sceule. (T. p. 437.)

*** Below this is a fragment of an entry; the effective portion is gone.

¹ Osbern, Bp. 1072-1103.

Fol. 5 b.

Her kyð on þissere bécc þ Willelm¹ bisceop of Execes-
tre cwæð Wulfric Píg freoh 7 saceles of þa lande á Teig-
tune á þane dæg þe ma dide Osbern bisceop . 7 Leofric

bisceop of þa 3ealla minstre inna þ̅ niwe . 7 hine freode
for Godes lue . 7 S̅c̅a Mari̅e . 7 ealle Cristes halgena .
7 for þara bisceopa saule . 7 for his saule to alisednesse.
Ðar to is iwitniss . Algar se bisceop of Constance² . 7 se prior
of Plimtune . 7 se prior of Tantune . 7 se prior of S̅c̅es
Nichol' minster . 7 se prior of S̅c̅es Andreas . 7 Leowine se
canon . 7 Waltere þ̅ . 7 Willelm þ̅ . 7 Rodberd se Blund.
7 Aluric þ̅ . 7 Osbern se kapeł . Wiłm 7 Osbern . Wiłm 7
Barthōl . Odo . 7 Hugo . 7 Hugo . Wiłm Edw' s' . Alger
Liffł s' . 7 Iordan his s' . Randolf 7 Rau . Waltere . Os-
bauoc . Ascetil buta port . Seuara . Dunnig . Rau .
Teodbald . Wiłm . 7 fela oðra þe ma nemna ne meg.
Se þe þis efre un do . habbe he Godes curs . 7 S̅c̅a Maria .
7 ealle Cristes gecorena . ā butan ende . Amen . (T.
p. 646.)

¹ William Warelwast, Bp. 1107-1136.

² Algarus, Bp. of Coutances 1132-1150, Gams, Series Episcoporum, p. 542. Freeman, Norm. Conq., vol. v. p. 362, points out that he was probably an Englishman (Ælfgar): a supposition which is strengthened by this occurrence of his name in an English document.

Fol. 6 a.

Her cyð on þissere bec þ̅ Bruning Cola sunu gebohte
 Roting æt Colewyne 7 æt Leofa . freoh 7 sacleas ut of
 Sceft beara . on Særla ge wytnisse þæs portgereua . 7 on
 Huberdes . 7 on Ælwerdes . 7 on Ælgares Paiardes . 7
 on Wyllelmes his suna . 7 on Godwynes Colwynes suna
 7 on Esbernes Ælwerdes suna. 7 hebbe he Godes curs
 þe þis æfre undo . Amen. (T. p. 635.)

Her kyð on þissere bec þ Teolling gebohte Ælword

Stamera 7 Edwine his broðor æt Coluwine to vii. manc-
son to cepe 7 to tolle . 7 Ælword port ge refa nam þ̅ toll.
7 her to is ge witnesse . Uiðel æt Culumtune . 7 Sæ-
wulf . 7 Uitula . 7 Eadmund þ̅ . 7 Snelling Tullinges
sunu . 7 Leowine Leowerdes broðor . 7 Ælfgar Helle bula.
7 hæbbe he Godes curs þe þis æfre un do á on ecnisse.
Amen. (T. p. 633.)

Her kyð on þissere bec þ̅ Leowine Lundenisca 7
Ialdgið his wif gebihton Ælfilde æt Touie to feower 7
sixtuge penegon . 7 Ælfric Hals nam þ̅ toll innan Touies
bure for þæs kynges hand. 7 her to is ge witnesse
Roðsalin þ̅ . 7 Ailword diacon . 7 Alwine deacon . 7
Dunstan Peoning. (T. p. 635.)

Her kyð on þissere bec þ̅ Wulward bohte Leouede æt
Hierdinge Eadnoðes sune wið v. scilt. to cepe 7 to tolle .
7 þ̅ toll nam Garwise gerefa to Toppes hamme . on
Smecwines ge witnesse preostes . 7 on Alwines þ̅r . 7
on Ailwordes æt Oteri . 7 on Dunninges Tailiferes¹ . 7 on
Ailwordes Luunges sunu . 7 on Dunewines . 7 on God-
wines æt Hina tune . 7 on Hierdinges . 7 on Brihtmares
Alfgares suna. 7 se þe þiss un do habbe he Godes curs a
butan ende. Amen. (T. p. 648.)

Her kið on þissere bec þ̅ Regenere bohte Alfriðe at
Regenolde þam muneke at Cuicu wið v. scilt. freoh 7
sacles uppan Cuiclande to beonde on fridome . on Ed-
mæres gewitnesse þ̅ . 7 on Edwines þas gereua . 7 on
Rodberdes . 7 on Agelrices at Stanlince . 7 on ealles þas
hundredes on Cuicu. 7 Alfric Hals nam þ̅ toll. 7 habbe
Godes curs þe hit æfre un do. Amen. (T. p. 637.)

Her kið on þissere bec þ̅ Sewine Pinca bohte hine

silfne to x. scið. at Willelme . on Edmæres gewitnisse
 pŕ. . 7 on Edwines . 7 on Tailiferes¹ . 7 on Rodð. . 7 on
 ealles þas hundredes on Cuicu. 7 Alfric Hals nam þ
 toll. 7 habbe he Godes curs þe hit æfre un do. Amen.
 (T. p. 632.)

Her cyð on þisse bec þa Osbern ð. halgode Sça Maria
 portic . þa freode Folcard þær Agelwine his man 7 his of
 spring . Criste to lofe 7 Sça Maria . 7 his sawle alised-
 nisse . 7 let him ceosa hlaford loc hwær hig wolde. 7
 hæbbe he Godes curs 7 ealra halgena þe þis æfre un do.
 Amen. (T. p. 634.)

Her kið on þissere bec þ Liueger se bacestere on
 Excestre alysde an wifman Edip hatte . Godrices dohter
 Cocraca ut of Clist lande at Gosfreige bisceope . to xxx.
 þ. æfre má freoh 7 saccles . heo 7 eal hire ofspring. 7
 Gesfreig bisceop wæs hlaferd ofer Clist land on þam
 dagum. 7 þæto is gewitnis Colswein . 7 Roger on
 Buin . 7 Hereberd on Clist . 7 Edric se cipa. 7 se þe
 þis un do hæbbe he Godes wræðe a butan ende. Amen.
 (T. p. 637.)

¹ The name of the Conqueror's warlike minstrel who sang a song of
 Roland at Senlac.

Fol. 6 b.

Her cyð on þissere bec þ Huscarl lisde hine silfne
 wið Ealuwb . . . mid XL. þ. on Godwines gewitnesse þ.
 7 on Alwordis portirefa . 7 on Ealdrides his suna . 7 on
 Osð. 7 on Walteres his broðra . 7 on Sæmæris . 7 God-
 wine þ. 7 Swegn. 7 Wulfet namon þ toll for þas cinges
 hand . 7 for Særles þe þa was portigerefa. Godes curs
 he habbe þe hit æfre undo. Amen. (T. p. 635.)

Her cyð on þissere bec þ Leowine Feala sunu bohte hine silfne 7 his ofspring æt Wulfworde Alfrices sunu at Iacobes cyrca to healfe punde . on Willelmes gewitnesse preostes . 7 on Godwines pŕ. 7 on Arnoldes pŕ. 7 on Edwines pŕ. 7 on Bartholomeus Floheres suna . on Floheres . 7 on Algares Pagardes . 7 on Cona . 7 Algares Leoflæde suna . 7 Haim . 7 Oter Dirlinges sunu . Edwacer . Agelword Ofstanes sunu . Osber . Alwordes sunu . Alfsta on Wunforda . Edwi . Nobol . Ocing . Agelword Pudding diac . 7 on ealles þa[s hun]dredes on Excestre . to ceo-sende him hlaford 7 his ofspring swa hwær swa hig woldon . 7 Alword portgerefa 7 Alwine Dirlinges aþum fangon to þam tolle for þæs cynges hand . 7 habbe he Godes curs 7 ealra halgena þe þis æfre undo. (T. p. 636.)

Her cyð on þissere bec þ Edip Leofrices docter Locces bohte hi silue 7 hire of spring at Hul to III. 7 XX. p̃. on Willelmes gewittnisse stiwerdes . 7 on Agilwerdes Wudinges . 7 on Edmeres preostes . 7 on Edwies Hreawa suñ . 7 on Huscarles . 7 on Algeres þr . . ege Godwines preost̃ . 7 on Leowines Lundeniscea . 7 habbe he Godes curs 7 ealra halgena þe hit æfre undo. (T. p. 636.)

Cod. Exon. 7 a.

T. p. 608.

Gilds

at Woodbury and other places ; associated with the Canons of Exeter.

On Cristes naman . 7 S̃cs Petrus apostolus . an gild-scipe is gegaderod on Wudeburg lande . 7 se b. Osbern¹ 7 þa canonicas innan S̃cs Petrus minstre on Excestre habað underfangen þone ilcan geferscipe on broðorræ-

denne gemænelice forð mid oðrum gebroðrum. Nu doð hig æt ælcum heorðe to geenawnisse þam canonicon anne penig to Eastron ælce geare . 7 ealswa æt ælcum forðfarenum gildan æt ælcum heorðe ænne penig to sawul sceote . se hit bonda se hit wif . þe on þam gildscipe sindon . 7 þat sawul gesceot sceulon þa canonicas habban . 7 swilce þenisce don for hig swilce hig agon to done . 7 þis sindon heora nama þe beoð on þam gildscipe. Brihtwi . Wilnoð . Ealdwine . Leofric . Brihtmær . Alfric . Eadmær . Edwine . Algar . Edwi . Wlword . Alword . Edwine . Godwi . Osgod . Aðeleoue . Brihtmær . Godric.

On Wudeburge lande is eac an oðer gildscipe gega-derod Criste 7 Sçe Petre . 7 hig doð to Martinus mæssan of ælcum heorðe anne penig into Sçs Petrus minstre þam canonicon . and ælc sawul gesceot ealswa . æt ælcum heorðe anne penig. And þis sind þæra manna nama . Kytel . Deoderic . &c.²

Of Clistunes gildscipe Isaac þ. . Almær . Godwine . &c.

Of Colatunes gildscipe . Orðric þ. . Almer . Ailwine . &c.

Of Alwines gildscipe on Wudebirig . Alstan . Leawine . Ailwine . &c.

Of Bridafordes gildscipe . Edwine . Wlfric . Sæwine . &c.

Of Clistwike . Waltere þ. . Eadmær . Leowine . &c.

Of þam gildscipe on Lege . Ailwi þ. . Tyrri þ. . Witm . &c.

Of Hnutwille . Godric . Alwine . Edwine . &c.

Of Colatune . Alwine Treddasunu . Godric . Ailric . &c.

Of Sidemuða . Algar . Ailric . Wlwine . &c.

Of Halsforda . Ilberd þ. . Edwine . Alwine . &c.

Of Hwita stane . Edzi . Godric . Edwine . &c.

Of Examuða . Godgið . Esgar . Edrid . &c.

¹ Osbern, bp. Exon 1072-1103, was the successor of Leofric.

² Here follow more names; and so also in the other groups.

Dean and Chapter, Exeter.

S. ii. Exon. 15.

Boundary

on Dartmoor. Not in Wanley's list. Published first by Mr. Davidson, in 1876 in the Transactions of the Devon Association, viii. 396; and again in 1883 in the Journal of the Archæological Association, xxxix. 301: quoted below.

Þis is peading tunes landscaro þær æscburne ut scyt .
on dertan stream oð wede burne ut scyt . up an wede
burnan oþ wiðimor . of wiði more on cealfa dune midde
wearde of cealfa dune o[ð] sufonstanas . of sufonstanū on
hyfan treow . of hyfan treowe on hord burh . of hord-
byrg on deor ford . of deor forda on langa stan . of langa
stane on eofede tor . of eofede torre on hean dune fore
wearde . of hean dune on þone blindan wille . of ðam
wille on writelan stan . of þā stane on ruwa beorh . of
ruwan beorge on fyrs penn . of fyrs penne on wurt cumes
heafod . of wurtcumes heafde on rammeshorn . of rammes
horne on lulca stile . of lulca stile on wice cumes heafod .
on lymen stream oþ wogga will lacu ut scyt . on þa lace
oð wogga willes hafod . of wogga willes heafde on þone
weg oð þa gretan dic of þære dic on þone wille on þæs
mores heafod . on þa lace to þære sweliende . of ðære
sweliende on yederes¹ beorh . of yederes beorge on
stan dun² [niðe] wearde oþ þa gretan linde . of þære
linde on dyra snæd midde wear[d]ne . of dyra snæde on

hwita ford . of hwita forda on fulan ford . of fulan forda
 on hildes ford . of hildes forda on hildes lege norðewearde
 oþ sole get . of sole gete to brynes enolle suðe weardū on
 puneces wurði . of puneces wurþige on hremnes cumes
 heafod . of hremnes cumbe on þa riðe oð æscburnan .
 þanon on stream to dertan.

. Mr. Davidson's local knowledge, and his affection for his native county, add weight to his comments. He says: "The Ashburn is a rivulet falling into the river Dart, just opposite to Buckfastleigh church. On it, about two miles above the outfall, was founded at the original settlement of Saxons in the county, a 'tun' or town, in conformity with universal Devonshire practice, where every river has its 'tun.' The name of this town, Ashburntun, became Ashburton. The boundary begins at the point where the Ashburn falls into the Dart, and follows that river upwards, to the infall of the Withiburn brook, now called the East Webber. This it follows upwards to a manor called Dunstone, in the parish of Withicomb-in-the-Moor, thence to Hamilton's Down, and so to Langston in Manaton parish, thence to Lustleigh Cleave; and so by Ramshorn Down and the Ogwell river, back to the Ashburn rivulet. The area comprised is about ten miles long from south to north, and about six from west to east, having Heytor Rock and Rippon Tor in its centre. The parishes included are, Ashburton, Buckland-in-the-Moor, and the whole or parts of Withicomb-in-the-Moor, Manaton, Lustleigh, Bovey Tracy, Ilsington, Bickington, West Ogwell, Woodland, and Staverton."

Mr. Davidson takes "Peadingtun" as a man's name, in which I am not able to follow him: yet I will not withhold the remarkable information which he gives in connection with this.

"John Padyngton was the name of the steward, in about 1310, of Bishop Stapledon, a great benefactor to Ashburton, then part of the possessions of the see. Padyngton was, indeed, slain by his master's side, when Stapledon was murdered in Cheapside on the 15th of October, 1326. It may possibly be that this John Padyngton was a descendant of Peadingtun of the boundary. The document itself, one supposes, must be centuries older than 1310; nor did this tract of land, or anything like it, belong to the Bishop of Exeter at any date after the Conquest. In 1086 (*Domesday* does not state who held the lands T. R. E.), the only parts of this area belonging to the see were Ashburton and Staverton. It is possible that at some date prior to the Conquest, this area belonged to Exeter; but this could not have been the case at King Eadward's death, and there is no proof of the fact known to the writer; and no evidence, beyond the existence of an ancient boundary stone in a lane in Lustleigh parish, standing on this

actual boundary, which is traditionally stated to have had carved upon it the arms of the see of Exeter. As bishops, before the Conquest, certainly did not bear arms in the modern sense, it is clear that the tradition does not preserve a literal fact. It serves only to show *some* connection between the stone and the bishops of Exeter."

¹ yeðeres S.

² stan dun [niðe]. Mr. Davidson's reading of a much defaced part, which Mr. Sanders leaves almost blank.

C. C. C. Cantab. 111.

K933-937.

T. p. 640.

Entries

now in a Register of Bath Abbey. Obviously this is not their original place, and Wanley (p. 149) thought the leaf had been taken from the Gospel Book to be mentioned next.

(1) ✠ Her swutelað on þisse cristes bec þ̅ leofenoð ægelnoðes sunu æt korstune hæfð geboht hine 7 his ofspring út æt ælsige aþþ.¹ 7 æt eallon hirede on baðon . mid fif oran 7 mid .xii. heafdon sceapa. on kascilles² gewitnesse portgeréfan 7 on ealre þære burhware on baðon. crist hine ablende þe þis æfre awende.

(2) ✠ Her swutelað on þisse cristes bec þ̅ ægelsige æt linncúme hæfð geboht wilsige his sunu ut æt ælsige aþþ. on baðon 7 æt eallon hirede . to écean fréote.

(3) ✠ Her swutelað on þisse cristes bec þ̅ ægelsige byttices sunu hæfð geboht hildesige his sunu út æt ælsige aþþ. on baðon 7 æt eallon hirede mid syxtigon penegon to écean fréote.

(4) ✠ Her swutelað on þisse cristes bec þ̅ godwig se bucca hæfð geboht leofgife þa dægean æt norðstoke 7 hyre ofspring mid healfan punde æt ælsige abbod to ecan freote on ealles þæs hiredes gewitnesse on baðon. crist hine ablende ðe þis æfre awende.

(5) ✠ Her swutelað on þisse cristes bec þ ælsige abb. hæfð gefreod godwine bace æt stantune . for hine 7 for ealne þone hired on baðan . on sæmannes gewitnesse 7 wulwiges æt prisetune . 7 ælfrices cermes.

*** Professor Skeat writes that this leaf, now in MS. 111, has undoubtedly been removed from MS. 140. It was the outside leaf of MS. 140; and that which is now the first leaf in this book was once the second.

¹ Ælfsige (abbot) died 1087. Dugdale, Monasticon ii. 257 (ed. 1846).

² Hascilles T.

C. C. C. Cambridge 140.

K 1351.

Entries

in the Benet manuscript of the Saxon Gospels, the book to which also belonged the five previous entries. The two sets of entries are united by a community of place and of persons. The place is the Abbey of Bath, and the chief persons are abbots, or bishop, or prior. The entries are here ranged in the order of the manuscript, but this is not necessarily the order of time; and the figures to each entry are an attempt (provisionally) to indicate the relative dates of the transactions.

(6) ✠ Her swutelað on ðissere cristes bec þ ælfwig se red hæfð geboht hine sylfne út æt ælfsige abbod 7 eallon hirede mid anon punde. þar is to gewitnes eall se hired on baðan. crist hine ablende þe þis gewrit awende.

(7) ✠ Her swutelað on þissere cristes bec þ edric æt forðan hæfð geboht segyfu his dohtor æt ælfsige abbod and æt þam hirede on baðan to écum freote . 7 eall hire ofspring.

(11) ✠ Her swutelað on þisse cristes bec þ ælfric scot 7 ægelric scot synd gefreod for ælsiges abbodes sawle to écan freôte. þis is gedón on ealles hires gewitnesse.

(13) ✠ Her swutelað on þissere cristes bec þæt siwine leofwies sunu æt lincumbe hafað geboht sýðeflæde ut

mid fif scyllum 7 penegan æt iohanne þam biscope¹ 7 æt eallon þam hirede on baþon . to ecum freote . 7 herto is gewittnesse godric ladda . 7 sæwold . 7 his twegen sunan . scirewold 7 brihtwold.

(14) ✠ Her swutelað on þisse cristes béc þ̅ iohann hæfð geboht gunnilde þurkilles dohter æt gode leofenaðes lafe to healfan punde . on ealles hiredes gewitnyse. crist hine ablende þe þis gewrit awende. 7 he hæfð hi betæht criste 7 s̅c̅e petre for his moder sawle.

(8) ✠ Her swutelap on þyssere cristes béc þ̅ s̅æwi hagg æt widecume hæfþ gedon út his twegen sunu ætt ælfsige abbude . on ealles hiredes gewitnesse.

(15) ✠ Her swutelað on þisse cristes béc þ̅ lifgið æt forða is gefreod 7 hire twa cild . for þone biscop iohann 7 for ealne þone hired on baðon . on ælfredes gewitnesse aspania.

(16) ✠ Her swutelap on þisse cristes boc þa forewordan þe þe prior² on baþan 7 ealle þa gebroþran habbaþ gemaked wið s̅æwi 7 wiþ þeodgyfu his wif. þ̅ is þ̅ we habbaþ heom geunnen . of godes healf . 7 of s. mañ . 7 of s̅c̅e petres . 7 of ure . þa broþerræddene 7 þa bedræddene for life 7 for deþe . 7 gelænd heom þ̅ land of þære stræt þe ure wæs . heore hus on to rymende . þa hwile þe hi libbeþ . 7 hi us þar togenes gifep þ̅ hi us hyrsumien wylleþ 7 holde beon . mid eallan þam þe hi magan 7 cunnen . 7 æfter heore tweire dæie . s̅æwies 7 ðeodgyfe . hi gyfeþ heore hus 7 heore land 7 ure criste 7 s̅c̅e petre . to þam þ̅ me hi fægere underfo . 7 holdlice for heore sawla beo. her is to gewitnesse . osward preost . 7 will. ðe clerec . 7 hugo þe portgerefe . 7 beoring . 7 leoffric . 7 heapewulf . 7 burehhard . 7 wylwi . 7 geosfræi . 7 ælfword þe smiþ . 7 edwi scredes sune . 7 roðð. þe frencisce. (T. p. 436.)

(12) ✠ Her swutelað on þissere cristes bec þ ægylmær bohte sæþryþe æt sewolde abbude³ mid III. māxan . on ealles hiredes gewitnysse . 7 ofer his dæg 7 his wifes dæg beo se man freoh. crist hine ablende þe þis gewrit awende.

(9) ✠ Her swutelað on þissere cristes bec þ wulwine hareberd bohte æt ælfsige abbude ælfgyþe mid healfan punde . on ealles hiredes gewitnysse. 7 crist hine ablende þe þis gewrit awende.

(10) ✠ Her swutelað on þissere cristes bec þ ægylsige bohte wynric æt ælfsige abbude mid anon yre goldes. þysses ys to gewitnysse ælfryd portgereua 7 eal se hired on baþon. crist hine ablende þe þis gewrit awende.

¹ John de Villula, Bp. Bath and Wells, 1088-1123.

² In 1106 John de Villula appointed the monastery of St. Peter, Bath, to be governed by a Prior instead of an Abbot. Dugdale l. c.

³ Collinson (Hist. Somerset, i. 55) makes Sewold abbot under Edward the Confessor; but he gives no authority, and these entries suggest that he came after Ælfsige.

Mus. Brit. Add. MSS. 9381.

Oliver, Monasticon Dioc. Exon. p. 431.

K 981. T. p. 623.

Manumissions

in the Bodmin Gospels. These entries, forty-six in number, are mostly in Latin, but a few are in Saxon. Some specimens are here given of each. There is some Cornish-Latin, as *prespiter*; and some Cornish-Saxon, as *Codgivo* (Godgiftu). Dr. Oliver's numbering is kept, as useful for reference.

Fol. 1 a.

1. Hæc sunt nomina illorum hominum. hūna. et soror illius dolo. quos [lib]eravit byrhtflæd pro redemptione

animæ suæ super altare sancti petroci coram istis testibus. leofric prespiter. budda prespiter. morhayþo prespiter. deui prespiter. hresmen diaconus. custentin¹ laicus. wurlowen² laycus. ut libertatem habeant cum semine suo sine fine. et maledictus sit qui fregerit hanc libertatem.

9. þes ys þæs mannes nama ðe byrhsie gefreode et petrocys stowe . byhstan hate³ bluntan sunu on æþelhide giwitnyse hys agen wyf 7 on byrhisiys mæse preostes 7 on riol 7 myrmen 7 wunsie morhæþþo 7 cysie priost.

. In the *Revue Celtique* i. 332 ff. these manumissions were printed from the MS. by Mr. Whitley Stokes; and he analysed the Cornish names. The reader will be glad of a few illustrations from his hand.

¹ custentin, "borrowed from *Constantinus*. Note the loss of the *n* in the first syllable and the umlaut of the *a* in the second."

² wurlowen, "lowen = Welsh *leguen* (*leguenid* lætitia) now *llawen* joyful." The prefix *wur-* is explained a few lines lower down.

³ = hatte, was called, is called.

Fol. 7 b.

23. wuenumon 7 hire team moruiw hire swuster 7 hire team 7 wurgustel¹ 7 his team. wuarun gefreod her on tune. for eadryde cynige. 7 for æðelgar² biscop an thas hirydes gewitnesse ðe her on tune syndun.

24. Hoc est nomen illius hominis quem liberavit perem. pro anima sua. gurient.³ super altare sancti petroci coram istis testibus. adelces presbiter. morhaedo diaconus. guædret. clericus. vale vive in Xþo.

¹ wurgustel. "*gustel* is Welsh *gwystrl* hostage; O.H.G. *gisal*."

² Æðelge[ard] W. S.

³ "Gurient = *Wurgent*. In this and [other examples] the *gur-*, *wur-* is the intensive prefix = Gaulish *ver-*, Old Welsh *guor-*, *gur-*: Old Breton *uor-*, *guor-*. (*Grammatica Celtica*, ed. 2; 895, 896.)"

Fol. 8 a.

26. ✠ Marh gefreode leðelt 7 ealle hire team for

eadwig cyninge on his agen reliquias¹. 7 he hie het lædan hider to mynstere 7 her gefreogian on petrocys reliquias on thæs hirydes gewitnesse.

27. Her kyð on þissere bec þ ælsig bohte anne wifmann ongyneþel hatte 7 hire sunu gyðiccael. æt þurcilde mid healfe punde æt þære cirican dura on bodmine 7 sealde ælsige portgereua et maccosse hundredes mann. iiii. pengas to tolle. þa ferde ælsig to þe þa menn bohte 7 nam hig 7 freode uppan petrocys weofede æfre sacles. On gewitnesse þissa godera manna þ waes isaac messe preost. 7 bleðcuf² m̃. þ̃. 7 wuning m̃.þ̃. 7 wulfger m̃. þ̃. 7 grifuð³ m̃.þ̃. 7 noe m̃.þ̃. 7 wurþicið m̃. þ̃. 7 ælsig diacon. 7 maccos. 7 teðion modredis⁴ sunu. 7 kynilm. 7 beorlaf. 7 dirling. 7 gratcant. 7 talan. 7 gif hwa þas freot abrece hebbe him wið criste gemene. amen.

28. Hoc est nomen illius mulieris codgiuo quae liberata fuit pro anima maccosi centurionis super altare sancti petroci in vigilia adventus domini istis testibus videntibus . boia decanus. godricus þr. sewinus þr. eli diaconus. wulgarus diaconus. godricus diaconus. elwine diaconus. edricus clericus. elwinus. elwerdus. sicteicus. waso . wulwerdus. et alii quamplurimi de bonis hominibus. Si quis tam temerarius sit qui hanc libertatem fregerit anathema sit a deo et ab angelis ejus. amen fiat.

¹ I. e. relics which were the private property of the master. (Oliver.)

² bleðcuf. "Better Bleyðcuf 129 b. Here we have a compound of *bledh* = W. *blaidh*, Br. *bleiz*, wolf. In the Cornish vocabulary the word is written *bleit*, leg. *bleith*. The Old Breton names *Bledic*, *Bleid-bara*, *Fou-bleid* contain this word; so in Liber Landavensis (Old Welsh) *Bledud*, *Bledris*, *Bledbui*, *Bledgur*, *Arth-bleid*."

³ grifuð. "The common Welsh name *Griffud*, *Gruffud*, anglicised *Griffith*."

⁴ modredis. Saxon genitive of Cornish "*Modred*, Old Breton *Modrot*."

Fol. 8 b.

30. Her kyð on þissere bec þ ælfric ælfwines sunu wolde þeowian putraele him to nyd þeowetlinge . þa cam putrael to boia 7 bed his fore spece to ælfrice his breðere. þa sette boia þas spece wið ælfrice. þ wes þ putrael sealde ælfrice viii oxa æt þere cirican dura æt bodmine. 7 gef boia sixtig penga for þere forspæce. 7 dide hine sylfne 7 his ofspreng æfre freols 7 saccles fram þam dæge wið ælfrice 7 wið boia 7 wið ealle ælfwines cyld 7 heora ofspreng. on þissere gewittnisse. isaac messe preost 7 wunning þ̃. 7 sewulf þ̃. 7 godric diacon. 7 cufure prauost. 7 wincuf. 7 wulfwerd. 7 gestin thes bisceopes stiwerd. 7 artaca . 7 kinilm. 7 godric map. 7 wulfger. 7 ma godra manna.

Fol. 129 b.

34. Hær cyð on þison béc þ ælwold gefreode hwatú far hys sawle a pætrocysstow a degye 7 æfter degye. an ælger ys gewittnisse 7 gotric 7 walloð 7 gryfyð 7 bleyðcuf 7 salaman. 7 hebbe he godes curs 7 s̃s. petrocus 7 æalle welkynes s̃as. þe þ brece ðæ ydon ys. amen.

Fol. 137 a.

36. Wulfsie episcopus liberavit aedoc filiam catgustel . pro anima sua et eadgari regis super altare sancti petroci . cyngelt . et magnus . et sulmeap¹. et iustus . et rumun . et wengor . et luncen . et fuandrec . et wendeern². et wurðylic³. et cengor . et inisian . et brenci . et onwean . et rinduran . et lywci.

¹ "The *sul* here and in [other Cornish names in these entries] constantly occurs in Old Breton names [examples given]. It probably means 'sun' (Welsh, Cornish, and Breton *sul* borrowed from Latin *sol*)." I do not see why borrowed.

² "wendeern = *wen teern* = Irish *tigerne* dominus: compare Middle Welsh *Eder*n, *Edyrn*, Mabinogion. A woman's name? = *alba domina*."

³ *Wurðylic* = *valde dilecta*: "*ðylic* in *Wurðylic*, *Ourdylyc*, is borrowed from *dilectus*."

Cott. Dom. A. vii. 43.

K 925.

T. p. 621.

Geatfled

her manumissions. This entry (in a Gospel book which is perhaps of the eighth century, K) affords a glimpse of the fall from freedom to bondage in bad times.

Geatfled ageaf freols . for Godes lufa 7 for heora sawla pearfe . þ is Ecceard smið . 7 Ælstan 7 his wíf . 7 eall heora ofspring . boren 7 unboren . 7 Arcil . 7 Cole . 7 Ecferð Aldhunes dohter . 7 ealle þa men þe heo nam heora heafod ¹ for hyra mete on þam yflum dagum . Swa hwa swa þis awende 7 hyre sawla þises bereafie . bereafige hine God ælmihtig þises lifes 7 heofona rices . 7 sy he awyrgead dead 7 cwic áá on ecnysse . 7 eac heo hafað gefreod þa men þe heo þigede æt Cwæspatrike . þ is Ælfwald . 7 Colbrand . Ælsie . 7 Gamal his sune . Eðred . Tredewude . 7 Uhtred his stepsun[e] . Aculf . 7 þurkyl . 7 Ælsige . Hwa þe heom þises bereafie . God ælmihtig sie heom wrað 7 Sçe Cuðberht.

¹ "All the men whose persons (literally *heads*, as of cattle) she took for their food in the evil days." T.

Cott. Tib. B. v. 76.

K 1354.

T. p. 649.

Gebúras

on the Hatfield estate (Herts): their relationships, their

settlements on other estates, and their intermarriages with *gebúras* of other manors¹.

✠ Dudda wæs gebur into Hæðfelda . 7 he hæfde þreo dohtor . an hatte Deorwyn . oðer Deorswyð . þridde Golde . 7 Wullaf on Hæðfelda hæfð Deorwynne to wife . 7 Ælfstan æt Tæccingawyrðe hæfð Deorswyðe to wife . 7 Ealhstan Ælfstanes broðar hæfð Goldan to wife. Hwita hatte wæs beocere into Hæðfelda . 7 Tate hatte his dohtor wæs Wulfsiges modor scyttan . 7 Lulle hatte Wulfsiges sweostar Hehstan hæfð to wife on Wealadene. Wifus 7 Dunne 7 Seoloe syndan inbyrde to Hæðfelda. Duding hatte Wifuse sunu sit on Wealadene . 7 Ceolmund hatte Dunnan sunu sit eac on Wealadene. 7 Æðeleah hatte Seolecan sunu sit eac on Wealadene . 7 Tate hatte Cenwaldes sweostor Mæg hæfð to wife on Weligun . 7 Ealdelm Hereðryðe sunu hæfð Tatan dohtor to wife. Wærlaf hatte Wærstanes fæder wæs riht æht to Hæðfelda . heold ða grægan swyn.

✠ Brada hatte wæs gebur to Hæðfelda . 7 Hwite hatte þæs Bradan wif wæs gebures dohtor to Hæðfelda . seo Hwite wæs Wærstanes 7 Wærðryðe 7 Wynburge þridde modor. 7 se Wærstan sit æt Wadtune . hæfð Winnes sweostor to wife . 7 Wine hæfð Wærðryðe to wife. 7 Dunne sæt on Wadtune wæs inbyrde to Hæðfelda . 7 Deorwyn hatte hire dohtor hæfð Cynewald on Munddene to wife . 7 Deornað hatte hire broðar bið mid Cynewalde. 7 Dudde hatte Wifuse dohtor sit æt Wilmundeslea. Cynelm hatte Cenwaldes fæder wæs gebur into Hæðfelda . 7 Manna hatte Cenwaldes sunu sit æt Wadtune under Eadwolde.

✠ Buhe hatte wæs Dryhtlafes moddrige . wæs afaren ut of Hæðfelda into Eslingadene . 7 Æpelwyn 7 Eadugu 7 Æpelgyð heo wæran ðreo gesweostra . 7 Tilewine 7

Duda wæron ealle þære Buge bearn . 7 Ealhstan Tilewine sunu . 7 Wulfsige Eaduge sunu . 7 Ceolem.Æpelgyðe sunu . 7 Ceolstan . 7 Manwine. þis cyn com of Felda . Deorulf Cyneburhe sunu 7 his twa sweostar . 7 Cynric æt Clæfring heora eam. þas men synd Tatan magas æt Hæðfelda ðæs gebures.

¹ These gebúras "boors" were the agricultural population of the manor, who tilled it and paid rent in produce, in money, and in work. They were serfs, *adscripti glebæ*, and the lord had a proprietary interest in them, which gives the motive of this record. The Hatfield serfs had relations at Datchworth, Walden, Welwyn, Watton, Munden, Wymondley, Essenden. The memorandum appears to be of the 11th century. Mr. Seebohm identifies these gebúras (as a class) with the villani of the same places in Domesday. *English Village Community*, p. 139. He adds that on some manors the pedigrees of villani or nativi were kept even after the Black Death.

PART II.

SECONDARY DOCUMENTS.

SECONDARY DOCUMENTS.

I.

THIS Group comprises documents which are preserved in single parchments as the primary records are; but which, unlike those, are not contemporaneous with the date assigned to the transaction; and yet, on the other hand, probably not later than the eleventh century.

Cott. Aug. ii. 86.

A. D. 680.

K18.

B. iv. 2.

Cædualla

king of Wessex, granting land to bp. Wilfrid at Pegganham and places adjacent:—one of the signataries being Aldhelm, who had the charge of drafting and getting the document written.

✠ IN nomine saluatoris nři ihu xpi . Nihil intulimus in hunc mundum uerum nec auferre quid poterimus . idcirco terrenis et caducis æterna et cælestia supernæ patriæ premia mercanda sunt . Quapropter ego cædualla disponente dño rex rogatus a uenerando uuilfrido æpiscopo ut sibi aliquantulam terram ad suffragium uitæ suæ ffirmque suorum qui secum conuersarentur et in diuino seruitio huius peregrinationis quã uir uenerandus diutius peregit pro relaxatione criminũ et perpetui premii receptaculo largiri dignarer . cuius precibus annuens terrenam sibi possессиunculam de qua sugerere uidebatur pro remedio animę meæ libenter inpendi . et hanc libertatē sub estimatione . lxx . tributariorum taxauimus in illo loco qui dicitur peggan ham . aliisque locis circumquaque adiacentibus hoc est scrippan eg . ceorla tun . bucgan ora . beorgan stede . north beorgan stede . crýmes

ham se northra mundan ham . other mundan ham . et hæc omnia uenerabili uiro uuilfrido cum consensu et deuota confirmatione eegualdi subreguli in potestatem proprię dominationis pro suę nimię scītatis conuersatione . et nřoz peccatorum relaxatione redigimus . insuper addidimus frībus suis dō seruientibus ad ęcclesiam scī andree super ripam positam orientalē portus qui dicitur uedring mutha . fram quæ dicitur, tang mere . x . tributariorum . ut eis quamdiu fides catholica regnet hinc necessaria corporalis usus specialiter prebeantur . Si quis uero quod absit contra hæc decreta firmiter statuta contraire et ea soluere conatus fuerit nouerit sé ante tribunal examinis xpi rationem redditurum et habere partem cum iuda traditore dñi nři ihu xpi . in inferno inferiore . Hæc sunt territoria ad pecgan ham pertinentia primit⁹ ab occidente uedring mutha . per illum portum ad locum qui dicitur holan horan fleot et sic ducitur in lang port . inde ad aquilonem to unning lande . sic ad orientem on fleot super illud quod dicitur inufes ford . inde in locum qui dicitur cýnges uuic . et sic ad locum qui đr langan ersc . inde on loxan leage . et sic in locum qui đr bebbes ham . inde in pontem thel brýcg . et sic ad aquilonem iuxta palustria loca . super hæc ad locum qui đr hýlsan seohtra et sic ad orientem in uuærmundes hamm . hinc in uuadan hlæu . ab illo loco in fisc mere . et sic in brýnes fleot . sicque dirigitur in mare . Sed et hi sunt termini pertinentes ad tang mere . primitus of hleap mere per uiam publicam ad terram heantunensem ad angulū circianum . ĩde in locum horsa gehæg . et sic ubi đr hean ersc . hinc ad ælrithe . ab ipso riuo ad fraxinū unum . et sic ad locum ceale mere . hinc ad headan scræf . ab illo loco . to lulan treouue . et sic in tatan ham . sic ad risc mere . ab illo loco to hleap

mere . et sunt pascua ouiũ in meos dune pertinentia ad tang mere . Anno dominicæ incarnationis . dclxxx . Ego cæduualla rex a prefato rogatus ęþo hanc donationis mee cartulam scribere iussi . et absque trimoda necessitate totius xþiani populi id est arcis munitione . pontis emendatione . exercitii congestionem liberam perstrinxi . Ego ecguuald subregulus mente deuota consensi et subscripsi ✚ Ego æthelredus domino prestante rex pro remedio animę meæ hanc donationẽ corroborauĩ . ✚ Ego hæddi eþs consensi et subseř . ✚ Ego ercenuualdus eþs conẽ et subseř . ✚ Ego aldhelmus scolasticus archieþi theodori hanc cartulam dictitans prout regis maiorumque inperia statuerunt scribere iussi . illisque sancientibus constitutum est . ut beato uiro uuilfrido liberum remaneret arbitrium in uita sua de hac ruris possessiuncula . et post obitum cuicumque uoluerit in æternam possessionem iure hereditario derelinqueret . Pax cunctis legentibus . consensũq; prebentibus . sitque laus utentibus . luxque perpes credentibus . uirtus uita fauentibus . rite constet senatibus anglorum atque cetibus qui dona firment nutibus.

*** *Endorsed in hands of the 10th century, '✚ PAGGAN HAMM;'* and '✚ uuilfridus episcopus cartulam hanc . multimodasque et humillimas theodoro archiepiscopo in christo salutes:.'; and in a hand of the 12th century, 'Rex Ceduuala dedit paggeham sancto Wilfrido episcopo . latine.' B.

Cotton Charter viii. 3.

A.D. 755-757.

K100.

B. iv. 3.

Æthilbald of Mercia

grants 10 cassati to abbot Eanberht. Mr. Bond assigns the writing to the 9th century. It is a fragment, of which the effective portion is complete:—

[QUAPRO]PTER ego aethilbald rex non solum mercen-

sium . sed etiam in circuitu populorum quibus me diuina dispensatio sine meritorum suffragio præesse uoluit uenerabili seruo dñi eanberhttae abbati agrum .x. cassatorum in dominium xpi ecclesiae pro redemptione animae meae . et pro expiatione facinorum meorum libenter concedens largior . est autem terra illa iuxta siluam quam dicunt toccan sceaga . habens in proximo tumulum qui habet nomen reada beorg.

* * *Endorsed*, 'reada beorg.' B.

Cott. Aug. ii. 87.

26 July, 805.

K190. B. ii. 8.

Cuthred

king of Kent, with licence of Cenulf king of Mercia, conveys land to Abp. Wulfred. Mr. Bond says the writing is 'rather later, and retouched.'

✠ ANNO ab incarnatione dñi nři ihu xpi deccc^ou^o in-dictione xiii . ego cuðred rex cantiae cum licentia coenulfi regis merciae octabo anno regni mei a dō ocessi wulfredo sedenti in archiepiscopatus solio . duorum aratorum terrae in ppetuum donabo . est itaq: terra illa composita in occidentali parte xu . manentium quae dicuntur bocholt hec duo aratra supra p̃dicta a quib:dam campus armentorum id est hriðra leah appellantur hoc h̃f modo quasi pro comparatione in p̃tio xxx mancusarum illi hanc p̃nominatam terram tradere curabo ut communem silbam secundum antiquam consuetudinem cum ceteris hominibus abeat potestas quoq: ipsi datur ut in libertate terram habeat quamdiu uiuat 7 postea cuicumq: hominum uoluerit in aeternam libertatem derelinquat si quis hanc largit'i'onem illi augeat augeatur illi a dō uita si quis demin'u'erit quod absid deminuetur sibi gloria in xpo nisi satisfacione emendauerit .

huius confirmationis signa in celeberrimo loco hac leah
nominato exponuntur in uiii^{as} kās agustus die sabbati
quo transfiguratus est xp̃s .

✠ ego coenuulf rex mercē consensi et subsc̃ri ✠ ald-
uulf ep̃iſ ✠ werenberht ep̃iſ ✠ deneberht ep̃iſ
✠ eaduulf ep̃iſ ✠ wulfhard ep̃iſ ✠ alhheard ep̃iſ
✠ tidferð ep̃iſ ✠ osmund ep̃iſ ✠ wiohthun ep̃iſ
✠ wig[be]rht ep̃iſ ✠ alhmund ep̃iſ ✠ bernmod
ep̃iſ ✠ abh ✠ aþ ✠ wernoð aþ
✠ dudan aþ ✠ feolageld aþ ✠ ego cuðred 'rex'
cantiã oð 7 suð . ✠ heaberht dux ✠ beornnoð dux
✠ cynehelm dux ✠ tiduulf dux ✠ wicgga dux
✠ ceolward dux ✠ ceolberht dux ✠ dynne dux
✠ wighard dux ✠ byrnwald dux ✠ heardberht
comes ✠ cuðred p̃r.

*** Endorsed in a hand of the 10th century, 'hryperaleh,' to which
is added in a hand of the 12th century, 'duorum aratorum . Cuðred
rex . cantiã Wluredo archiepiscopo pro xxx marcis auri.' 'latine.' B.*

Smith's Beda, p. 768.

A. D. 825.

Hickes Diss. Ep. p. 80.

K 219. T. p. 70.

Beornuulf

king of the Mercians, sate in council at Clovesho. There was
a very great suit concerning the swine-pasture at Sutton. It
appears to have been an action in the nature of an appeal, as
the American legist has observed. The Bishop of Worcester
appeals from a decision of the Swángerefan, who were Com-
missioners of Woods and Forests, on the ground that they
had disregarded the old established rights of his convent.
The Witan allowed him and his chapter to take the oath,
which was administered at Worcester, and of which Hama
the Swángerefa of Sutton was an eye-witness; and so the

bishop's claim was established. A bad copy of a rare piece. Nothing seems now to be known of the original, which Hickes described as 'charta autographa Somersiana.'

✠ IN nomine trino diuino qui est deus benedictus in saecula. Amen. þý gere ðe wes from cristes gebyrde ágæn eahta hund wintra and xxv and sió æfterre in-dictio was in ríme and wæs biornwulfes ríce mercna cyninges ðá wæs sionoðlic gemót on ðære méran stówe ðe mon háteð clofeshoas and ðær se siolfa cyning biornwulf and his biscopas and his aldormenn and alle ða wioton ðisse ðióde ðær gesomnade wáeron ðá wæs tiolo micel sprec ymb wuduleswe tó súðtúne ongægum west on scyrhylte¹ waldon ða swángeréfan ða læswe forður gedrifan and ðone wudu gepiogan² ðon hit aldgeryhto wéron ðon cuæð se biscop and ðára hina wiotan ðet hió him néren máran ondeta ðon hit áræded wæs on Aeðelbaldes dæge ðrím hunde swína mæst and se biscop ða tugen³ ahten twæde ðæs wuda and ðæs mæstes. ðá geræhte uulfred arcebiscop and alle ða wiotan ðet se biscop and ða higen mósten mid áðe gecyðan ðet hit suá wære áræden on Aeðelbaldes dæge and him máre tó ne sóhte and he ðá sona se biscop beweddade eádwulfe ðæm aldormen ðæs áðæs biforan allum ðæm wiotum and him mon ðone geládde ymb xxx næhta tó ðæm biscopstole et wiogoerna ceastre in ða tiid wæs háma suángeréfa tó súðtúne and he ráð ðæt he wæs et ceastre and ðone aað gesæh and gesceawade suá hine his aldor-mon héht eádwulf and he hine hweðre ne grétte. Hii sunt nomina et uocabula qui in synodali concilio fuerunt congregati.

✠ Signum manus Biornwulfi regis Merciorum. ✠ Wulfred archiepiscopus consensi hanc conditionem. ✠ Oeðelwald episcopus consensi. ✠ Hræðhun episco-

pus consensi. ✠ Heaberht episcopus consensi. ✠ Bionna episcopus consensi. ✠ Eadwulf episcopus consensi. ✠ Wilred episcopus consensi. ✠ Wigðegn episcopus consensi. ✠ Alhstan episcopus consensi. ✠ Humberht episcopus. ✠ Ceolberht episcopus ✠ Cynred episcopus. ✠ Torhthelm prior. ✠ Eanmund abbas. ✠ Wihtred abbas. ✠ Cuðwulf abbas. ✠ Eanmund abbas. ✠ Eadberht dux. ✠ Biornnoð dux. ✠ Sigered dux. ✠ Cuðred dux. ✠ Eadwulf dux. ✠ Mucel dux. ✠ Uhtred dux. ✠ Alhheard dux. ✠ Bolam. ✠ Aldran. ✠ Bynna. ✠ Wighelm. ✠ Heabert. ✠ Eadgar presbiter. ✠ Wigberht presbiter. ✠ Heahstæf presbiter. ✠ Brada presbiter. ✠ Cuðbald presbiter. ✠ Regengar presbiter. ✠ Cuðbert presbiter. ✠ Ecgmund presbiter. ✠ Heahferhð diaconus. ✠ Wighelm diaconus. ✠ Cyneberht diaconus. mid allra oðerra priósta bútan ðissum mæsse-prióstum efen lx.

¹ ongægum west on scyrhylte. Thorpe translates, 'towards the west in Shireholt': but perhaps the text is corrupt.

² gepiegan T.

³ ða tugen. Hickes reads 'and ða higen,' which must be the true reading. It is tacitly adopted by Thorpe in his translation 'the bishop and the convent held two parts of the wood and the mast.'

Chart. Cott. viii. 30.

A. D. 838.

(Text. Roff 138.)

K 239.

B. iv. 8.

Ecgberht

with consent of his son Æthewulf king, grants to bp. Beornmod four ploughlands. The Chronicle gives Ecgberht's death in 836, but there are reasons for thinking that chronology wrong by two years. Mr. Bond says the writing is a 'later imitation.'

✠ IN nomine dñi nři iħu xři saluatoris mundi . anno

dominieꝝ incarnationis .dcccxxx .uiii. indictione .i. Ego . ecgbearhtus rex cum consensu dilectissimi filii nŕi eðelwulfi regis dabo debotissimo episcopo meo . beornmodo . aliquam terre partem iuris mei . quattuor aratrorum . in loco que dicitur snodding land 7 eð holan beorge ut habeat et possideat et cuicumque uoluerit relinquat ita ut predicta terra sit liuera ab omni regali serbitia.

✠ scripta ést hec cartula in bica regali . que dicitur fręric burna is testibus consentientibus et subscribentibus quorum infra nomina tenentur . et unam molinam in torrente qui dicitur holan beorges burna . et in monte regis quŕnquaginta carrabas lingnorum . adiectis . quattuor denberis . hwęton stede . heah dęn . hese . helman hyrst

✠ Egeberht rex. ✠ eðeluulf rex. ✠ Cialnoð . arhi . eþc . ✠ beornmod . eþsc . ✠ ealhstan . eþsc . ✠ eadhun . eþsc . ✠ Cynred eþsc . ✠ Ceolbeorht . eþsc . ✠ uulfheard . dux . ✠ eðeluulf dux . ✠ eanulf dux . ✠ herebearht dux . ✠ eðeluulf dux . ✠ eðelheard .

. et in oriente ciuitatis hroui unum uiculum.

. *Endorsed in a hand of the 10th century, '✠ snodinglandes boc . iiii . aratrorum .'; and in a hand of the 13th century, 'Rex Ethelbrich dedit beormodo Episcopo snodiland et Holeberg.' B.*

Cotton Charter viii. 32.

A. D. 862.

K 287.

B. ii. 36.

Æthelberht

rex occidentaliū sax' seu cant'—to his thane Dryhtwald ten ploughlands at Bromley with exemption from all but the three inevitable burdens. Mr. Bond characterizes the writing

as a 'later imitation.' See above, Primary Documents, A.D. 987; p. 209, perhaps the true document after which this has been fabricated.

... HÆC sunt et ++ termini p̃dicti agelli circũ iacentia An norðan frã ceddan leage to langan leage bromleaginga mearc 7 liofshema ðanne fram langan leage to ðam wón stocce¹ ðanne fram ðam wón stocce be modinga hema mearce to cinta stiogole ðanne fram cinta stiogole be modinga hema mearce to earnes beame ðanne fram earnes beame cregsetna haga an easthalfe sced hit to liowsan dene ðanne fram liowsan dene to swelgende ðanne fram swelgende cregsetna haga to sioxslihtre ðanne fram sioxslihtre to fearnbiorginga mearce fearnbiorginga mearc hit sced to cýstaninga mearcę cýstaninga mearc hit sced suðan toward setle ðanne framweard setle cýstaninga mearc to wichæma mearcę ðanne sio west mearc be wichema mearcę ut to bipplestyde ðanne fram bipplestyde, to acustyde to bioha'h'hema mearcę fram acustyde to ceddanleage ÷

ðanne belimpoð ðer to ðam londe fif denn an an ut walda . broccesham ðes dennes nama . ðes oðres dennes nama : sænget hryg : billan ora . is ðes ðriddan nama . ðanne twa denn an gleppan felda; actum ÷ hec mea donatio anno p̃scripta in loco que ðr willherestrio coram his testib: qui hæc æsentientes subscripserunt quorũ hic nomina infra tenentř adscripta :—anno dominice incarnat̃ . deccclxii.

. *Endorsed in a hand of the 15th century, 'bromleg Ethelberth rex.'* B.

¹ wónstocce. The wónstoc Mr. Kemble had 'no hesitation in translating Woden's post.' *Saxons*, bk. i, c. 2, p. 52, note.

Harley Charter 43 C. 1.

A.D. 909.

B. iv. 10.

Eadweard the Elder

praising written records, and saying that at the time of his division of the diocese of Winchester he was asked by bp. Friðestan to renew the title-deeds of the church for the lands given by successive kings; and especially that privilege whereby the land about the city, estimated at 100 mansæ or more, was to be assessed as one Mansa only. The lands that bp. Denewulf so freely leased out are to return to the church, but the king may retain for his day those which Denewulf leased to him. This piece is of a type repeatedly occurring in Cod. Winton; such are K 1090, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096.

. . . . HÆC cartula scripta ert anno dominẽ incarnať .
 decccviiii . indicť . xii . his limitib: hoc rus undiq: cir-
 cũdatur . et intra ambitum suũ multas uillas complec-
 titur . quarũ nomina incolis . liquido clarescunt . hnut
 scillinc tamen et ceolbolding tũn . quae duę uillæ con-
 tiguæ non sunt . c . manentiũ quantitatem pficientes
 indumentis cleri deseruientes . non his limitib; set ppriis
 et ratis terminis ambiuntur .

✠ Ærest on icenan æt brombrigce up 7lang weges to
 hlidgeate . þanon 7lang slades to beánstede . þ be hagan
 to searnægles forda . þ up be swæðelinge to sugebroce .
 ðæt forð be mearce to cules felda . forð be gehrihtũ ge-
 mære to stodleage . swa to ticnes felda . þ to mearcdene .
 swa to tæppeleage . swa forð to scipleage . þ to Bradan
 ersce . swá to þære ealdan cwealmstówe . þ forð be
 deopan delle . þ be craweleainga mearce to bacegeate .
 forð be mearce to ðæm ealdan falde . swá norð 7 east to
 hearpaðe . a be hearpaðe to heafod stoccũ . swá be hide
 burninga gemære on icenan . þ úp be streame . þ swá
 wið easton wordige þonan be rihtre mearce to ðæm

gemær ðornan . þ to ðære readan rode . swá forð be ealdormonnes mearce . a be mearce . þ hit cimð on icenan . úp be streame to alres forða . þonon on ticceburnan . up 7lang burnan . to hearpaðe swa to tyrngeate wiðinnan ða æfisc to sceap wican . þ be riht gemære to ellenforða . swa to bradan dene . þ to meoluc cumbe . swa to meolæn beorge . 7lang weges to wealthæminga mearce . be rihton gemære to hige leage . þ to clænefelda . swá on are dene forð be hagan on sceatte leage . þ forð on icenan be norðan stanforde . swá mid streame ðæt hit cymð eft on brom bricge.

*** Endorsed in a contemporary hand, 'Cyltan cumbes boc.', subsequently added, 'Edweardi regis senior'; in various hands from the 12th to the 16th century, 'Hee sunt de Chiltecombe.' and 'De Chiltecombe'; 'Hec est nobilis Carta de Chiltecumba'; 'Custodiatur bene'; and 'Eduueardus Angul Saxonum Rex.' B.*

Cott. Aug. ii. 33.

A.D. 956.

K 437.

B. iii. 17.

Eadwig

industriis anglorum rex . . cuidam comiti . . nomine Ælfhere . . xx mansos perpetualiter impendo. penes illum locū qui assertionem multorum hominum pfertur ita . æt [c]uþenes dune . &c.

Þis sýndon þa land gemæru to cuþenes dune .xx. hida . [of] hryþera forða on holan ford . of holan forde on lahhan mere 7lang riþiges on bradan mædwa . þæt swa norð 7lang fura on set þorn . of set þorne on fúlan riþig on anne pýt . of þǣ pýtte 7lang riþiges on þæt heafod lond . of þǣ heafodon 7lang fura . on pric þorn on foreweardne eanferþes hlau . of eanferþes hlawe 7lang fure . þæt on án riþig . ~~7lang riþiges~~ . 7lang riþiges þ

on ane dīc . 7lang dices on drýgean bróc . þæt swa
 7lang dices on mærwelle bróc . 7lang broces on mærwelle . of mærwelle . on þæt heafod long on gerihte to stræt . þonne east 7lang stræte . of þæra stræta gelæto . þ[on]an rihte norþ ondlong wegēs of þa heafdo þ̅ on mærweg . 7long mærwegēs þ̅ ónbutan ceorla gráf . on fost bróc . of fost bróce on þone hlið weg . 7long wegēs on hina gemæro . 7long hina gemæres on þa hlýdan . þ̅ of þær hlýdan on þa stan bricge . 7long heallitunēs gemæres on risc dene . þæt of risc dene on gerihte on þæt þriex . of þā þriexe on þa stræt . 7long stræte on holan bróc . 7long broces on herpaþ ford on tame 7long tame þ̅ eft on hrypera ford . Hæc carta scripta ē . anno dñice incarnationis deccclvi . indictione xiiii.

*** Endorsed in a contemporary hand, 'þis is seo lanboc to cūpenes dune to þan twentigan hidan þe Eadwig cýnc gebocede ælfhere his ealdormen on ece ýrfe.'; and in one of the 12th century, 'eduii' 'carta de codesdona.' B.*

D. and C. Westm.

A. D. 962.

S. ii. 6.

Eadgar

granting land at Sunbury to his kinsman Ælfheh. Mr. Sanders says it is not in K. nor T., nor mentioned by Wanley. Compare p. 203 above.

✠ ALTITHRONO in æternum regnante uniuersis sophiæ studium intento mentis conamine sedulo rimantibus liquido patescit quod huius uitæ periculis nimio ingruentibus terrore recidiui terminus cosmi appropinquare dinoscitur ut ueridica christi promulgat sententia qua dicit. Surget gens contra gentem et regnum aduersus regnum et reliqua. Quam ob rem ego EADGAR totius

brittanniæ basileus quandam ruris particulam . decem uidelicet cassatos loco qui celebri æt SUNNANBYRIG . nuncupatur uocabulo propinquo meo mihi oppido fideli qui ab huiusce patriæ gnosticis ÆLFHEH appellatur uocabulo . pro obsequio eius deuotissimo perpetua largitus sum hereditate ut ipse uita comite cum omnibus utensilibus pratis uidelicet pascuis siluis uoti compos habeat et post uitæ suæ terminum quibuscumque uoluerit cleronomis immunem derelinquat. Sit autem predictum rus omni terrene seruitutis iugo liberum tribus exceptis rata uidelicet expeditione pontis arcisue restauratione. Siquis igitur hanc nostram donationem in aliud quam constituimus transferre uoluerit priuatus consortio sanctæ dei ecclesiæ æternis barathri incendiis lugubris iugiter cum iuda christi proditore eiusque compliceibus puniatur . si non satisfactione emendauerit congrua quod contra nostrum deliquit decretum. His metis prefatum rus hinc inde giratur.

Dis sindon þa land gemæro to sunnanbyrig. Ærest on sunnan hýg¹ þanon andlang streames on crudan scýpsteal þanon ofer ða mæde on eclesbroc 7lang broces on ða meardic 7lang dices on hwæte dene norðewearde of hwæte dene on þa oðre meardic 7lang dices on cottes hýrste westewearde of cottes hýrste on riscmere of riscmere on eadbryhtes hlæw of þam hlæwe on þone ellen stub ðonon on mearcwill of mearcwille on duddes býre of duddes býre on þone clofenan beorh of þam beorhge on sunnan hýg¹ . 7 her hýrð to tynn gýrda of þære mæde to halgan forde 7 ælce geare into sunnanbyrig of burh-wuda fiftig foðra wudes 7 fiftig swina mæsten.

Anno dominice incarnationis . DCCCCLXII . scripta est . hæc carta his testibus consentientibus quorum inferius nomina notantur.

✠ Ego eadgar rex anglorum concessi. ✠ Ego dunstan archiepiscopus corroboraui. ✠ Ego osecytel archiepiscopus confirmaui. ✠ Ego osulf episcopus consolidauī. ✠ Ego byrhtelm episcopus acquieui. ✠ Ego oswold episcopus confirmaui. ✠ Ego apelwold abbas. ✠ Ego ælfhere dux. ✠ Ego ælfheah dux. ✠ Ego æpelstan dux. ✠ Ego apelpold dux. ✠ Ego beorhtnoð dux. ✠ Ego býrhtferð minister. ✠ Ego ælfwine minister. ✠ Ego æpelsige minister. ✠ Ego wulfhelm minister. ✠ Ego æpelwine minister. ✠ Ego ælsige minister.

¹ Qu. error for *byrg*?

Harley Charter 43 C. 5.

A. D. 966.

B. iii. 27.

Eadgar

grants 10 cassati at Niwanham to a noble matron of his own kin que ab istius patriæ gnosticis eleganti .ÆLFGIFV. apellatur uocamine.

Þis sint þa gemæru to niwanhamme Cattan ege into niwanham of þam hæþnan birigelsan up 7lang dic innan mæc wege up 7lang mæc wege þæt up on wearddune þær þæt cristel mæl stod of þan up on þa readan slo of þære ealdan byrig of þære readan slo on þæt crundel þær se haga utligeþ. Of þan crundelle innan mid slæde 7lang mid slædes on þa grægan hane of þære grægan hane 7lang hearpdene on cealfa leage neopewearde of cealfa leage á be hagen 7 be þan ealdan wege in on þæt bec siþþan 7lang beces on tæmese 7lang ea on cattan ege.

Endorsed in large letters, '✠ Þis is ðara .x. hida land boc æt niwanham þe eadgar cyning gebecode ælfgefe his magan on ece yrfe.' B.

D. and C. Exon.

A.D. 977.

S. ii. Ex. 14 dorso.

Eadweard

meo fideli comiti nomine æðelweard granting land in Cornwall. Manifestly a later copy, as it is endorsed on a deed (below p. 300) dated 1059 which has relation to the same manor. It is not in K. or T. Deeds of this Eadweard are rare.

✠ REGNANTE inperpetuum domino nostro ihesu christo. Cunctis sophiæ studium ferme rimantibus stabili notum constat ratione . quod presentis esentiæ periculis incumbantibus et curis euanescentium rerum inopinate crebrescentibus Humana mortalium rerum cognitio quasi ros minuendo elabitur et obliuioni tantundem traditur . nisi aliqua certa ratione prenotetur . quia non sunt æterna quæ hic conspiciuntur sed terrena . ut imbutus sermone tonantis apostolus inquit. Nunc uelut umbra cito sic corpore¹ fugiunt res. Sed decus æternum hoc uisu stat certius omni. Quapropter ego eadward annuente gratia dei rex anglorum ceterarumque circumquaque nationum cum consilio atque consensu episcoporum obtinatumque meorum quasdam ruris particulas in diuersis locis possitus id est trefwurabo æt trefwaloc trefgrued æt trefdewig. In perpetuam hereditatem admodum libenter concedo meo fideli comiti nomine æðelweard cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus . campis siluis pratis piscariisque libere ab omni regali censu excepta expeditione arcisue munimine et uigiliis marinis et postquam uiam uniuersitatis adierit cuicumque uoluerit prefatam terram libenter derelinquat. Acta est autem hæc donatio anno . DCCCCLXXVII . ab incarnatione domini . indictione uero . v^{ta} . VI . concurrentes epactæ . XXVIII . xvii^o anno cicli decenouelis meique imperii . II . anno. His testibus consentientibus quorum nomina

infra caraxata fore uidentur. Ðis ys seo landscaru to trefwurabo ærest æt pollicerr þanne be þære dic and lang weges þonne of þam wege þonne on þa lýtlan dic on east healfe weges to poll hæscen adune be þam broce to rýt cendeurion þonne be þam broce to carn nið bran to deumæn coruan . þanon 7lang weges to cruedrænoc . þanon to carrecwynn 7 eft þanon to pollicerr. Ðis is seo landscaru to trefualoc ærest to þære dic þonne fram dice adun to þam broce of þam broce to crouswrach 7lang weges on þa dic þanon to maýn biþ to crue mur . þanon to carn wlicet 7lang þære to þam broce . þanon 7lang stremes oð tuow wæter eft be þære dic. Ðis is seo landscaru to cruewæð ærest æt nant buorðtel 7lang stremes oð lenbrunn þanan to cestel merit þanon west to wucou genidor west andlang dic oð broc þanon to fonton morgeonec þanon adune to broce þær hit æt fruman wæs. Ðis landgemæro to trefdewig ærest æt pennhal meglar suð to þam wege þanon to þam forða ongeriht to erliwet þanon forð 7lang stremes to lynceen þanon up to penhal meglar.

✠ Ego eadweard rex anglorum hoc donum cum triumpho agie sancte crucis. ✠ Ego dunstanus archipresul confirmaui. ✠ Ego æðelwoldus episcopus contestor. Ego ælfstanus episcopus annui. Ego wulfsige episcopus condictaui et subscripsi. ✠ Ego ælfere dux. ✠ Ego æðelwýne dux. Ego brýhtnoð dux. Ego leofwine dux. Ego ælfweard minister testor. Ego ælfsige minister testor. Ego leofwýnne minister testor. Ego brýhtmær minister testor. Ego ælfgar minister testor.

Quisquis igitur hoc nostrum donum conseruare imo augere inhianter desiderauerit . ampliucetur dies illius et post obitum transire mereatur feliciter ad regna

polorum. Sin autem quod absit . et deum et semetipsum obliuiscendo aliquis motare temptauerit . anathema sit et dies illius non dimidiauerit et gloriam dei cum choris angelorum nequaquam uideat in terra uiuentium.

¹ Read *corporeæ*. These three hexameters occur again K1297.

Cott. Aug. ii. 90.

A.D. 1039.

K 758. T. p. 338.

B. iv. 20.

Harold

surnamed Harefoot, lay grievously sick in Oxford, not expecting to live, and bishop Lyfing from Devonshire was with him. A deputation arrived from Christchurch (Canterbury), to represent to the king that certain dues at Sandwich had been seized in the king's name and kept two years from the brotherhood. On hearing this, the king changed colour, and swore that it was not his doing: and so it came to light that the whole thing was a plot between Ælfstan the abbot of St. Augustine's and those who acted for the king.

The narrative is well told, and the manuscript is good; but not contemporaneous.

On the date Mr. Freeman says:—‘Mr. Kemble dates the document in 1038, but it is clear that it must, as Sir Henry Ellis says, belong to 1039, or perhaps to the beginning of 1040.’ *Norman Conquest*, i. 563, note.

HER kȳþ on þison gewrite þ̅ harold king . let beridan sandwic of x̅pes cȳrcean him sȳlfan to handa . 7 hæfde hit him wel neh twelf monað . 7 twegen hærin'ge timan . swa þeah fullice . eall ongean godes willan . 7 agen ealra þara halgena þe restað innon x̅pes cȳrcean swa swa hit him sȳððan sorhlice þæræfter agiode . 7 amanc þisan siþan siðe ¹ wearð ælfstan abb . æt s̅ce A . 7 begeat mid his smeh wrencan . 7 mid his golde 7 seolfre eall dȳrnun'c'ga æt steorran þe þa wæs þæs

kinges rædes mann ꝥ hī gewearð se þridda penig of
 þære tolne on sandwic þa gerædde eadsige arceb þa he
 þis wiste . 7 eall se hired æt xþes cýrċ betweenan heom
 ꝥ man sende ælfgar munuc of xþes cýrċ to harolde
 kingce . 7 wæs se king þa binnan oxana forde swýþe
 geseocled . swa ꝥ he læg orwene his lifes . þa wæs
 lýfinge b of defenan scire . mid þam kingce . 7 þancred
 munuc mid him . þa com cristes cýrċ sand to þā b .
 7 he forð þa to þam kingce . 7 ælfgar munuc mid hī .
 7 oswerd æt hergerdes hā . 7 þancred . 7 sædon þā kinge .
 ꝥ he hæfde swýðe agýlt wið crist ꝥ he æfre sceolde
 niman ænig þing . of xþes cýrċ þe his foragengceon
 dýdon þider inn . sædon þā kinge þa embe sandwic ꝥ
 hit wæs hī to handa geriden . þa læg se king 7 aswear-
 tode eall . mid þære sage . 7 swor sýþþan under god
 ælmihtine 7 under ealle halgan þarto ꝥ hit næfre næs .
 na his ræd na his dæd . ꝥ man sceolde æfre sandwic don
 ut of xþes cýrċ . þa wæs soðlice gesýne . ꝥ hit wæs oðra
 manna gþeahht næs na haroldes kinges . 7 soðlice ælf-
 stanes abbodes ræd wæs mid þā mannan þe hit of xþes
 cýrċ ut geræddon . þa sende harold king ælfgar munuc
 agen to þā arceb eadsige . 7 to eallon xþes cýrċ munecan .
 7 grette hig ealle godes gretincege 7 his . 7 het `þ' hig
 sceoldan habban sandwic into xþes cýrċ . swa full . 7
 swa forð swa hig hit æfre hæfdon on ænies kinges dæge .
 ge on gafole . ge on streame . ge on strande . ge on
 witun . ge on eallon þā þingan þe hit æfre ænig king
 fyr'm'est hæfde æt foran hī . þa ælfstan abb . þis of
 axode þa com he to eadsige arceb . 7 bæd hine fultumes
 to þā hirode embe þone þriddan penig . 7 hi begen þa
 to eallon gebroþran 7 bædon þone hired ꝥ ælfstan abb
 moste beon þæs þriddan peniges wurðe of þære tolne .
 7 gýfan þā hirede . x . þd . ac hý forwýrndon heom

ealle togædere endemes . ꝥ he hit na sceolde næfre gebidan . 7 wæs þeah eadsige arceþ swiðor his fultum þoñ þæs hires . 7 þa he ne mihte na forð her mid þa gýrnde he ꝥ he moste macian fornangen mildryþe æker ænne hwerf wið þone woda² to werianne . ac eall se hired him forwýrnde þæs forð út mid ealle . 7 se arceþ eadsige let hit eall to heora agene ræde . þa gewearð se abþ ælfstan æt . mid micelan fultume . 7 let delfon æt hýppeles fleote an mýcel gedelf . 7 wolde ꝥ scip rýne sceolde þærinne liegean eall swa hig dýdon on sandwic . ac hī na speow nan þinge þæron . for þam he swingð eall on idel þe swincð ongean xþes willan . 7 se abþ let hit eall þus . 7 se hired fenge to heora agenan . on godes gewitnesse 7 sça marian 7 ealra þara halgena þe restað innan xþes cýrcean . 7 æt sçe augustine . þis is eall soð gelyfe se þe wýlle . na gebad ælfstan abþ næfre on nanan oþre wisan þone þridan penig of sandwic . Godes bletsung si mid us eallon a on ecnýsse . amen.

. *Endorsed in a hand of the 12th century, 'Altercatio de Sandwic inter conuentum ecclesie Christi et Elfstanum abbatem sancti Augustini, tempore Eadsigi archiepiscopi . anglice .'; and in a hand of the 13th century, 'Anno M° xxx° viij°.' B.*

¹ The MS. has amanc þisan siþan siðe: with the word *þisan* underlined, which means that the reviser had his misgivings about it. Kemble printed amanc þisan siðe; Thorpe amanc þisan siþan, which he translated 'during this time.' I suppose the original had simply 'amang þisum' = meanwhile.

² wið þone woda. 'That he might make a wharf over against Mildred's field, as a protection against the ford' Thorpe, who acknowledges his translation doubtful. Leo, A. S. Glossar 13: ein Damm (Kai) gegen den Sturm.

D. and C. Exon.

A.D. 1059.

S. ii. Ex. 14.

Eadweard

granting to bp. Aldred land in Cornwall. Not in K. or T.
See above p. 295.

✠ Cum diuinę maiestatis potentia . secundum uelle crearet omnia . hominisque speciem . ad suam crearet imaginem . inuidus omnium bonorum succinctus fraude malorum . ipsius hominis esse . suę malignitatis penitus deprauauit posse. Sed misericors condolens fragilitati . se ipsum subegit humanitati . quatenus futurorum precius liberaret per semetipsum . quod ipse omnium malorum radix illexit ad interitum. Huius rei memores . nos nostrique consimiles . ei persoluamus gratias . ut oportet perpetuas . qui nos libertati . dedit et saluti. Unde dignum ducimus de bonis temporalibus quę concessit dominus . uite suffragari . ueniamque mereri . sic diuidentes transitoria . ut dum defecerimus recipiamur in ęterna tabernacula . quum velud umbra quę modo uidentur transibunt omnia. Qua propter ego . EADWEARD rex anglorum . eorumque confinium . nutu dei conpunctus . totiusque regni monarchia functus . optimatum consilio . cuidam fidei meo episcopo nomine alfredo quandam partem telluris trado . id est . trefwurabo . et trefualoc . trefgrueð . et trefdewig . cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus campis . siluis . pratis . piscariisque liberam ab omni regali censu . excepta expeditione . arcisue munimine . eo tenore . ut perpetua possideat hereditate . dumque uniuersę carnis uiam intrauerit . cuicumque libeat . perpetuo possidendam relinquat. Acta est autem hæc donatio . anno millesimo . lviiii . ab incarnatione domini . indictione . xii . epacte . xv . his

testibus consentientibus quorum nomina infra sunt prenotata . þis is seo landscaru to trefwurabo . ærest æt pollcerr . ðenne be þære die 7lang weges . þonne of þam wege on ða lýtlan die . on easthalfe weges to poll hæscen . adune be þam broce to rýt cendeurion . þonne be ðam broce to carn nýþbran . to deumæn coruan þanon 7lang weges to crucedrænoc . þanon to carrec wýnn . 7 eft ðanon to pollcerr . þis se landscaru to trefualoc . ærest to þære die . þonne fram dice adune to ðam broce of ðam broce to crouswrach . 7lang weges on ða die . þanon to main biw . to crucmur . þanon to carnwlicet . 7lang ðære to ðan broce . ðanon 7lang stremes oð tuow weter eft be ðære die . þis is seo land scaru to crucwæþ ærest æt nant buorðtel 7lang stremes oð lenbrun . þanon to cestel merit . þanon west to wucow geniðor west 7lang die oð broc . þanon to fonton morgeonec . þanon adune to broce . ðær hit æt fruman wæs . þis is seo landscaru to trefdæwig . ærest æt penheal meglar suð to þam wege þanon to ðam forða ongeriht to erliwet . þanon forð 7lang stremes to lýncenin . ðanon up to penhal meglar .

✠ Ego EADWEARD rex anglorum hanc donationem cum triumpho agiꝑ crucis impressi. Ego Stigandus archiepiscopus christi ꝥcclesiꝑ confortauī. Ego Kýnsinus archiepiscopus eboracensis ꝥcclesiꝑ consensi. Ego Leofricus episcopus exoniensis ꝥcclesiꝑ confirmaui et subscripsi. Ego Dodica episcopus assensum prebui. Ego Alfwoldus episcopus testis fui. Ego Ælfwinus abbas consolidaui. Ego Ægelnoðus abbas corroboraui. Ego Haraldus dux. Ego Ælfgar dux. Ego Tostig dux. Ego Leofwine dux. Ego Gerð dux. Ego Býrhticus nobilis. Ego dodda minister. Ego ordulf minister. Ego ælfrie minister. Ego æglward minister. Ego

Leofnoð minister. Ego Wulfnoð minister. Ego Leofwine minister. Ego Eadmær minister.

Huius uero predii donationem optamus et uolumus esse perpetuam . et omni contradictione securam . neque christianum se fateatur . qui eam infringere conatur . et si quis in hoc consenserit . quod absit . penarum ultionibus sit ab istis testibus tamdiu addictus . quo adusque per ignem urentem . debiti huius persoluat nouissimum quadrantem.

. The Latin of this deed is in a sort of rude rhymes.

D. and C. Westm.

A.D. 1051-1065.

S ii. Westm. 10.

Eadward

his writ to William bp. London, &c. confirming to St. Peter's, Westm. the estate of Staines, and a vill in London named after the said estate.

✠ EADWARD kingc grett Willelm biscop 7 Harold eorl 7 Esgar stealre . 7 ealle mine þegnas 7 mine holde freond on middelsexan? freondlice. Ic kȳpe eow þ̅ icc wille . 7 icc ánn þ̅ See Peter 7 þa gebroðra on westmýnstre habben to heora bileofan þ̅ cotlif stana . mid þam lande stæninga haga wið innon lundone . 7 fif 7 þrittig hida sokne þær tó . mid eallū þám berwican þe ícc habbe for minre sawle alesednȳsse in to þære halgan stowwe gegȳfan . 7 ælce þære þinga þe þær tó mid rihte ge býrað on cýrcan 7 on mýlnan . on wuda 7 on feldan . on læse 7 on hæðe . on mædū 7 on éitū . on wæterū 7 on werū . 7 on eallū þingū swa full 7 swa forð swa hȳ on ealdū timan in to stana sokne geléd wæron . oððe me selfan fȳrmest on handa stodan. Ánd icc ánn heom

eft ealswa þ̅ h̅y habben þ̅ær tó saka . 7 sokne . tóll 7
 téam . infangeneðeof . 7 flemenefýrmðe . griðbrýce . 7
 ham sokne . forsteall . 7 miskænninge . 7 ealle opre
 gerihtu on eallū þingū þe þ̅ær úpp a springað . inne tíð
 . 7 ut of tíðe . binnan burh . 7 butan burhge . on stræte
 . 7 of stræte . For þ̅án íce nelle nateshwón geþáfan .
 þ̅ ænig mán aet bréde oððe geútige mine gýfe 7 mine
 ælmesse swa mýcel þ̅ s̅ý an æker landes . þ̅ás þe on
 æniges mannes dægge in to þ̅ǽ cotlifan gebýrede . oððe
 þ̅ þ̅ær ænig mán ænigne on stýng habbe on ænigū þingū.
 oððe on ænige timan . be strande ne be lande . buton
 se abbod 7 þa gebroðra to þas mýnstres neode ; 7 íce
 wille . 7 fæstlice bebeode . þ̅ þeos mundbyrdnesse beo
 strang . 7 stapelfæst in to þære halgan stowwe . á on éce
 erfeweardnesse. Amen. God eow ealle gehealda.

. K855 is the same deed in a more debased form, and taken from
 a much later transcript, in Faustina, A iii. f. 104.

II.

THE Second Group is based on the Worcester Chartulary (Cott. Tiberius A. xiii), which was compiled by Heming, a monk of Worcester, under guidance of Wulfstan (bishop 1062–1095). This book was edited by Hearne in 1723 under the title ‘Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis.’ In his Preface he is almost rapturous as he describes his first impressions:—‘Codicem . . nactus avidissimè perlegi, omnia in eodem maximi facienda esse illico cernens. Immo, perinde ac si cuncta in lapidibus veteribus exsculperentur atque celebrarentur, æstimanda duxi.’ He corroborates his own opinion by that of others, especially Hickes (who was then recently dead):—‘Ceterum, ne quid putes me dixisse ex nescio qua vana opinione, contraque senten-

tiam iudicum præstantissimorum, id velim scias, clarissimum Hiccesium Chartularium hoc inter pretiosissima regni monumenta numerasse.' For some few of the deeds in this Register we have an older authority, namely, Cott. Nero E. 1, which Kemble assigns to A.D. 1000. In these Registers of the 11th century the vast bulk is genuine, and some specimens have been admitted into Part I. But artificial fabrication is already at work; and these early collections, being of known dates, afford us some valuable indications for diplomatic criticism.

Cott. Tib. A. xiii. ff. 15 and 167.

A.D. 717-743.

Cott. Nero E. 1. f. 391.

K 88*.

Æthilbald

granting 8 cassati to bp. Wilfrid, whose episcopate affords the most limited assignable date for this piece.

✠ Ego Aethilbald diuina inspirante gratia rex Suthanglorum terram VIII. cassatorum quae nomen habet aet Baecceshoran, pro redemptione animae meae, ut sit iuris aecclesiastici, reuerentissimo episcopo Uuilfrido libenter largitus sum; notis haec terra limitibus ab aliis litem discernit agris, montis ad meridiem uersus haud paruam obtinet partem, ad orientem uia regia septa ab aquilone fluuiialibus cingitur undis, paludibus dyssis certis determinat illam.

✠ Ego Aethilbald rex meam donationem pro domino factam signaculo sacratissimae crucis confirmo. ✠ Ego Uualhstod episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Uuilfrith subscripsi. ✠ Ego Oba subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aethilric subscripsi. ✠ Ego Sigebed subscripsi.

*** There are three copies, two in Tiberius, and one in Nero; with unimportant variations.

Cott. Tib. A. xiii. f. 16.

Cott. Nero E. i. f. 339.

A.D. 757.

K102*. Birch 183.

Eanberht of the Hwiccas

and his two brothers, granting to Milred, bp. Worcester, 30 cassati at Tredingtun, co. Worcester.

✠ REGNANTE inperpetuum domino deo Sabaoth! 'Dum certum constat omnibus orthodoxis ac catholicis uiris, quod istius uolubilis uitae transitoria uidelicet tempora momentaneis cursibus termino adpropinquare, et inreuocabiles esse iam praeteriti dies, nec non annorum curricula cum suis mensibus in priorem statum nunquam reuerti a nullo credentium dubitatur; et caetera quae restant subsequencia nullam facere moram festinando ad finem pro certo noseuntur. Idcirco ego Eanberhtus, deo praedestinante'¹ regulus propriae gentis Huicciorum simulque germani mei mecum, Uhtredus uidelicet et Aldredus, eadem uocabuli dignitate et imperio fungentes, 'his ante dictis manifestissimis causis instructi, quatinus cum istis saecularibus rebus quae citius transire constant, aeterna paradisi praemia quae sempiterna esse scimus lucrare ualeamus'², aliquam agelli portionem, pro remedio animae nostrae, Milredo uenerando antistiti, ad sedem pontificalem et ad aecclesiam beatissimi apostolorum principis Sancti Petri, ubi corpora parentum nostrorum quiescunt, quae in Uueger-nensi ciuitate fundata est, ter denos cassatos, id est, uicum qui nuncupatur Tredingtun, in duobus locis, in altero quater senos, in altero bis ternos, iuxta fluuium qui dicitur Stuur, iisdem terminibus adiacentibus quibus Tyrdda comes antea tenebat, libentissime in commune

largiti sumus; ut semper seu nobis uiuentibus seu in Christo dormientibus, digna remuneratio in sanctarum orationum, cum missarum sacris celebrationibus, ab eadem aeclesia die noctuque, deo patrocicante, fideliter reddatur. Si quis vero, quod absit, hanc munificentiam nostram, pro deo omnipotenti concessam, plurimorumque consilio corroboratam, quorum infra nomina ponuntur, auaritiae aestibus succensus et diabolica praesumptione incitatus, infeliciter inritam facere praesumat, sciat se ab aeterna requie separatum, et cum Iuda impio traditore aeternis dampnationum legibus mancipatum. Si quis uero augendo multiplicare uoluerit, Christi instinctus amore³, augeat deus partem illius in remuneratione iustorum, ubi animae sanctorum fulgent in gloria. His hinc inde subscriptis terminis praefata certissime circumgiratur tellus.

Ðis syndan ða landgemæru tó Tredingctúne. Of Stúre on ða stán scale; ðonne be ðán heáfdan; ðæt on ða dúnas ende; ondlong dúnas ðæt on scíre mére; of scíran mére ðæt on Brócnanbyrh; of Brócnanbyrh on ðæt riðig; ondlong riðiges on mórseáð; of mórseáðe on Siðryðe wellan; of Siðryðe wellan on rýdmædwan úfearde; of reódmædwan on háran stán; of háran stáne on ða langan díc; ondlong díc ðæt on ðone pyt; of ðám pytte ðæt on reódwellan; of reódwellan ðæt on ðone ofer; ondlong ofres ðæt on Stánford; of Stánforda ondlonges ðære lace; of ðære lace súð be ðám heáfdon ðæt on ráhweg; ðæt ondlong ráhweges on ráhdene; ðæt ðonne on Wádbeorgas; of Wádbeorgan ðæt on ðone rycweg; of rycwege on hwáte dune; of hwáte dune on ðone stapol; of ðám stapole on ða mærdíc; ondlong dices ðæt on Stúres streám.

✠ Ego Eanberht hanc nostram communem dona-

tionem pro ampliori firmitate signum sanctissimae crucis libens arauī. ✠ Ego Uhtred ante praescriptam donationem nostram confirmans subscribo, et uexillum crucis praetitulauī. ✠ Ego Aldred, maiorum meorum corroboratus exemplis, almae crucis uexillum inposui. ✠ Ego Milred gratia dei episcopus, his praedictis rebus canonice consensi et signum uenerabile impressi. ✠ Ego Offa, nondum regno Mercionum a domino accepto, puer indolis in prouincia Huicciorum constitutus, huic donationi eorum consensi et signum honorabile beatæ crucis conscripsi⁴. ✠ Ego Totta, dei diffinitione antistes, hanc prænотatam munificentiam consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Hemele, dei gratia praesul, aecclesiastice consensi, et signum salutiferae crucis prænотauī. ✠ Signum manus Heardberhti praefecti. ✠ Signum manus Aldberhti praefecti. ✠ Signum manus Tiluuini abbatis. ✠ Signum manus Cusan abbatis. ✠ Signum manus Headdan presbyteri. ✠ Signum Ealdbaldi praefecti. ✠ Signum Eatan p̃.⁵ ✠ Signum Cecces. ✠ Signum Dunnes. ✠ Signum Brogan. ✠ Signum Pendheres. ✠ Signum Uuales p̃.⁵ ✠ Signum Beornhardus praefectus.

** A comparison of the two copies suggests that the elder (Cott. N.) is an attempt at the composition of an ancient charter, which was thrown aside unfinished; and that the latter one (Cott. T.), which is here printed, was considered satisfactory.

¹ 'Dum . . . prædestinante'—for all this Cott. N. has only 'cuius concedente clementia, ego Eanberht.'

² Not in Cott. N.

³ Here Cott. N. breaks off.

⁴ I Offa, before I was king of the Mercians, being placed for education (?) in the province of the Hwiccas, signed this.

⁵ praefecti K.

Cott. Tib. A. xiii. f. 34.

A.D. 757-775.

K 126*. Birch 219.

Offa

granting Wick on the west of Severn to Milred, bp. Worcester. We have the bounds in two forms, of which the unmixed Saxon is manifestly the original.

✠ OMNIBUS patet fidelibus quod hic non habemus manentem ciuitatem, iuxta gloriosi doctoris gentium Pauli uocem, quoniam per momentanea succedentium temporum curricula et carnis fragilitatem, omnia labentis uitae subsistentia festinare uidentur ad finem. Propterea ego Offa, rex Merciorum diuinae misericordia gratiae, pro acquirenda deificae remunerationis requie, animaeque meae remedio et salute, et meorum facinorum releuatione, terram cum finibus suis, quae pertinet ad uillam quae uocatur Wican, sitam in occidentali parte Sæferne, regio utens potestate, dono libertati, et Mildrede pontifici perpetua haereditate trado in possessionem iuris aecclesiastici, ad laudem et gloriam et honorem altissimi dei, omniumque sanctorum nunc et omni tempore saeculi. Si quis ergo hanc nostrae donationis elemosinam minuere uoluerit et delere, auferatur et deleatur memoria eius de libro uitae, et cum Iuda Christi traditore crematur aeterna combustione; et Annania et Saphira sentiat iram ultionis diuinae, nisi in praesenti uita emendauerit condigna satisfactione.

Haec enim sunt nomina finium terrarum ad supradictam uillam adiacentium. Primus de Tamede mûðan recto cursu in os wynna bæce; deinde in Wuda môr; sic extenditur in Wætansíc; sic statim in locum quae dicuntur bakas; proinde in ueterem uallem; de illa ualle usque in Secmæres oran; sic recto cursu in pulles

camp; sic in longum usque ad þorn brycge; inde quoque in Kaderapull; de Caderapulle in Becha brycge; de hoc ad introitum hypes mór; de ipsa móre in Coforet bróc; in illam hagan; post illud ad tumulum uocitatum kett; ex kette usque ad monticulos; ex inde uero in Lawern; sic usque ad átsice; post usque ad quercum quae nuncupatur scip ác; inde autem ad locum dictum greátan æspan; et ex eo loco ad hreadan sloh; deinde uero ad alios monticulos; postea uero ad uiam quae dicitur Fíf ác; recto itinere ad easdem fíf ac; proinde autem ad þreom gemæran; et ex illo loco recta occidentis semita in illam díc; sicque protenditur in kyllan hryge; deinde in Syllweg; sic extenditur in hãðihtan leáhge; et ita in fûlan sloh; post hinc supra Buttinge gráf in locum dictum Ecclesbróc, qui terminus adiacet in Doferic, usque ad Sæferne; quod transit in ore Temede.

Ðis synd ða landgemæra intó Wícan. Ærest of Temede gemýðan; andlang Temede in wynna bæces gemýðan; of wynna bæce in wuda mór; of wuda móre in wætan síce; of ðám wætan síce in ða bakas; and of ðám bakan in ða ealdan díc; of ðære ealdan díc in secges mére; and of secges mére in ðes pulles heáfod andlong tó þornbrycge; of þornbrycge in kadera pull; of kadera pulle in beka brycge; of becha brycge in forewardan hipes mór; of ðám móre innon coforð bróc; of ðám bróke innon ðone hagan; æfter ðám hagan innon kett; of kette in ða hláwas; of ðám hláwan in Lawern; of Lawerne in ðæt átsic; and æfter ðám síce innon ða scip ác; and of ðære scip ác in ða grátan æspan; and swá in þ hreáde sloh; of ðám slo innon ða hláwas; and of ðám hláwan in fíf ácana weg; and æfter ðám wege innon ða fíf ácc; of ðám ácan innon þrim gemæran; of þrim gemæran in lacge burnan; of

ðære burnan tó mīla stāne ; of ðām stāne on ða hāran
apeltreó ; of ðære apeltreó innon Doferic ; æfter Doferice
in Sæferne ; and andlang Sæferne in Temede múðan.

* * The former importance of the villa of Wick is testified by many names on the west side of the river. The Latin version occasionally adds something to the Saxon ; e. g. ad tumulum vocitatum kett.

Cott. Nero E. 1. f. 390.

A.D. 757-795.

Cott. Tib. A. xiii. f. 107 (*bis*).

K 55*. Birch 123.

Offa

granting 33 cassati to the church at Worcester.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum domino, uniuersitatis
createore! Ego Offa rex Merciorum, aliquam partem
terrarum, id est XXXIII. cassatorum, in ius aecclesiasticae
libertatis Unigornensis largior, aet Scottarið ; quem
tamen agrum fluuio, quem dicunt Afen, constat interlui ;
is demum subregulus III. postea cassatos ruris siluatici
largiendo addidit, aet Hnuthyrste. Istis terminis prae-
fatum rus cingitur, in primis Balgandun, Billeslæh,
Westgraf, Heofentill, Baddandun, hoc est in occiden-
tali parte fluminis ; in orientali plaga Wudanbergas,
Rugganbroc, Bromhlinceas dene ; inde on Sture ; ond-
longes Sture usque in Afene.

Addidit etiam praedictus Offa III. cassatos in alio loco
siluatici ruris, usitato nomine Hellerelege, pro remedio
suae animae in ciuitate Wegornensi : his terminis cin-
gitur : Ærest on Leontan ðæt cume on blācan mére ;
ðonon ðæt cume in ða geapan linde ; ðonon ðæt cume
on lindwyrðe ; swá ðæt cume on Ciondan ; of Ceondan
ðæt cume on Reodmóre ; ðonon ðæt cume on ða greátan
ác ; ðonon ðæt cume in ða reádan sole ; ðonon ðæt

cume on cærs pytt; swá ðæt cume in Usanmére; of Usanmére ðæt cume eft on Leontan.

. Kemble assigns this piece not to the great formidolosus Offa (757-795), but to Offa of Essex, who became a monk in 709: Bede, v. 19; apparently in order to reconcile the expression 'subregulus.' But then, how about 'rex Merciorum'? The fact is, no accommodation will make this piece anything but a crude attempt to construct the early history of benefactions. This is from Nero E. i. The Heming copy has considerable variations, and K. has printed both in full. Heming moreover repeats the document with further but slight variation.

Cott. Tib. A. xiii. f. 48.

A.D. 791-797.

Cott. Nero E. i. f. 387.

K 166. T. p. 39.

Birch 272, 273.

Offa

conveying land at Westbury, co. Gloucester, and at Hanbury, co. Worcester.

✠ In nomine Domini nostri Ihesu Christi 'qui cuncta regit secula¹.' Ego Offa trado illam terram æt Westbyrig cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus, id est sexaginta manentium, et in alio loco æt Heanbyrig xx. manentium to Weogerna cestre, pro remedio animæ meae ac parentum meorum, post obitum meum et filii mei Egefriði, et eadem libertatis dicione in omnibus rebus jure permanendam qua eam ante Æpelbaldus rex, avo meo Eanulfo conscripserat; id est, ut sit libera tam in terrarum donatione seu in omnibus causis parvis vel magnis inconcussa permaneat usque in sæculum, tamdiu fides Christiana apud Anglos in Brittannia maneat. 'Soluta sit ab omni vi regum et principum et subditorum ipsorum, in summo Dei nomine præcipimus, præter his vectigalibus, hoc est, þæs gafoles æt Westbyrig twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð. 7 cumb fulne liðes aloð. 7 cumb fulne Welisces aloð. 7 vii. hriðru. 7 six weðeras.

7 XL. cysa. 7 VI. lang þero. 7 pritig ombra rues cornes. feower ambru meolwes, ad regalem vicum¹. Hoc itaque cum consensu et consilio pontificum et senatorum meorum firma fœdere dejudicaverunt. Nulla `regalis vel principalis aut aliqua¹ sæcularis dignitas de nostra hereditate plus his in modico vel in magno appetendo, per vim aut petitionem aliquid exigerit, `absque hoc tantum quod hæc præsens cartula continet¹. Hi sunt testes :

✠ Ego Offa gratia Dei rex hoc regi singulis annis statum censum manus meae propriæ signo confirmo. ✠ Ego Ecgferð ejusdem regis filius consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Æpelheard archiepiscopus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Heaðored episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Unuona episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Signum Brordani patricii. ✠ Signum Beonnani abbatis. ✠ Signum Alhmundi abbatis. ✠ Signum Wigmundi abbatis. ✠ Signum Forðredi abbatis. ✠ Signum Bynna principis. ✠ Signum Esne ducis. ✠ Signum Æpelmund ducis. ✠ Signum Alhmund ducis. ✠ Signum Wigberht ducis. ✠ Signum Wigeggan ducis. ✠ Signum Eadgar ducis. ✠ Signum Alhmund ducis.

¹ Not in MS. Nero.

Cott. Tib. A. xiii. f. 13.

25 Dec. 841.

Cott. Nero E. 1. f. 106,

K 248*.

T. p. 92.

Berhtuulf

king of the Mercians granting to Bredon abbey exemption from the burden of 'festingmen,' for a valuable consideration.

✠ Aro¹ et alto domino deo Zabaoth regnanti in

aeuum². Siquidem humani generis prosapia de primo patre et matre oriundus in hoc saeculum uenit, et sic per longa uaga temporum spatia diuersis nationibus dirimuntur, ut ianitor coelestis bibliothecae et uas electionis, praedicator egregius, apostolus Paulus dixit, praeteriit enim figura huius mundi, quomodo uelocitate dies et anni deficiunt: et iterum sagax sophista, qui quondam Solymis diues regnauit in aruis³, katalectico uersu cecinit dicens, Non semper licet gaudere: Fugit hora qua iacemur. Et ideo sunt omnes nostrae seriae literarum apicibus confirmandas⁴, ne posteris ex memoria labere possit quicquid facta praecedentium patrum ac regum firmiter statuerunt. Qua de re, ego Berhtuulf, domino disponente rex Merciorum, mihi et omnibus Merciiis in aeternam elemosinam, donans donabo Eanmundo uenerabili abbate et eius familie on Breodune, cum licentia et testimonia obtinatum gentis Merciorum, hanc libertatis gratiam, id est, ut sit liberatum et absolutum illud monasterium in aeternitatem ab illis incommodis quae nos Saxonica lingua festingmen dicimus, Christo domino teste et omnibus sanctis in celis tam diu fides catholica et baptismum Christi in Britannia seruetur. Ob huius rei gratia, ipse uero supradictus Eanmund abbas et illius sancta congregatio Breodunensis monasterii dederunt mihi et omnibus Mercis regaliter perfruendum et possedendum, in famoso uico in Tome-worðie, magnum discum argenteum ualde bene operatum ac faleratum in magno pretio, et c.xc. mancusas in auro puro: similiter etiam decantauerunt duodecim uicibus c. psalterios, et c.xx. missas, pro Berhtwlfum regem, et pro illius caros amicos, et pro omnem gentem Merciorum, ut eorum libertas firmior ac stabiliior permaneat in evum, et ut illius regis memoria et amicorum

eius, qui hanc pietatem in elemosinam sempiternam omnibus Mercis ille congregatione on Breodune donauerat, in eorum sacris orationibus iugiter permaneat usque in evum. Insuper, in dei omnipotentis nomine, et nouem ordinibus angelorum, et omnium electorum Christi, praeceptum ponimus, ut nullus unquam regum uel principum, aut alicuius personis homo, magnis siue modicis, in aliquo tempore hanc praescriptam libertatis gratiam infringere ausus sit, sed semper stabilis et indiscussa firmiterque firmata ille congregatione on Breodune coram deo et hominibus iugiter permaneat in evum. Haec autem cartula caraxata est anno dominice incarnationis DCCC^oXLI. Indictione IIII. in die natalis domini, in celebre uico on Tomeworðie, his testibus consentientibus, et signum crucis Christi scribentibus, quorum subter nomina notata sunt.

✠ Ego Berhtuulf, largiflua dei munificentia rex Merciorum, hanc meam libertatis gratiam ac omnium Merciorum cum signo sancte crucis firmiter consignabo.

✠ Ego Sæðryð regina consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Cyneferð episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Aldred episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Berehtred episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Heaberht episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Cuðuulf episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Eanmund abbas consensi. ✠ Ego Wihtred abbas consensi. ✠ Ego Ceolred abbas consensi.

. Hearne has passed over this document with the most meagre notice. Was he ashamed of it? Thorpe called it 'A choice specimen of monastic Latin in the 9th century.'

¹ Agio N (Hearne, p. 28).

³ hexameter.

² honor *N adds.*

⁴ confirmandæ K.

Cott. Tib. A. xiii. f. 19 (collated).

Easter, 857.

K 280*.

T. p. 118.

Burgred

the last king of Mercia, granting to bp. Alhun a villa in London.

✠ In nomine domini dei excelsi, qui est spes omnium finium terrae et in mare longe! Ego autem Burhredus, omnipotentissimo deo concedente, rex Merciorum, donabo ac trado Alhuno, episcopo meo, pro remedio animae meae, aliquam paruam portionem libertatis, cum consensu consiliatorum meorum, gaziferi agelluli in uico lundonioe; hoc est, ubi nominatur Ceolmundinge haga, qui est non longe from westgetum positus, sibi ep̃is in propriam libertatem ad habendum, uel ad uueogerna ciuitate pertinentem, cum omnibus rebus que ad se recte pertinent, modicis et magnis; hoc est, quod habeat intus liberaliter modium et pondera et mensura, sicut in porto mos est ad fruendum. Hec libertas huius agri comparata est a rege cum sexaginta solidorum argenti, et ante emptā cum tanto pecunia uno libra et ceolmunde p̃fecto. Pax et securitas sit omnibus seruantibus hanc libertatem; contradicentes uero et renuentibus aeterni regis ultio sibi incumbat, si non digne emendauerint deo et hominibus. Gesta sunt haec anno dominici incarnatione DCCCLVII. Indictione uero v. in loco famoso qui dicitur Tomanworðig, in sancta pascha domini. Ad census uero regi reddatur in anno de agriunculo illo XII. denarios. Hii fuerunt testes quorum nomina hic sunt.

✠ Ego Burgred rex Merciorum, hanc libertatem

quam episcopo donauit, signo crucis Christi munio et confirmo. ✠ Ego Æthelswyð regina hanc donationem regis consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Tumberht episcopus. ✠ Ego Ceorred episcopus. ✠ Ego Alhun episcopus. ✠ Ego Byrhtred episcopus. ✠ Ego Cuð-uulf episcopus. ✠ Ego Hunberht dux. ✠ Ego Beorhtnoð dux. ✠ Ego Ealdberht dux. ✠ Ego Mucel dux. ✠ Ego Aðulf dux. ✠ Ego Beornhard dux. ✠ Ego Eadred dux.

. Whether genuine or the product of a later age, this document may contain good material for the history of London. The 'Westgate' here is, according to J. R. Green, *Conquest*, p. 457, the 'Newgate' of later days.

Cott. Tib. A. xiii. f. 18.

A.D. 889.

K 316*.

T. p. 135.

Alfred

and Æthelred of Mercia granting a mansion or court in London to Werfrith, bp. Worcester, with market dues.

✠ SEDULE namque nonnullis, et maxime per instantis uitae turbidam discordiæ rabiem, in hac decrepita finis mundialis canitiæ¹ contingere solet, quod simplicem memorabilis præcordii oculum turbines obliuiosae obscenitatis quatientes reuerberant, seu nebulae negligentiarum nubiferis deprauationum fuscationibus a recte possessionis iure radiantem iustitiæ Phoebum obnubilant; quapropter necesse cuilibet homini est, ut literatoriis apicibus omnia atquisita seu possessa, ob præsentium siue succedentium cautelam, quae a catholicis uel heroicis uiris cuiuslibet personae maioris minorisue potestatis, deo eiusque sanctis per celorum celsitudinem tradita sunt, etiam testimonio et roboratione ipsorum

firme rationis serie firmentur, rectoque earaxantis stilo
 in scedulis notentur. Anno igitur postquam almifica
 celestini luminis gemma, per agrum uirginalis pudicitiae
 humano generi desiderabilis mistici spiraminis specimine
 enituit, octingentesimo octuagesimo nono, indictione .VII.
 cuius denique splendoris et gratiae nobis iubare radiante,
 ego Ælfred rex Anglorum et Saxonum, et Æðelred sub-
 regulus et patricius Merciorum, cum testimonio et li-
 centia seu consensu senatorum, episcoporum seu ducum
 utriusque gentis, pro releuatione facinorum nostrorum,
 et pro acquirenda deifice remunerationis requiæ¹, Uuær-
 friðo, eximio Huicciorum antistiti, ad aecclesiam Uueo-
 gernensem, in Lundonia unam curtem quae uerbotenus
 ad antiquum petrosum aedificium, id est, aet Hwaet-
 mundes stane a ciuibus appellatur, a strata publica
 usque in murum eiusdem ciuitatis, cuius longitudo est
 perticarum XXVI. et latitudo in superiori parte perticarum
 XIII. et pedum VII. et in inferiori loco perticarum XI. et
 VI. pedum, ad plenam libertatem infra totius rei sempi-
 ternaliter possidendum, in ecclesiasticum ius conscribi-
 mus, et concedentes donamus; et intro urnam et trutinam
 ad mensurandum in emendo siue uendendo ad usum,
 siue ad necessitatem propriam et liberam omnimodis
 habeat; et totius debiti uel pene fiscalis, uel publice
 rei, nisi ad dominium episcopi ecclesie Uueogernensis
 quae intus contingat, absoluta persistat. Si autem foris
 uel in strata publica seu in ripa emtorali quislibet
 suorum mercauerit, iuxta quod rectum sit, thelon ad
 manum regis subeat; quod si intus in curte praedicta
 quislibet emerit uel uendiderit, thelon debitum ad ma-
 num episcopi supra memorati reddatur; et semper
 quamdiu unda sacri baptismatis populi Anglorum siue
 Saxonum per fidem Christianae religionis aspergentur,

seu ipsorum auctoritatis dominio urbs Londonia habilis subiaceat, ad Uueogernensem ciuitatem subdita persistat. Contestamur et obsecramus unius cuiusque personas hominum, praesentium siue subsequantium, ut hoc nostrum donum inuiolatum et integrum, sicut presens pagina testatur, permaneat. Si qui uero, ut non optamus, serpentino suggestionis demonicae toxico inflati, huius tramitis seriem in aliquo temptauerint foedare, nouerint se cum Anna et Zaphira herebica aeternae anathematis machera perforandos, nisi prius digna satisfactione emendare maluerint. Haec autem sunt nomina illorum qui huic nostrae donationi testes et consentientes fuerunt, et trophico sancte crucis uexillo roborantes propriis manibus subscripserunt.

✠ Ego Ælfred rex Anglorum et Saxonum, hanc donationem confirmans, signo crucis subscribo. ✠ Ego Æðelred subregulus et patricius Merciorum hanc donationem signo crucis subscripsi. ✠ Ego Æpelflaed consensi. ✠ Ego Uulfred episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Alhard episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Uuærfred episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Deneulf episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Uulfsige episcopus consensi.

. Apparently a later writing than purported: it has the inflation of the time of Eadgar, or perhaps that inflation imitated and exaggerated. But it has good material in it. The Curtis or Court in London here conveyed was called 'Æt hwætmundes stane,' and this Mr. Kerslake (*Antiquary*, July, 1880) interprets by means of the sculptured stone in Pannier Alley, Newgate Street. On this stone, which has been often engraved, e.g. Hone's *Every Day Book*, ii. 1135, is the figure of a man sitting upon a pannier, with the date 1688. Now 'maund' is a well-known provincial word for basket or pannier or hamper: and Mr. Kerslake justly asserts that in Devonshire a large basket is hardly known by any other name. See also Halliwell, v. Maund. The pure form was 'mand'; Epinal Gloss. '*Cofinus*, mand.' If now the *mund* in *hwætmund* might be this *mand*; then *hwæt-mundes stan* would be the stone of the wheat-maund, and the antiquum petrosum ædificium

may have been the block of masonry that was once the platform or basis of a market cross, which had become the usual pitching place of cereal produce. Cf. Leo, *Glossar* v. Mand: *Prompt. Parv.* 330.

¹ æ for e ablative.

Cott. Tib. A. xiii. f. 17.

A.D. 907.

K 341*.

Werfrith

bp. Worcester, granting land to abbot Cynelm with licence of king Alfred, six years after that king's death.

✠ IN nomine dñi. Ego uuærferð eþisc cum consensu et licentia ælfredi regis et æpelredi necnon et æpelflaede ducis mercioꝝ et cum licentia uenerabilis familię in uueogerna cestre donauī cynelmo abbati p̃pinquo meo partē agri prope fluuium auen in loco qui dicitur benninge-uuyrð sub quantitate .x. manentium ut habeat et bene utatur dieb: uite sue . et post se derelinquat duob: heredib: quib: uoluerit . et decursis illorū terminib: iterū reddatur ad sedem episcopalem supradicta terra sine ulla contradictione . nisi heredes illius tempus p̃lixius a pontifice sedis illius adipisci poterint. Et sciat quicūq: hanc terram teneat cotidie elemosinam faciendam p̃ anima burhredi regis et alhuni episcopi qui hanc terrā dona-uerunt deo et s̃cē mariae ad ecclesiam in uueogerna cestre. Et hoc donū factum . ē . anno doñice incarnationis .DCCCC.VII. Consentientib: hiis quorum nomina inferius conscribi uidentur.

✠ ealhmund . presb. ✠ ecgberht . presb. ✠ uulfhard . presbiter. ✠ ceolberht . presb. ✠ putta prepositus. ✠ eadberht diacon. ✠ baldred diacon. ✠ friðulf diacon.

III.

THE Third Group consists of six deeds; the first a genuine one, the others later reconstructions. All of them are alike in the name of king Athelstan; but the latter five bear the meaningless date of 'DCLXX indictione xi'; and while all the five are nearly uniform with one another, they are unlike the first or any known deed of Athelstan.

The eccentricity of the date (i.e. as regards the Anno Domini—for the Indiction suits with A.D. 938, a year of Athelstan's reign) is such as to suggest a close relationship between these writings. It is not supposable that a blunder so senseless should have occurred repeatedly and independently. The fact that four of the five concern one house strengthens the likelihood of their literary affinity.

Of these five deeds, three are preserved at Exeter; one is in the British Museum; and one is in the William Salt Library at Stafford. The three at Exeter grant lands in Newton, Culmstock, and 'Hrocastoc'; these may be symbolized by the initials N, C, H. The one in the British Museum grants land at Monkton and may be called M; the remaining deed grants land at Topsham and may be called T.

The enquiry into the real date of these pieces is helped forward by the fact that Mr. Bond has given an independent opinion upon one of them, based solely on the evidence of penmanship. He has assigned M to the 11th century (B. iv. Pref.).

But it is from N that we seem to get most light. This is a Bodmin instrument. It purports to be a grant by king Athelstan to the monastery of St. Petrock, and Mr. Davidson (who had the originals in hand and could see more than facsimiles show) was struck with the closeness of its resemblance to T, 'not only in the character of the writing, but also in the direction of the lines, which are entered along the breadth instead of the length of the parchment.'

This N is a very stately piece of work, and superior in style of execution to all the others of the batch. It looks like the type and model, direct or indirect, of the whole '670' series. It is isolated, not only by a distinction of air, but also by the place of its original home. These characteristics seem to suggest that with N originated the error of date, and that when the Exeter monks wanted to reconstruct their muniments, they borrowed this writing for a pattern. And we have an intimation that they might want to reconstruct their titles. In K 729 (not a first-rate authority, but probably right in this) it is said that the charters of the church at Exeter had perished in the Danish troubles. For the Domesday commissioners they would naturally like to have their titles in good presentable form.

Such fabrications were rather a formal imposture than an act of dishonesty—to judge by the lights and habits of those times. It was a restoration of lost evidence to support a real and existing right. All we otherwise know is in favour of a good construction, as to the substance of these fabrications. The head-piece to this group appears to be a genuine deed of Athelstan, and if so, it establishes the rightfulness of T, and suggests a like inference for the others. This argument was advanced by Kemble (C. D. ii. p. vij.) against the condemnation of Hickes. In his *Dissertatio Epistolaris*, p. 6, Hickes had pronounced H and C to be *egregia doli et imposturæ exempla*; but Kemble, pointing out that TC is a warrant for the substantial veracity of T, a deed labouring under the same chief ground of charge as H and C, claimed a gentle construction which would shield the whole batch *ejusdem furfuris*, in Hickes's contemptuous phrase. This genuine deed will further serve to show how far this '670' group is from the native form of Athelstan's deeds. I call it TC, because it concerns Topsham, and lies at Canterbury.

Canterbury Charters, E. 206. A.D. 937. (TC.)

K 369.

S. i. 14.

Athelstan

grants to St. Peter's at Exeter land at Topsham, which is described first as a 'mansa' and afterwards as a 'hyde.'

✠ IN xpi nomine atq: uirtute sagaci intuendo p̃spectu casus lapsusq: condicionis humanę de qua aeccl̃siastes . Uanitas uanitatũ inquit et oĩnia uanitas . et iđo mercanda šť æfna caducis . dicente ueritate . Thesaurizate uobis thesauros in cęlo . et cęta. Qua ppť ego æðelstanus rex monarchus totius bryttannię insule flante dō . aliquā ruris particulā id ÷ unam mansam ubi ignostici uocitant toppesham . libenť concedo ad monasteriũ s̃ci petri apli exoniensis æccle p̃ remedio anime meę in æternam libertatē habendi quādiu fides xp̃iana p̃maneat. Inmunis amodo iste ager p̃maneat ab oĩni censu regali excepta communi labore quod notũ ÷ oĩmib: Si qis amodo hanc nřam donationē ammouerit . sciat se dō contra iturũ ire non mihi . quia ab illo potestatē accepi. Territoria autē istius agri hec šť. Ærest fram toppes oran up on exan on þone nearan team pol . þanon up on exan . þonne of exa on þa smala lace . of þære lace eft on exa . þanon up andlang exa on þone uferan teám pól . þanon up on exan stream oð póle . upp of pole on þone ealdan herpað to dyran treowe . þanon suð on wynford up on streā on wyndeles cumb middeweardne up on þa pyrian . þanon andlang die on þone weig . east andlang weiges on þære dice hirnan andlang die ut on clyst . andlang streames eft on toppes oran . þis synd þære anre gyrde landgemæro æt æsch hyrste þe gebyrað into þære hyde æt toppes hamme . ærest fram æschyrste . to æsc

wylles lace . þanon up to herpaðe . 7 fram þam herpaðe
suðrihte oð hit cymð to gyrde hrieges forda . fram
gyrde hrieges forda adun on stream to wungyfe fordan .
þanon west on þone herpað oð þ hit cymð to æsc willes
lace heafdon.

Acta ÷ hec donatio anno dominice incarnationis
DCCCCXXX.VII.

✠ Ego æðelstanus rex totius bryttannię hoc donum
cum signo scę crucis confirmaui. ✠ Ego eadmund
indolis clito¹ consensi. ✠ Ego wulfhelm subscripsi.
✠ Ego ælfheah adqueui. ✠ Ego æðelgar conclusi.
✠ Ego howel regulus. ✠ Ego wulgar dux. ✠ ælf-
here dux. ✠ æðelstan dux. ✠ æðelwold miñ. ✠
ælfrie miñ. ✠ wulfsige mĩ. ✠ odda mĩ.

¹ This description of the king's brother runs through this whole
series, and appears to be quite peculiar to it.

Salt Library.

A.D. '670.' (T.)

K 370.

S. ii. ad finem.

Athelstan

granting to the monastery at Exeter land at Topsham. For
substance it might be called an abstract of the preceding
(and that is why I place it here), but in form it harmonizes
with the following.

✠ ANNO dominice incarnationis DCLXX . indictione XI.
Ego Æðelstan rex totius bryttannię insule . dabo pro
eterna retributione et pro expiatione anime mee unum
cassatum in loco ubi ab incolis uocitatur Toppesham deo
et sanctę marie ad monasterium quod a solicolis nomina-
tur exaceaster ut habeat quamdiu fides catholica in gente
anglorum permaneat . Precipimus et obsecramus in dei

omnipotentis nómine et in sanctę trinitatis honore . ut nullus hominum in aliquo tempore umquam ausus fuerit hanc nostram donationem minuere aut frangere in aliquo sed semper stabilis et inconcussa permaneat tam deo quam et hominibus usque in ęternum tempus. Si quis autem hoc munus in aliquo frangere uel minuere temptauerit . sciat se coram deo et sanctę marię rationem reddere . nisi hic prius celeriter emendet coram idoneis testibus. Huius agelluli temini¹ hec sunt. Ærest fram toppes horan úp an exan on þone nearan teampol þanon úp on exan þænne of exan on þa smalan lace eft an exan þænne úp anlang exan on þone uferan teampol þanon úp on exan stream oð pole úp of pole on þone ealdan herpoð to dýran streowe¹ þanan suð on wýnford úp on stream on wýndeles cumb middeweardne úp on þa pýrian þanon anlang dice on þone weg east anlang weges on þære dice hýrnan anlang dice ut on clýst anlang streames eft to toppes horan.

✠ Ego æðelstan rex anglorum hanc nostram donationem cum signo crucis impressi. ✠ Ego eadmund indolis clito consilium dedi. ✠ Ego wulfhelm archiepiscopus consolidauī. ✠ Ego þeodred episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego ælfheah episcopus adqueiui. ✠ Ego brihtelm episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego eadelm episcopus faui. ✠ Ego æðelgar episcopus conclusi. ✠ æðelstan dux. ✠ ælfhere dux. ✠ eadmund dux. ✠ æpelsige dux. ✠ odda minister. ✠ wihtmund minister. ✠ æðelmod minister. ✠ deormod minister. ✠ wulfgar minister. ✠ osulf minister.

. Kemble said that this piece 'is apparently a faulty copy of the last.'

¹ *Sic.*

Dean and Chapter, Exeter.

A.D. '670.' (N.)

S. ii. Exon. 3.

Athelstan

grants to the monastery of St. Petrock one cassatus at Newton. This deed is not mentioned by Hickes or Kemble, and it has never been printed in any Collection. This seems, upon our present data, to be the piece after which the '670' series took form.

✠ ANNO dominicę incarnationis DCLXX. Indictione . XI. Ego æðelstan rex totius brýttannię insulę dabo pro ęterna retributione et pro expiatione animę meę unum cassatum in loco ubi ab incolis uocitatur æt nýwantune deo et sancto confessori petroco . ad monasterium eiusdem sancti . ut habeat quamdiu fides catholica in gente anglorum permaneat. Precipimus et obsecramus in dei omnipotentis nomine et in sanctę trinitatis honore . ut nullus hominum in aliquo tempore umquam ausus fuerit hanc nostram donationem minuere aut frangere in aliquo . sed semper stabilis et inconcussa permaneat . tam deo quam hominibus usque in æternum tempus. Si quis autem hoc munus in aliquo frangere uel minuere temptauerit . sciat se coram deo et sanctis eius rationem redditurum . nisi hic prius celeriter emendet coram idoneis testibus. Huius agelluli termini hi sunt. þis sind þa landgemæro to nýwantune. Cærest on wudu ford . þonne upp on stream oð þone lýttlan broc . þonne andlang broces oð hreodmores heafod . þonne on gerihte suð ofer dune to loddan broces æwýlman . þonne adune on loddan broces stream oð toric . þonne upp on toric stream eft to wuduforda.

✠ Ego æðelstan rex anglorum hanc nostram donationem signo crucis impressi. ✠ Ego eadmund indolis

clito consilium dedi. ✠ Ego wulfhelm archiepiscopus
consolidaui. ✠ Ego þeodred episcopus subscripsi.
✠ Ego ælfheah episcopus adqueiui. ✠ Ego brihthelm
episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego eadhelm episcopus favi.
✠ Ego æþelgar episcopus conclusi. ✠ æðelstan dux.
✠ ælfhere dux. ✠ eadmund dux. ✠ eðelsie dux.
✠ odda minister. ✠ wihtmund minister. ✠ æðelmod
minister. ✠ deormod minister. ✠ wulfgar minister.
✠ osulf minister.

*** Mr. Davidson says that this deed represents, almost undoubtedly, a genuine grant, in the year 938, by Athelstan, to St. Petrock's, Bodmin, of the land which is now Newton Petrock, on the east bank of Torridge, North Devon. The boundaries are easy to trace. Toric = Torridge, is especially noticeable. In Domesday, Newton is held by the priests of Bodmin, and assessed as one hide. *Journal of Brit. Arch. Association*, vol. xxxix. part iii.

Dean and Chapter, Exeter.

A.D. '670.' (H.)

K 37.

S. ii. Exon. 1.

Athelstan

granting six perches of land at Hrocastoc to the monastery at Exeter.

✠ ANNO dominicę incarnationis DCLXX. indictione XI. Ego æðelstan rex anglorum dabo pro ęterna remuneratione et pro expiatione animę meę sex perticas ubi incolis uocit' hrocastóc deo et sanctę marię ad monasterium quod incolis uocitatur exa ceaster . ut habeat quamdiu christiana fides in gente anglorum maneat . precipimus quoque et obsecramus in dei omnipotentis nomine et in trinitatis honore . ut nullus hominum in aliquo tempore ausus sit frangere uel minuere. Sed stabilis et inconcussa permaneat. Si autem aliquis hoc

in aliquo frangere temptauerit . sciat se in eterna dampnatione pēnitere nisi hic celeriter emendat. Huius agelluli termini hec sunt. Ærest of sulforda east anlang herpoðes on culum þanon east rihte to langan forda þanon suð anlang streames oð culum lace anlang lace of þære lace úp to þære ealdan dic anlang þære dice on ceaggan cumb þanon on cinges sloh þanon anlang weges to þæm mægen stane þanon suð þær ða wegas to liegað þanon on þone norð mýstan hryc weg anlang hrycges to ðære eorð burh middeweardre þanon on brýdena wýll þanon ut on exan úp anlang exan oð scræwan leges lace 7 scræwanleg þæto þænne fram æðelstanes hammes forda on sulforda 7 feoper æceras bewestan exan forn agean edferðes eald lande.

✠ Ego æðelstan rex anglorum meum donum cum sigillo sanctę crucis conclusi. ✠ Ego eadmund indolis clito consolidauī. ✠ Ego wulfhelm archiepiscopus adquieui. ✠ Ego þeodred episcopus coadunauī. ✠ Ego brihtelm episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego ælfheah episcopus faui. ✠ Ego æðelgar episcopus consolidauī. ✠ æðelstan dux. ✠ ælfhere dux. ✠ eadmund dux. ✠ odda minister. ✠ wihtbord minister. ✠ heremod minister. ✠ wihtlaf minister. ✠ ælfhere minister.

. 'The locality bears the curious name of Hrocastoc, that is, Rookstock. The prefix derived from a rookery has wholly disappeared; but the boundaries sufficiently identify the place as Stoke Canon, in the fork of the rivers Culm and Exe, four miles north-east of Exeter.' James B. Davidson, *Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. xxxix. part iii. And the simpler name appears even in the (contemporary) endorsement: 'six gyrda boc to stoc tune.'

Dean and Chapter, Exeter.

A.D. '670.' (C.)

K 373.

S. ii. Exon. 2.

Athelstan

giving five cassati at Culmstock (Devon) to the monastery of Exeter.

✠ ANNO ab incarnatione dominicę DCLXX. indictione XI. Ego æðelstan rex anglorum dabo pro ęterna retributione et pro expiatione animę meę quinque cassatos ubi incolę uocitant culumstocce . deo et sanctę marię necnon et sancto petro principi apostolorum ad monasterium quod ab incolis nominatur exanceaster . ut habeat quamdiu fides catholica in gente anglorum maneat . precipimus quoque . et obsecramus in dei omnipotentis nomine et in sanctę trinitatis honore . ut nullus homo in aliquo tempore . umquam hanc nostram donationem infringere ausus sit. Sed stabilis sit coram deo et hominibus usque in seculum. Si quis autem hoc in aliquo frangere vel minuere temptauerit . sciat se in ęterna dampnatione puniri . nisi hic celeriter emendet. Huius agri termini hec sunt. Ærest on hacapenn foreweard adun on secgwýll þanon on craduce þoñ anlang streames on culumford of þæm forde to þorn wýlle þanon to brýd wýlle þanon to þære ænlipan æc þanon anlang herpoðes on heanhangran middeweardre þanon on hwitan beorh þanon on gerihtne on fengel þanon on gerihtne to ðam ealdan geweorce þanon on býrichangran þoñ úp on gýran tórr þanon on þone hwýrfel þanon on þone þorn þanon on peonmýnet easteweard þanon ongerihtne on þa lace adun on culum úp of culum on ða ealdan lace on burhgeardes worðig þanon o gerihtne to rancumb þanon west on gerihtne be ecge on hacapenn foreweardne.

✠ Ego æðelstan rex anglorum hanc meam donationem cum sigillo sanctę crucis impressi. ✠ Ego eadmund indolis clito . consensi. ✠ Ego wulfhelm archiepiscopus dictaui. ✠ Ego ælfheah episcopus adqueiui. ✠ Ego æðelgar episcopus notauī. ✠ Ego brihtelm episcopus faui. ✠ Ego wýnsige episcopus conclusi. ✠ wulfgar dux. ✠ ælfhere dux. ✠ æðelstan dux. ✠ odda minister. ✠ wulfhelm minister. ✠ ælfheah minister. ✠ æðelferð minister. ✠ wihtgar minister.

. This deed is linked to M, not only by the common error, but also by a peculiar grammatical confusion in the first line.

Add. Chart. 19,516.

A.D. '670.' (M.)

B. iii. 7.

Æthelstan

granting one mansa at Muneca tun to the monastery at Exeter. Mr. Bond has judged this writing to be of the 11th century. B. iv, p. 7.

✠ ANNO ab incarnatione dominicę delxx . indicę xi. Ego æðelstan rex angloꝝ dabo ꝑ eřna retributione et ꝑ expiatione animę meę unam mansam ubi incolę uocitant muneca tun . ðo et sčę marię nec non et sčō petro ꝑncipi aploꝝ ad monasteriũ qđ ab incolis nominat^r exan ceaster . ut habeat quā diu fides catholica in gente anglorum maneat ꝑcipim⁹ q^oq . et obsecram⁹ in đī oñiꝑtis noīe et in sčē trinitatis honore . ut null⁹ homo in aliq^o tēpore . umquā hanc nřam donationē infringere ausus sit . set stabilis sit corā ðo et hominibꝫ usq . in scłm . Si q^{is} aũ hoc in aliq^o frangere † minuere tēptauerit . sciat se in ęřna dāpnatione puniri . nⁱ hic celerit^r eĩndet . huius agri řmini hec št . ærest of sceoca broces forda upp on

stream oþ ðær seo dic onfehð . swa andlang þære dic of þære dice hýrnan . swa adún on þone cumb on þa lace . adun on þa lace on ceacga broc . adun on ceacga broc on þære dice ende . swa east on þa dic of þære dice hýrnan . swa suð on þa dic on þone þeod herpað west on herpað eft to sceoca broces forða

✠ Ego æðelstan rex angloꝝ hanc meam donationē cum sigillo scē crucis imp̃ssi. ✠ Ego eadmund indolis clito . consensi. ✠ Ego wulfhelm archieþs dictaui. ✠ Ego ælfheah eþs adqueiui. ✠ Ego æpelgar eþs . notauī. ✠ Ego brihtelm eþs . faui. ✠ Ego wýnsige eþs . conclusi. ✠ wulfgar dux. ✠ ælfhere dux. ✠ æðelstan dux. ✠ odda mī. ✠ wulfhelm mī. ✠ ælfheah mī. ✠ æðferð mī. ✠ wihtgar mī.

*** *Endorsed in hands contemporary with the writing of the charter, 'Munecatunes boc.' and 'to muneca tune'; in a hand of the early part of the 13th century, 'Regis ædelstani de munecatun.'; and in hands of the early 14th century, 'Carta Adelstani Regis . super manso quod olim vocabatur moneketoñ . modo tamen Exchestre pro fundacione Ecclesie.' 'Carta Adthelstani Regis concessa Beato Petro de manso quod antiquitus uocabatur moneketoñ 'ad monasterium' quod nunc nuncupatur exechestre . [ad fundandum monasterium*] et diuise mansi sunt hee . primo de scokebroc forde . sursum per riuum etc. ut infra patet.' 'Deuon.' B.*

* Erased.

IV.

THIS Group is taken from the famous Book at Rochester ("Textus Roffensis," edited by Hearne, 1723), which contains Laws and Charters, and which is said to have been compiled from the original documents by Ernulf, who was Bishop of Rochester, 1115-1124. Kemble took thirty-three documents from this Codex, and marked only five as spurious. These five are the constituents of our present Group.

Text. Roff. f. 122.

A.D. 762.

K 110 *.

Sigiraed

king of Kent, granting land to bishop Eardulf.

✠ IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi! Omnem hominem qui secundum deum uiuit et remunerari a deo sperat et optat, oportet ut piis precibus assensum hilariter ex animo praebeat. Quoniam certum est, tanto facilius ea quae quisque a deo poposcerit consequi posse, quanto et ipse libentius hominibus recte postulata concesserit. Quocirca ego Sigiraed, rex Cantiae, tibi uenerabili Earduulfo episcopo, ut diligenter postulasti, aliquam particulam terrae iuris mei, id est quasi unius et semis iugeri in ciuitate Hrofi, ad augmentum monasterii tui, aeternaliter possidendam concedo ac describo, cum omnibus scilicet ad eam pertinentibus rebus. Haec autem terrula ab aquilonali portae monasterii tui iacet, et pertingit usque ad septentrionalem murum praefatae ciuitatis, intra terras uidelicet quas antea ab oriente et occidente possedisti, et ideo haec tibi satis accommoda quia in medio iacebat. Siquis autem contra hanc donationem meam aliquando uenire inuido maliuolique animo temptauerit, sit in praesenti separatus a communione sanctae aecclesiae Christi, et in futuro a societate sanctorum omnium segregatus. Manentem hanc kartulam in sua semper firmitate signo dominicae crucis roborauī, et idoneos testes ut et idipsum facerent, adhibui. Actum indict. xv. anno dominicae incarnationis DCCLXII.

✠ Ego Sigiraed rex Cantiae hanc donationem meam signo sanctae crucis roborauī. ✠ Ego Eadbehrt rex Cantiae consentiens propria manu confirmaui. ✠ Ego

Bregouuine archiepiscopus consensi et subscripsi.
 ✠ Ego Aldhuun abbas subscripsi. ✠ Signum manus
 Suuithuun. ✠ Signum manus Aethilhuun. ✠ Sig-
 num manus Esni. ✠ Signum manus Egbaldi. ✠ Sig-
 num manus Uuighaad. ✠ Signum manus Bunan.
 ✠ Signum manus Heabeorhti. ✠ Signum manus
 Tiidheah.

Text. Roff. f. 130.

A.D. 761.

K 144*.

Birch 242.

Ethelberht II

king of Kent, granting land to Diora, bp. Rochester.

✠ IN nomine dñi nři iħu xpī cui patent cuncta
 penetralia cordis et corporis Ego ethelberht rex¹
 cantuariorū concedo hrofensis aeclesiae antistiti deoran
 aliquantulū terre iuris mei intra menia supradiete
 ciuitatis in parte aquilonali . id est fram doddine
 hyrnan oð ða bradan gatan east be wealle 7 swa eft
 suð oð ðaet east geat 7 swa west be strete oð doddine
 hyrnan. 7 ðreo hagan be eastan porte butan wealle 7
 ðar to feower aeceras mæde be westan eé . hoc in
 auementū monasterii tibi ccessi sēi andree Ut mea
 donatio immobilis permaneat semp. Et si quis hanc
 meā donationē augere uoluerit . augeat dñs ei uitā.
 Si quis ū tunc minuere presūserit sit separatus a con-
 spectu dñi in die iudicii nisi prius emendauerit ante
 eius transitū qd nequiter gessit.

xx

Actū dominice incarnationis . DCCLXI. ✠ Ego ethel-
 berhtus rex hanc meā donationē signo sēe crucis cfirmāui.
 ✠ Ego geanberht archieps corroboraui. ✠ Ego deora

eþs consignaui. ✠ signũ manus uualhard. ✠ siĝ manus uban. ✠ siĝ manus udan. ✠ siĝ manus ealhere. ✠ siĝ manus dudec. ✠ siĝ manus wullaf.

** The original parchment is extant in the British Museum, Cott. Chart. vi. 4; facsimile B. iv. 5. The hand is imitative of early writing, but Mr. Bond judges it to be "probably of the eleventh century." It is full of historical mistakes. The date 761 (altered to 781 by a corrector) is not much amiss, though the Chronicle puts the death of Æthelberht in 760; we must allow a little for the unsettled state of the chronology of that time. But it was years after his death when Diona became bishop of Rochester, and Ianbryht archbishop of Canterbury. Moreover, the original parchment styles Ethelberht king of Wessex and of Kent, thus confounding the history of the eighth century with that of the ninth. This error was rectified by Ernulf or his learned assistant, whose transcript is in other respects faithful. That the fabricator had his eye upon patterns of the eighth century we may see from the following which is a genuine deed of Wihtried the father of Æthelberht of Kent. It is K43, Birch 97; and the original is in the Ashburnham Collection.

✠ In nomine dñi dñi nostri ihu xpi Ego uihtriedus rex cantuariorum providens mihi in futuro decreui dare aliquid omnia mihi donanti et consilio accepto bonum uisum est conferre basilicæ beatæ mariæ genitricis dñi quæ sita est in loco qui dicitur limingæ terram .III. aratorum quæ dicitur Uuieghelmes . tun . cum omnibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus iuxta notissimos terminos id est bereueg et meguines paed et stretleg . quam donationem meã uolo firmam esse in perpetuum ut nec ego seu heredes mei aliquid minuere praesumant. Quod si aliter temptatum fuerit a qualibet persona sub anathematis interdictione sciat se praeuaricari ad cuius confirmationem pro ignorantia litterarum ✠ signũ scæ crucis expressi et testes idoneos ut subscriberent rogavi id est berichtualdum archiepiscopũ uirũ uenerabilẽ.

✠ Ego berichtualdus episcopus rogatus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ ✠ Signum manus uihtriedi regis. ✠ Signum manus aedilburgæ reginæ. ✠ Signum manus enfridi. ✠ Signum manus aedilfridi. Signum manus hagana. ✠ Signum manus botta. ✠ Signum manus bernhaerdi. ✠ Signum manus theabul. ✠ Signum manus frodi. ✠ Signum manus aehcha. Signum manus aessica. ✠ Signum manus adda. ✠ Signum manus egisberichti. actum in mense iulio indictione . xma.

Endorsed:—ðæs landes boc æt Berdelhames wicum, nunc Wigelmignetun, and pichtredus rex Ca' ad ecclesiam de Liming pielmestun. III. arat'.

¹ Here the original fabrication adds the words "occidentalium saxonũ necnon," which Ernulf omitted.

Text. Roff. f. 123.

A.D. 764.

K 111*.

Birch 195.

Offa

granting land to Eardulf, bp. Rochester. That which makes this spurious deed valuable is the formula:—"sicut olim habuerunt comites et principes regum Cantiae, et cum omni tributo quod regibus jure competit:"—and again, "cum consensu . . . principum"—formulæ which seem to be borrowed from genuine records, and to illustrate the nature of folc land. Schmid, Gesetze, p. 577. There is a primary record which mentions folc land, of A.D. 858 (K 281).

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum domino nostro Ihesu Christo ac cuncta mundi iura iusto moderamine regenti! Ego Offa rex Merciorum, regali prosapia Merciorum oriundus, atque omnipotentis dei dispensatione eiusdem constitutus in regem, considerans et recolens quod uas electionis ueracissimis innotuit uerbis, quod istis temporibus instarent tempora periculosa: iccirco unusquisque de semet ipso plenius poterit agnoscere, quod quanto quis in hoc terreno habitaculo longiorem protraxerit uitam, tanto ueraciora esse omnia quae olim antiqui uates implenda esse praedixerunt. Iccirco necessarium duxi ut pro intercessionibus plurimorum, pro uenia meorum delictorum, et requie perpetua adipiscenda animae meae, aliquid ex his quae mihi largitor bonorum omnium Christus dominus donare dignatus est, id est, terram aratrorum uiginti in loco cuius uocabulum est Aeslingaham, quae etiam iacet ad occidentalem partem fluminis Meduuuaeian, contigua ipso fluuio, cum uniuersis terminis suis ad eam rite competentibus, cum campis, siluis, pratis, pascuis, paludibus et aquis, sicut olim habuerunt comites et principes regum Cantiae, et cum omni tributo quod regibus

iure competit, tibi uenerabili Earduulfo, sanctae Hro-fensis aecclesiae episcopo, libenter in perpetuum perdono. Et hoc cum consensu et licentia archiepiscopi nostri Bregouuini atque Heaberhti regis Cantiae, et principum nostrorum, ut possidendi uel uendendi, uel etiam tradendi cuicunque uoluerit liberam per omnia habeat potestatem. Et quia pro ipsius terrae recompensatione aliquam partem pecuniae nobis fideliter, libenter optulit, ad promerendam non solum specialiter mihi a domino pietatem, sed indulgentiam delictorum totius gentis nostrae, humiliter dominicam exorantes clementiam, ut liberet nos a malignis spiritibus et importunis et malis hominibus. Terminos uero huius terrae ideo latius non scribimus quia undique ab incolis absque ullo dubitationis scrupulo certi sunt. Quicunque uero sequentium regum aut principum, aut aliquis saeculari fretus potestate, haec nostrae definitionis scripta irrita facere, quod absit, nisus fuerit, sciat se in praesenti uita domini benedictione esse priuatum, et in nouissima maledictione subiacere, ut a consortio sit separatus sanctorum, et cum impiis et peccatoribus flammis ultricibus esse dampnandum, excepto si digna satisfactione emendare curauerint quod iniqua temeritate deprauarunt. Manente hac cartula in sua nihilominus firmitate, quam propria manu sacro signaculo roborare curauim et testes ut subscriberent rogaui, quorum infra nomina ascripta tenentur. Scripta est autem haec cartula in ciuitate Dorouerni, anno dominicae incarnationis DCCLXIII. ind. II.

✠ Ego Offa, rex Merciorum, supra scriptam donationem atque emptionem signo sanctae crucis roborauim.

✠ Ego Bregouuinus archiepiscopus, iuxta petitionem clementissimi regis ante praedicti, consensi et scripsi.

✠ Ego Heaberhtus rex consensi et subscripsi.

Cohaerent uero huic terrae in commune saltu denberi
 III. Holanspie et Lindhrycg et Paedanhriecg. ✠ Ego
 Botuuini humilis abbas consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Sig-
 num manus Esne. ✠ Signum manus Uhtredi. ✠ Sig-
 num manus Broerda. ✠ Signum manus Eadbaldi.
 ✠ Signum manus Berhtualdi. ✠ Signum manus Bobba.
 ✠ Signum manus Cec. ✠ Signum manus Huuithyse.
 ✠ Signum manus Esne fratris eius. ✠ Signum manus
 Badoheardi. ✠ Signum manus Egbaldi. ✠ Signum
 manus Suithhuni. ✠ Signum manus Eangesli.

Text. Roff. f. 139.

A.D. 855.

K 276*.

Æthelwulf

king of the West Saxons, granting to Dunn a villa in Rochester, which is called castellum Hrobi; and the remark is made that the "Saxon" equivalent for "una villa" is "an haga." By a codicil in English, Dunn bequeaths the property to St. Andrew's, subject to his wife's life interest.

✠ IN nomine trino diuino! Ego Etheluuf rex Occidentalium Saxonum nec non et Cantuariorum, pro decimatione agrorum, quam deo donante, caeteris ministris meis facere decreui, tibi Dunne ministro meo, dabo unam uillam, quod nos Saxonice an haga dicimus, in meridie castelli Hrobi, et x. iugera a meridiano plaga uilluli illius adiacentia, necnon et duo iugera prati et x. carros cum siluo honestos in monte regis, et communionem marisci quae ad illam uillam antiquitus cum recto pertinebat. Et hoc ipsum tibi ad habendam et possidendam concedendo donamus, et post dies tuos cui-

cunque haerede tibi placuerit derelinquendam, cum plena libertate habeas potestatem. Hanc praedictam donationem et libertatem ego Etheluulf rex deo donante, perfeci anno dñcae incarnationis DCCCLV. indictione III. hoc est, diuina gratia largiente, quando ultra mare Romam perrexī, coram his testibus qui hoc mecum consentiendo subscripserunt.

✠ Ego Aeðeluulf rex hanc meam donationem et libertatem cum signo sanctae crucis Christi roborari et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Ceolnoð archiepiscopus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aeðelberht rex consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Lullede dux consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aeðelmod dux consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aelfred filius regis consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Eadred dux consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aeðelric dux consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Cineheh miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Milred miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Ceolmund miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Lulla miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aeðelred miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Uulfaf miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aeðelred miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Uuaehtgar miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Duduc miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Osberht miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Sigenoð miles consensi et subscripsi.

✠ In nomine domini! Dunn hafað ðas bók gesald his wífe, 7 ðæt land ðe ðæt an gewriten is, an godes est; ðæt hió hæbbe hire dæg 7 his brúce; 7 efter hire dæge geselle hit on ðæs hálgan apostoles naman sancte Andreas ðám hirode in, mid unnan godes and his hálgena, for unc bútu 7 ealle uncre eldran; bútan hí hit mit unnan hiredes ofgán tó rihtan gafole, swá swá hyt his gepingian magan, bútan ælcen bræde oððe

beswice; 7 his ðonne se hired hit geearnian mid heora
 godcundnæsse ofer twelf monoð . 7 stande simle mid
 cwide seó bōc on ðæs hires handa.

Text. Roff. f. 141.

A.D. "880."

K 312*.

Æthelwulf

granting land to the church of St. Andrew at Rochester.

✠ REGNANTE in perpetuum domino nostro Ihesu Christo! Ego Aedelulf, rex Saxonum, dabo pro remedio animae meae terram ad aecclesiam sancti Andreae apostoli Christi et Suuiðuulfo episcopo aliquam partem in illo loco quae dicitur Cucolanstan atque aecclesiam sancti Michaelis archangeli. Hi sunt termini trium aratrum circumiacentes. In oriente, Miodowæge; in meridie, Heallingwara mearc ūp wið halles méres; in occidente, Briogening ðára mearc oð norðdúne norðan; in aquilone, eást andlanges dúne oð cinges mearc; and út fram cinges merce oð ða aldan stræt; eást be ðære aldan stræte oð hlið; and ðanan út be ðán hliðe oð ða eá Medewegan. ut habeat et possideat et cuicunque uoluerit illo uiuente seu moriente derelinquat, et post se tradendum concedamus liueram ab omni seruitute cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus, cum furis comprehensione, et cum omnibus rebus quae ad aecclesiam sancti Andreae pertinent, cum campis, siluis, pratis, pascuis, paludibus, in minimis et in maximis, notis et ignotis. Si quis uero, quod absit, haeredum successorumque nostrorum donationem immutare aliter uel minuere studeat, sciat se imprimis omnipotentis dei iram incurrere, et uiuentem in hac uita

benedictione carere, et in nouissimo maledictione subiacere. Qui uero haec augenda custodierit, nihilque inrogarit aduersi, sit benedictus in saecula saeculorum. Amen. Scripta est haec cartula anno dominicae incarnationis domini nostri Ihesu Christi DCCCLXXX. indictione XIII his testibus consentientibus et subscribentibus, quorum hic nomina infra tenentur ascripta.

✠ Ego Aeðelred archiepiscopus cum signo sanctae crucis confirmaui. ✠ Ego Snuiðuulf episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aeðeluuald dux consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Beornuulf dux consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Ealhmund miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Beornuulf miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Beorhtuulf miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Deoruulf miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Ceolbald miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Ealhhere miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Deoring miles consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Beornhelm minister regis consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Osmund minister regis consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Beorhtred minister regis consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Noðhelm minister regis consensi et subscripsi.

Hæc sunt prata æt Coðam duos agros æt Scite Cocce, oðer healf æcer mæde.

V.

As the twelfth century advanced, deeds were sometimes copied with little attention to the English of the originals or of the time purported. A scholastic attention to the lost grammar was not yet awake. Such documents are often in duplicate, Saxon and Latin. To this class belong the documents embodied in the Peterborough Chronicle.

Cott. Faust. A. iii. f. 109.

A.D. 1066.

K 829.

Eadward

his grant of Pershore and Deerhurst to St. Peter's, Westminster.

✠ EADWARD king grét Ealdred ercebisceop and Wlstán bisceop and Wlfwi and alle míne heuedmen and míne þegnes and míne sírréfan and alle míne holde freónd on Wigercestresíre and on Glowcestresíre and on Oxnefordscíre freóndlic. Icc kíðe eów ðat ic wille and ðat icc an ðat sainte Petre and ða gebróðere on Westminstre habben tó here bilefan ða cotlife Perscore and Dorhurste mid allen ðán landen and mid alle ðán berewícan ðe icc habbe for mínre sáule álésednesse intó ðære hálagen stowe gegifan, and alc ðære þnge ðe ðártó mid rihte gebirad, mid kirkan and mid milnen, mid wóde and mid felde, mid lase and mid háðe, mid mæden and mid eyten, mid wateren and mid weren and mid allen þngen, swá full and swá forð swá hió on elden dagen intó ðære sócne geleyd wáren oðe meselfen firmest on hande stóðan. And icc an heom eft alswá ðat hí habben ðártó sace and sócne, toll and teám, infangeneðéf and flemenescfermð, gríðbriche and hámsócne, forestal and miskenninge, and alle óðere rihte on allen þngen ðe ðár úpáspringað, inne tíð and út of tíð, binnen burh and búten burh, on stráte and of stráte; forðán ic nelle naðeswon geðafian ðat ány man atbrede oððe geúðe míne gife and mín almesse swá mikel ðat sí án aker landes ðas ðe on ányes mannes dages intó ðán cotlifan gebired, ne eft ðat ðær ány man ány onsting habbe on ány þngen oðe on ány tímen be strande ne

bi lande búton se abbod and ða gebróðere intó ðán minstre. And ice wille and fastlice bebeódde ðat ðár freódóm and ðér mundbirdnesse beó strang and staðelfast intó ðære hálagen stowe, God tó lufe and sainte Petre tó wrdminte and tó gewealde, á on éce erfwerdnesse. Amen. God eów alle gehealde. Amen.

MS. Harl. 6968. f. 6.

K 837.

Eadward

granting Wedmore to St. Andrews at Wells.

✠ EADWARD king grét Harold erl, and Ailnód abbot, and Toid schíre réue, and alle míne þeines on Sumersetén fréndliche; and ich kýðe eów ðæt ich habbe gegeben Giso biscope ðæt land at Weodmóre and ælch ðære þinga ðæs ðe ðárinne mid richte tóbyreð, inne tó his clerken bilæua æt sancte Andrea æt Willan, mid saca and mid sócna, swó full and swó forð swó hit me syluen on hande stód, mid eallon ða forwyrhtan ðe me óðer mínon æftergengan tó honda bogen wyllon on eallen þingan for míne sáwle and for mínes fader and for allra mínra yldrena sáwlan ðe ðone bisceopstól gestaðeloðon. And gif ánig man sig ðat míne gife áwenden wyllen, áwende hine God almihti fram his ansýne and fram ælre cristenne manna. And ich wille ðæt se bisceop þichte priuilegium ðærtó bi mínon fullan gelifan.

✠ Eadwardus rex Haroldo comiti, Ealnode abbati, et omnibus balliuis suis Sumersetae, salutem! Sciatis me dedisse Gisoni episcopo ad sustentationem cleri, aecclesiam beati Andreae in Wellis terram de Wedmore, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, adeo plene et

libere sicut unquam plenius mihi manu stetit aut alicui praedecessorum meorum per omnia, pro anima patris mei et animabus antecessorum meorum qui dictam sedem episcopi statuerunt. Si quis autem hanc meam donationem praesumpserit euertere, auertat eum dominus a conspectu suo et a conspectu omnium fidelium. Uolo etiam quod idem episcopus isto gaudeat privilegio, et uos amici mei ipsius sitis coadiutores.

Claud. B. vi. 114.

Claud. C. ix. 130.

K 840.

Eadward

his writ to the authorities and thanes in Berkshire, that Abingdon minster should exercise free and independent jurisdiction in Hornemere Hundred, and that no royal or local officer should act without the authority of the Abbot. Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, i. 107.

✠ EADWARD cyninge grét Hereman bisceop, and Harold eorl, and Gódríc, and ealle his þegenas on Bearrucscýre freóndlíc; and ic cýðe eów ðæt Ordric abbud and eal ðæt hired on Abbendúnes mynstre be mínre unne and gife frigelíce habban and wealdan Horneméres hunred on hyre ágenre andwealde on écere worulde, and swá ðæt nán scýrgeréfe oððe mótgeréfe ðár habban æni sócne oððe gemót búton ðes abbudes ágen háse and unne.

✠ Eadwardus rex salutat Hermannum episcopum et Haroldum comitem, et Godricum, et omnes suos barones¹ de Bearrucscira amicabilem; et ego ostendo uobis quod Ordricus abbas et omnis congregatio Abendonensis monasterii meo concessu et dono libere

habeant et possideant hundredum de Hornemere in sua propria potestate in sempiterna saecula, et sic ut nullus uicecomes uel praepositus ibi habeant aliquam appropriationem seu placitum sine abbatis proprio iussu et concessu.

¹ This *barones* seems to indicate that these Latin versions were made after the Conquest, for the use of Norman abbots, and others who knew Latin better than English.

Cott. Otho B. xiv. f. 257.

K 853.

Eadward

his writ of privileges to the Abbey of Ramsey, co. Huntingdon.

✠ EADWARD cyng grét Stigand ercebiscop, and Ægelmæ̃r biscop, and Gyrð eorl, and Toli scírréue, and ealle his þeines inne Norðfolce and inne Súffolce and ealle his óðra witen ofer eall Ænglande hádede and leáwede freóndlice; and ic cýðe eów ðæt ic habbe gegeofen Criste and sancte Marie and sancte Benedicte and Ælfwine abbod intó Ramesege saca and sócna, tol and teám, and infangenðeóf, fihtwíte and ferdwíte, forestall and hámsócne, gríðbryce and scipbryce, and ða sáe úpward on eallan þingen æt Bramcæstre and æt Ringstyde, swá wel and swá freolice swá ic hit meseolf betst habbe bi ða sæ rune ahwær in Engelande, and ealle ða gerihte ða ic meseolf ár áhte. And ic wylle ðæt seó sócne wiðinnen Bichámdíc ligce intó Ramesege tó sancte Benedicte on eallen þingen swá full and swá forð swá ic heó meseolf áhte, and ealle ða gerihte ða æni kinge mæi ahen, and ealle ða men ða beón mótwurði ¹, ferðwurðe and faldwurði in ðæt

ôðer halfe hundred swá hwile man swá ða men áhe sancte Marie and sanctus Benedictus and se abbod and ða gebróðra intó Ramesege habben ða sócne on eallen þingen ofer heom and ðat market æt Dúnhám bi wætere and bi lande, mid inlade and mid útlade, and mid eallen ðán gerihte ðe ðærtó hered, swá wel and swá freolíce swá ic hit meself betst áhte. And ic nelle geðafien ðæt áni man ðis gelytliche mid ænige þinge. And in ælcer scíre ðær sanctus Benedictus hafð land inne his saca and his sócne, tol and teám, and infangenðeóf, wiðinne burhe and wiðúten and on ælce styde, be lande and be strande, be wude and be felde, swá hwile man swá ða sócne áhe sanctus Benedictus habbe his freódóm on eallen þingen swá wel and swá freolíce swá ic hit meseolf betst áhe áhwær in Engelande; and ealle ða gyltes ða belimpeð tó míne kinehelme inne Iol and inne Eásterne and inne ða háli wuca æt Gangdagas on ealle þingan al swá ic heó meseolf áhe, and tolfreo ofer ealle Engleland, wiðinne burhe and wiðútan, æt gáres cepinge and on æfrice styde, be wætere and be lande. And ic forbeóde Godes forbode and mín ðat nán man ðis geofe né lytliche né áwende. And gif æni man hit áwunige mid æfrænige þinge of ðán ðe ic habbe hér geunnen on ðeosen gewrite, sí he gesyndred fram Criste and fram eallen his hálgan. Amen. Ðis writ wæs gemaced æt Windlesoren on feorðe Eáster dæg on Eadgiðe gewitnyssse ðære cwene and Godwines eorles and Haroldes eorles.

✠ Eadwardus rex Anglorum Stigando archiepiscopo, Ailmaro episcopo, Girð comiti, Toli uicecomiti, et omnibus ministris suis de Norðfolke et Suðfolke et uniuersis

aliis fidelibus suis per totam Angliam constitutis tam clericis quam laicis, salutem! Notifico uobis me concessisse deo et sanctae Mariae et sancto Benedicto et Ælfwino abbati de Ramesia sacam et socam, tol et team, et infangeneðef, fihtwite et ferdwite, forestall, et hamsokne, griðbriche, et schipbriche, et se upwarp, in omnibus rebus apud Bramcestre et apud Ringstede ita bene et libere sicut ipse ea melius et liberius habeo in littore marino alicubi in Anglia, omnesque rectitudines et iura quae ibi ego ipse unquam habui; uolo etiam ut soca quae est infra Bichamdich in omnibus ad sanctum Benedictum Ramesiensem pertineat ita plene et perfecte sicut eam ipse habui, et omnes rectitudines quas rex ibi potest habere; uolo praeterea ut sancta Maria et sanctus Benedictus et abbas et fratres Ramesiae habeant socam in omnibus super omnes homines qui sunt motwrði, ferdwrði, et faldwrði in illo hundredo et dimidio, cuiuscunque homines sint. Concedo eis etiam mercatum de Dunham per aquam et terram, cum inductione et eductione, et cum omnibus rectitudinibus quae ad illud pertinent, ita bene et libere sicut illud ipse unquam melius habui; et nolo pati ut aliquis hoc in aliquo imminuat. In omni quoque comitatu ubi sanctus Benedictus habet terram concedo eis sacam et socam suam, tol et team, et infangeneðef, infra burgum uel ciuitatem et extra, ubique in terra et aqua, in bosco et plano, cuiuscunque fuerit soca, habeat sanctus Benedictus libertatem suam in omnibus ita bene et plene sicut ego ipse alicubi habeo in tota Anglia; habeant et omnes forisfacturas quae pertinent ad regiam coronam meam in natali dominico, in pascha, et in sancta ebdomada rogationum, in omnibus rebus sicut ipse habeo, et per totam Angliam infra ciuitatem

et extra, in omni foro et annuis nundinis et in omnibus omnino locis per aquam et terram, ab omni telonii exactione liberi sint. Prohibeo itaque dei prohibitione et mea ne aliquis hanc concessionem meam mutet aut minuat. Si quis uero aliquid horum quae in hoc scripto continentur temerare praesumpserit, segregatus sit ille a Christo et ab omni sanctorum eius consortio. Haec carta facta fuit apud Windleshoram in .iv. die ebdomadae paschalis sub testimonio Eadgiðae reginae, Godwini et Haroldi comitum.

¹ A remarkable expression, like "have the franchise." Of the Brehon Law we are told that "The primary local tribunal was a *quasi* court baron, called the *Airecht*, composed of freemen of a certain status. The inferior classes were *écoma airechta*, that is, *impares curiæ*." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, v. Brehon Law.

Harley Charter, 111. B. 49.

A.D. 1155.

Henry II

his grant of temporalities to Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury.

H. þURH godes gefu ængle landes king gret ealle mine bisceopas 7 ealle mine eorlas 7 ealle mine scire-reuan 7 ealle mine þeinas frencisce 7 englisce . on þan sciran þe Teobalt erceþ 7 se hiret æt xþes chyrchen on Cantuarabirg habbad land inne freondlice 7 ic kepe eow þ ic hebbe heom geunnon þ hi beon ælc þare lande wurpa þe hi eafdon en Edwardes kinges dege . 7 on Willelmes kinges mines furþer ealdefader . 7 on Henrices kinges mines ealdefader . 7 saca 7 soene . on stronde 7 on streame . on wudan . 7 on feldan . tolles 7 theames . grithbriches . 7 hamsocne . 7 forstalles . 7 ifangenas thiafes . 7 fleamene frimtha . ofer heore agene men . binnā Burgan 7 butan . swa ful 7 swa

ford swa mine agene Wicneres . hit sechan scolden . 7
ofer swa fele þeinas swa ich¹ heom to leten habban . And
ic nelle þ̅ eni man enig þing þer on theo . butan
hi 7 heara wicneras . þe hi hit betechan willað . ne
frenciscne ne englisce . for þan þingan² þe ich habbe
criste þas gerichtan forgifan minre Saule to eche alis-
endnesse 7 ic nelle gepauian þ̅ enig man þis abrece
bi minan fullen frencipan. God geau gehealde.

Henricus . Rex Angl̅ et Dux Norm̅ et Aquit̅ et
Comes And̅ . Episcopis . Comitibus . Baronibus . Jus-
ticiariis . Vicecomitibus. Ceterisque suis fidelibus fran-
cis et Anglis in Omnibus Comitatibus in quibus
Teobaldus Archiepiscopus et monachi ecclesie xpi Can-
tuarie terras habent? Amicabiliter . salutem. Notum
vobis facio me concessisse Teobaldo Archiepiscopo et
monachis Cantuarie omnes terras quas tempore Regis .
Edwardi et Regis Willelmi proavi mei et Regis . Hen-
rici . avi mei habuerunt et Sacha et Socne . On strande
et streame . On wude et felde . tolnes et theames . et
grithbreches . et hamsocne . et forstalles . infanges
thiofes . et flemene frimtha . super suos homines infra
Burgos et extra . in tantum et tam pleniter sicut
proprii ministri mei exquirere . deberent . et etiam
super tot theines? quot eis concessit Rex Willelmus¹
proavus meus . Et nolo ut aliquis hominum se intro-
mittat nisi ipsi et ministri eorum? quibus ipsi com-
mittere voluerint nec francus . nec Anglus . propterea
quia ego concessi xpo et ecclesie Cantuarie et archiepi-
scopo et monachis suis has libertates et consuetudines
pro redemptione anime mee et pro animabus ante-
cessorum meorum . Et nolo pati? ut aliquis eas in-
fringat? si non vult perdere amicitiam meam. Testibus

Philippo episcopo Baiocensi . et Arnulpho Episcopo
Lexoviensi . et Theo.³ Cancellario et Reginaldo Comite
Cornubie . et Roberto . Comite Legrecestrensi et H.
de Essexa Constabulario⁴ . Apud Eboracum.

Endorsed:—"Carta Regis Henrici .ii. de sacha et socne."

. This was first printed by Mr. de Gray Birch in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, vol. xi. New Series, p. 312; and since by Mr. Furnivall in "Anglia," 1884. We may consider this as a genuine original deed of 1155, and as such it is useful for testing the date of copies made in the twelfth century.

¹ Compare the other version.

² þangan MS. (Birch)—þingan (Furnivall).

³ Apparently for Tho. i. e. Thomas Beket, Chancellor 1154-1162.

⁴ Henry of Essex was disgraced in 1157; and the only time that Henry II. was at York before that date was in February 1155 (Eyton, Itinerary of Henry II.) So this record, if genuine, is fixed to a month.

VI.

THE Sixth Group is chiefly from a singular and remarkable book in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 15,350), commonly known as Codex Wintoniensis. From this fine manuscript Kemble took 185 documents. It belongs to the latter end of the 12th century. Though varying much in quality, it may be characterized generally as exhibiting a scholastic attention to the ancient forms of the language. The study of old models is sometimes overdone; there are features in the orthography that can only have been derived from examples older even than the originals themselves. Especially is this to be observed in the frequent substitution of æ for plain e; as if the compilers were anxious to be as archaic as possible, and as if they had old Kentish specimens before them. The whole effect of this book is to impress us with the idea (which other writings support) of an Anglosaxon Renaissance at the close of the twelfth century.

Cod. Winton. f. 115 b (collated). A.D. 856-858.

K 1057. T. p. 115.

Æðelwulf of Wessex

confirming to the church at Winchester the privilege of Ciltacumb, to be assessed as one hide, because Kinegils gave it to Birinus, and subsequent kings had confirmed it; because God's land ought to be freer than secular holdings; because when he was in Rome he had promised this to Leo; and in this act his son Alfred who travelled with him had also engaged, and had pledged his children (should he have any) to the same obligation. Moreover, the king engages to pay tithe of all his landed estates.

ON þæs naman ðe on eces lifes bec on heofonan þa awrit ðe her on life wel geewemað. ic aðulf kyninge on ðysum gewrite geswutelie be Ciltacumbes freulse ðone ðe kynegyls kyninge þe ærest kininga cristen gewearþ on west sexan his fulluht fæder sçe birine biscope ge upe. 7 siþþan ælc þæra kyninga þe æfter oðran on west sexan wæron gefriðodon 7 gefyrðredon, þeah þe he¹ ær on gewrite ne stode oð hit to me com þe nu se nygopa kyninge eom. Eac ic her geswutelie þæt ic þisne freols æt foran sçe petre on rome 7 þam halgan papan leone swa gefæstnode swa swa me 7 eallan ðeod scype gewearþ on englaland ær ic to rome fore. ꝥ wæs þæt mon ælles ðises freolses are æfre for ane hide werian scolde². for þam þe godes ar æfre freogre beon sceal þonne ænig woruld ar. 7 min sune eac ælfred þe mid me for . 7 þær to kyninge gehalgod wæs. þan papan on hand gesealde þæt he ðisne freols æfre gefyrþrian wolde. 7 his bearn . gif hī God ænigra geupe. to þam ylcan sprittan wolde. Ic eac . be foran þam ylcan papan . ealle þa land are ðe ic on angla þeode hæfde. gode into halgan stowon. for me 7 for ealle þeode

geteoðode. 7 on Rome. be þes papan fyrþrunge 7 leaue. mynster ge worhte. Gode to loue . 7 sēa marian his halgan meder to wyrþmynte. 7 þær englisce scole gesette . þe æfre nihtes 7 dæges for ure þeode Gode þywian scolde. 7 þa þa ic on eard com. ic oncyðde ealle folce hwæt ic on rome gedon hæfde. þa þancodan hy þyses gode 7 me swyþe georne. 7 heom eall þis swyþe wel licode. 7 cwædon þat heora þances þis on ecnesse stande. Nu halsie ic þurh þa halgan þrimnisse 7 sēs petrus 7 ealne þane haligdom þe ic on rome for me 7 for ealne þeod scype gesohte. þet næfre ne kyninge . ne æpelingc . ne biscop . ne ealdorman . ne þegen . ne gerefa. hine silfne swa earme for wyrce þæt he þisne freols gelyttlie þe be swylcre gewittnesse gefestnod is. buton tweonan se þe hit deð . he abilhð gode 7 sēe petre 7 eallan þam halgan þe on rome cyrccean restaþ. 7 him seluan ece helle wite ungesæliglice getilaþ. Eac se halga forsæda papa leo godes curs 7 sēe petres 7 ealra halgena 7 his on þæne gesette þe þis æfre undo. 7 eac eall þes þeodscype ge on gehadodan ge on læwedan þ ylce dyde . þa ic on gean com 7 him þis cyþde.

. This piece is written in a hand which is distinct not only from that of the body of the book, but also from any of the additional entries, of which this is one, near the end of the volume.

¹ Namely, se freols. the privilege.

² This is the original form of the Latin phrase in Domesday, "Defendit se pro una hida."

Cod. Winton. f. 69 (collated).

A.D. 900.

K 1077. T. p. 143.

Eadweard of Wessex

records that in the days of his grandfather Æthelwulf and his father Alfred, it was settled that Alfred should have the

land at Ceolselden (Chiseldon, Wilts), and at Sweores holt (? Sparsholt) on condition that Alfred at his death should leave it to the venerable family at Winchester. But I Eadweard became possessed of these lands by exchange for 10 hides at Stoke by Hisseburne including all the men who were on that estate when Alfred went the way of all flesh. Then follows:

HAEC sunt territoria utriusque terrae. Her synd gewrīten þa gerihta þæ ða ceorlas sculan don to Hysseburnan. Ærest æt hilcan hiwiscce feowerti penega tō herfestes emnihte. 7 VI. ciric mittan eālað. 7 III. sesðlar hlaf hwetes. 7 III. æceras ge érian on heora agenre hwile 7 mid heora agenan sæda gesawan. 7 on hyra agenre hwile on bærene gebringan. 7 þreo pund gauol bæres. 7 healfne æcer gauol mæde on hiora agienre hwile. 7 ðæt on hreace gebringan. 7 III. foðera aclofenas gauol wyda to seid hræce. on hiora agenre hwile. 7 XVI. gyrda gauol tininga eác on hiora agenre hwile. 7 to Eastran twó ewe mid twam lamban. 7 we [talað]¹ two geong sceap tō eald sceapan. 7 hi sculan waxan sceáp 7 sciran on hiora agenre hwile. 7 ælce wucan wiren ðæt hi man hâte butan ðrim. an to middanwintra. oðeru to Eas[t]ran. ðridde tō gand-dagan.

Ðis synd þa landgemero. Ærest of twufyrde andlang weges to fearnhlince. þanan andlang weges to æses beorge. ðanan on gerihte to þære pirigan. þonne 7lang weges on ceardices beorg. ðonne on wiðig grafe. þonne on ðone weg þe scyt ofer ða dīc. þonne andlang weges on þa coppedan ác. ðanan andlang weges oð he to wuda lið. þonne on gerihte on stodleage supewearde. þonne andlang mearc weges. útt wið feld beorga. þonne andlang mearc weges to þan hagan be supan fearn leáge. andlang hagan útt to Ubban leáge stigele. þonne and-

lang hagan to woces geate. ðanan andlang hagan on tyrwenes sledes heafad. þonne andlang hagan út to bitan² enolle on ðone lit hagan. andlang þære þorn græfan þwyres ofer hysseburnan on gosdæne. þonne andlang þæs wegæs þe lið andlang gosdæne þwyres ofer in waldes weg. þonne andlang wegæs on þone beorg æt wæcces treowe. ðanan on butan hig dune þornes tō brunes hamme. þonne andlang hagan to þam grundeliesan pytte. ðanan on gerihte andlang hagan to hremmes dene. þ andlang hagan on ðære ealdan mapolder be suðan tutan mære. þonne andlang hagan on sot ceorles æcer. ðanan ofer ða dæne upp be wyrt walan. þonne on butan þone garan on þone piwinðlan. ðonne on butan ðone garan on ðone biwindlan ðonne andlang mearcweges to wifan stocce. ðanan andlang ðæs ealdan wegæs to bradan leá. ðonne an weste weard geapan garan. ðanan to þære haran apoldre. þonne 7lang dīc út on terstan on þone syperan steð. þonne 7lang stepes. þ be neoðan beamwær on þone norþere step. andlang staðes æft on twyfyrd.

*** This deed is rare and valuable for the record of services due from the peasants; among which occurs the duty of making enclosures at the proper season of the year. Each is bound to fence sixteen yards in his own time. Cited by Nasse, *Community*, tr. Ouvry, p. 18; and by Mr. Seebohm, *English Village Com.*, p. 162, as an instance of servile tenure on an English manor.

¹ Conj. K.

² *bican* K.

Cod. Winton. f. 59 (collated).

A.D. 879-909.

K1086. T. p. 147.

Denewulf

and the Society at Winchester granting læn-land to king Alfred; after his day to return to St. Peter.

✠ Denewulf bisceop 7 ða hýwan on Wintanceástre

æn lænað Ælfrede his deg XL. hida landes æt Alresforda. æfter þære læna þe Tunbryht bisceop ær alende his yldran. 7 agan wés on ðæt gerad þet he gesylle ælce geære to hærfestes emnihte Ðreo pund to gafole 7 cyresceattas 7 cyresceat weorc. 7 þenne þæs neod¹ bið his men beon gearuwe ge tō ripe ge to huntoðe. 7 efter his dege gänge seo ar² unbe³ flitan into Sçe Petre.

þis synt þara wītena handsetena 7 ðere hina⁴ ðe on þære geðafunge wēron. Ðæt is Denewulf bisceop. and Tata⁵ bisceop. and Byrnstan bisceop. and Wighelm diaconus. and Æpelstan clericus. and Eadwulf clericus. and Ælfstan clericus. and Wulfstan clericus. and Wulfric clericus. and Winsige clericus. and Wulfred clericus. and Beorhtsige clericus. and Ælfsige clericus. and Wulfhelm clericus. and Wulfsige clericus. and Wiglaf clericus. and Æðelm clericus. and Cynestan clericus. and Aðeric clericus. and Ðruðgar clericus. and Wulfred minister. and Beornulf minister. and Winstan minister. and Aðulf minister.

¹ *nuð* MS.² *ðar* MS.³ *umbe* MS.⁴ "inmates" T.⁵ According to Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, there is no bishop of the name of Tata at this period; nor any Byrnstan, except Beornstan, who was Denewulf's next successor but one.

MS. Cod. Winton. f. 32.

23 March, 931.

K 1102.

Æðelstan

rex Anglorum, &c., granting to Abbot Ælfric land at Clere, N. Hants. The bounds are as follows.

PRAEDICTA siquidem tellus his terminis circumcincta clarescit. Ærest on east healfe þær Ecelesburna scyt on aleburnan; and swa suþweard up andlang Ecelesburnon to þam mearcbroce; andlang þere ealdan dic to Ceotan stapole; and of Cæotan stapole to þon crundele þe

se iġ onstent ; and of þam crundele on þæt lange grauet ; of þam lange grafette supewardon to þon hnottan seale on Searleage stent ; of þam seale to þon pæpe ; up andlang papes to þære apoldre , and be eastan Bunteles pyte forþ to þam ealdan adfini ; of þam finie up to þam ealdan elebeame ; of þam elebeame to þam hriegwege ongean þone haran þorn ; west andlang weges to þære easteran die ; sup andlang die on þone lytlan paþ ; of þam pape on gerichte to secges geate ; of secges geate andlang papes to hamleas sceagan ; and swa andlang papes on hremres wyrpe ; þonne utt on þone herpaþ ; þonne andlang herpapes to þere ealdan stret on supewardon and on eastewardon þam lande ; and swa west andlang stret to bradan hamme middewardon ; of bradan hamme up to witan hamme ; of witan hamme on þone miclan hæslwriþ wiþ neoþon þæt grafet ; of þam hæslwripe on gerihte wiþ þæs lytlan stanbeorges up on hæslhille ; of þam stanbeorge ofer þa dene be supan hilgrafon to þon lytlan stanbeorge ; of þam stanbeorge to þon oþerum lytlan stanbeorge be eastan hulgrafum ; swa andlang þæs lytlan hrieges be þere westmearce oþ þone miclan hline ; andlang hlines oþ þone lytlan eastlangan hline æt norþewardon þam miclan hline ; andlang þæs lytlan hlynces þæt ofer þa dene on þes hlines heafod ; up an gemanan hylle ; swa on gerihte norþeast ofer gemanan hylle ; to þam herepape þe scyt to meres byrig ; east andlang herpapes to holan wege ; and nyþer andlang holan weges ; þonne liþ be westan wege .x. eceras to þon easteran lande ; forþ norþ andlang weges to þon herepape þe scyt to þære byrig to west Cleran ; west andlang herpapes to þere miclan flodan æt Eadrices coton ; of þære flodan norþwest to þære miclan apoldre ; west on gerihte wiþ supan þa

mede þæt it sticap̃ to emnes þam wipig þyfelum be westan fucges flodan; and þer norþ ofer þa mede; and went þer eastweard; and swa be norþan fucges flodan to rugan hlince; and swa norþ be rugan hlince; of rugan hlince norþeweardne; and þer east hwon to þere broc riþe; þæt norþ andlang broces to þere riþe þe scyt east andlang dene be norþe beorh dune oþ to emnes þes hlinces heafde; and þer up þæt norþ andlang Æpeles wyrþe on gerihte to ealdan wyrþe supeweardne to þon þornum; norþ on gerihte wiþ westan ealdan wyrþe to þon lytlan grafette up on wuncges dune; and þer west hwon to þon norþlangan grafette; þæt norþ to þere lytlan dic æt þam crundelum; swa norþeast to þære lytlan riþe; of þere riþe norþeweardre on riht to gosleage wege to wuda; andlang wegese to Cleran finie; þæt to þære gemearcodan æfsan; of þære gemearcodan æfsan to þon readan slo; of þam slo to þon rihte treowe æt gosleage wicum westewardon; of þam treowe to þere wican æt þam boxe; of þam boxe to þære gemearcodan æc æt alerburnan; æt þam lytlan egilande æt westewardon and æt norþewardon þære landmearce; and swa be norþan þam lande east andlang alerburnan þæt hit sticap̃ æt Eccesburnan on eastewardon and on norþewardon þære mearce þisses forecwepenan landes.

*** *Rubric.* Ðis is seo landboe .x. hydæ to Clearan þe Ædelstan cing bocodæ Ælfriçæ biscope on ece yrfæ.

Cod. Winton f. 92 (collated).

16 Dec. 934.

K 1110.

Æðelstan

to the church of the Holy Trinity in Winchester.

✠ REGNANTE et moderante domino nostro Ihesu

Christo ! Ego Æðelstanus rex et rector totius huius Britanniae insulae, largiente domino et omnibus eius sanctis, has terras dono aeternaliter familiae aecclesiae sanctae trinitatis quae est in Wintonia ciuitate, intus ad refectorium fratribus et ad uestimenta ; sed et quicumque episcopus qui tunc superfuerit illiusque aecclesiae regimen teneat, eos de suis propriis episcopalibus uillis pleniter pascat, sicut ab antiquis temporibus illi honorabili familiae a uenerabilibus patribus constitutum fuit. Haec autem sunt nomina uillarum huius meae donationis ; hoc est in monasterio quod ab incolis Enedford nuncupatur .xxx. cassatas et in uilla quae uocitatur CEOLBALDINCTUN .x. mansas, itemque in uilla quae dicitur Æscmeres weorþ .x. cassatos. Et praecipio in nomine sanctae et indiuiduae trinitatis ut hae supranominatae terrae sint aeternaliter liberae ab omni iugo terrenae seruitutis, excepto expeditione, et arcis pontisque constructione. Necnon et hoc praecipio in nomine omnipotentis dei, quod nullus rex aut episcopus, uel aliquis alius potens, sit tam audax ut huius meae donationis condictum commouere seu confringere praesumat. Uolo itaque ut haec supradicta familia semetipsam pro me tribus diebus in anno pascat, hoc est in festiuitate Omnium sanctorum, et quamdiu ehristianitas permanserit in hac insula sint illi mei intercessores ad dominum. Si quis uero hanc meam donationem adaugere uoluerit, adaugeat deus praemium eius in regno coelorum. Si quis autem instituerit minuere, minuatur merces eius in regno dei, nisi prius cum satisfactione emendauerit. Necnon et praecipio ut omnes eorum terrae quas mei consanguinei seu aliqui fideles illis dederunt in hac eadem libertate sint. Hoc uero constitutum fuit in regali uilla quae ab omnibus From nuncupatur, anno

dominicae incarnationis .DCCCC.XXXIII. indictione .VII. .xvii. kalendas Ianuarii, cum eorum testimonio quorum nomina infra conscripta uidentur. þis syndon þara .xxx. hida gemæra to Enedforda. Ærest of afenan east stapæ upp on þa dīc to þam weallum; of þam weallon andlang hærpapæs into lórtan hlæwe; Of lortan hlæwæ east andlang furh on ceaster herpap; of þam hærpapæ andlang furh on dolh crundæl: of dolh crundæle forþ andlang wæges on þone æþenan byrigæls; of þam byrigelsæ to þære readan hanæ; Of þære readan hanæ andlang stræt on igean seap; of igean seapæ on þone greatan hling; of þam hlince andlang drafæ on þonæ hline æt wad dænæ; Of wat dæne andlang furh on þonæ rugan beorg; of þam rugam beorge andlang furh to amwican; of amwican to blacan dænæ; of blacan dænæ andlang stræt on þone ford; Of þam forda 7 lanc streames on þonæ bradan igeoþ; of þam igeoþe andlang streames to þære ealdan dīc æt hrisc steorte; of þam hrisc steorte on þone greatan hline; Of þam greatan hlincæ. andlang fyrh on þonæ ruge sled; of þam rugan slede on þone flit garan; of þam flit garan on fitelan sladæs crundæl; Of þam crundæle 7lang þæs smalan weges on þa rugan hylle, æt þære ealdan furh; andlang furh to þam ealdan lagan; of þam ealdan lagan to æscdæne; of æscdæne andlang þæs smalan weges to rodmundes dæne; on þæs hlinces heafod; Of þæs hlinces heafdæ 7lang þæs smalan weges on þonæ flit garan; of þam garan 7lang þære ealdan dīc on þonæ wide geat; Of þam widan geáte forþ to þam heafod stoccan; þanon 7lang dīc on Randa ford.

✠ Ego Æþelstanus Angul-Saxonum neenon et totius Britanniæ rex, gratia dei regni solio sublimatus, signo sanctæ crucis hoc corroboraui et confirmaui.

✠ Ego Huwal subregulus. ✠ Ego Wulfhelm archiepis-
 copus. ✠ Ego Wulfstan archiepisopus. ✠ Ego
 Ðeodred episcopus. ✠ Ego Wulfhun episcopus. ✠
 Ego Ælfheah episcopus. ✠ Ego Oda episcopus. ✠
 Ego Ælfred episcopus. ✠ Ego Ælfheah episcopus.
 ✠ Ego Æþælgar episcopus. ✠ Ego Burgric episcopus.
 ✠ Ego Cenwald episcopus. ✠ Ego Ælla episcopus.
 ✠ Ego Wynsige episcopus. ✠ Ego Tidhelm episcopus.
 ✠ Ego Cynesige episcopus. ✠ Ego Wulfhelm epis-
 copus. ✠ Ego Ælfred episcopus. ✠ Ego Ælfwald
 dux. ✠ Ego Æþælstan minister. ✠ Ego Odda
 minister. ✠ Ego Æþælstan minister. ✠ Ego Wulf-
 helm minister. ✠ Ego Ælfhere minister. ✠ Ego
 Ælfheah minister. ✠ Ego Wulfsige minister. ✠
 Ego Wulfgar minister. ✠ Ego Æpelmund minister.
 ✠ Ego Wulfgar minister. ✠ Ego Wulflaf minister.
 ✠ Ego Wulfmer minister. ✠ Ego Ælfheah minister.
 ✠ Ego Ælfric minister. ✠ Ego Wulfnoþ minister.
 ✠ Ego Æþelstan minister. ✠ Ego Eadric minister.

. *Rubric.* þis is þara .xxx. hida boc to Eneðforda, and þara .x.
 æt Ceolboldingetune and þara .x. æt Æscmæres wyrþe. Donum Æþel-
 stani regis.

The same in Saxon.

MID Godæs gifæ! Ic Æþelstan Ongol-Saxna cyning
 and brytænwalda eallæs þyses iglandæs, þurh Godæs
 sælene and ealra his halegra, þas land æcelice sælle
 into sanctæ trinitatan þam hiwum to hira beodlandæ
 and to hregltalæ; þæt is þonnæ æt Eneðforda .xxx. hida,
 and æt Ceolbaldinctuna .x. hidæ, and æt Æscmæres
 weorþæ .x. hida. And ic wulla þæt þas land þurhwunien
 on æcelecum freodomæ from æghwelcum eorplecum
 þeowdomæ, butan firdæ and fæstængewæorcæ, and

brycggewæorce; and ic bebeodæ on Godæs ælmihtiges naman þæt nauþær næ sie to þon gedurstig, ne cyning, næ bisceop, ne nanes hades man, þæt þas minæ gife onwændæ oþþæ gewanie; and ic wille þet þa hiwan ælce gere gefermien for mæ hie selfæ þrie dagas to Omnium sanctorum, and ahwilæ þæ Cristendom sie fullicæ mid hira godecundnessæ for me sien. And gif hwa þas minæ gife ecan willæ, iecæ God his on hæfæna rice; and gif hit hwa þonne wanige þæt he hit næfre næ gebæte ær ætforan Cristes þrymsetlæ, nymþæ he hit mid weorþelice dedbote gebæte. And ic wille þæt ealra hira beodland þæ mine magas þyðær sealdon beon on þam ylcan freodomæ, and se þæt sæ bisceop a þæ þær þonne sie him do hira fullan fostær butan hira beodlandum of his bisceop hamum. Þis wæs gesæt on þam cynelicun hamæ æt Fromæ, on .xvii. kalendas Ianuarii, indictione .vii. þu gere þe wæs agangen from Cristes acennednesse .dcccc.xxxiiii. wintra, on þyssæ gewitnessæ þæ hira naman hæron awritenæ sint.

✠ Æpelstan Ongol-Saxna cyning and brytenwalda ealles þyses iglandæs þurh Godæs gifæ þis gesætte and gefæstnedæ mid Cristæs rodæ tacnæ. ✠ Huwal undercyning. ✠ Wulfhelm arcebisceop. ✠ Wulfstan arcebisceop. ✠ þeodred bisceop. ✠ Wulfhun bisceop. ✠ Ælfheah bisceop. ✠ Oda bisceop. ✠ Ælfred bisceop. ✠ Ælfheah bisceop. ✠ Æpelgar bisceop. ✠ Burhric bisceop. ✠ Cenwald bisceop. ✠ Ælla bisceop. ✠ Wunsige bisceop. ✠ Tidhelm bisceop. ✠ Cynæsige bisceop. ✠ Wulfhelm bisceop. ✠ Ælfræd bisceop. ✠ Ælfwald ealdorman. ✠ Æpelstan minister. ✠ Odda minister. ✠ Æpelstan minister. ✠ Wulfhelm minister. ✠ Ælfhære minister. ✠ Ælfheah minister. ✠ Wulfsige minister. ✠ Wulf-

gar minister. ✠ Æpelmund minister. ✠ Wulfgar minister. ✠ Wulflaf minister. ✠ Wulfmær minister. ✠ Ælfheah minister. ✠ Ælfrie minister. ✠ Wulfrie minister. ✠ Wulfnof minister. ✠ Æpelstan minister. ✠ Eadric minister. ✠ Æpelwald minister. ✠ Wigar minister. ✠ Wulfrie minister. ✠ Ælfsige minister. ✠ Ælfsige minister. ✠ Ælfhære minister. ✠ Æpelgerd minister.

*** A fine example of the Anglo-Saxon studies kept up at Winchester in the twelfth century. The translation of *rector totius huius Britanniae insulae* into *brytænwalda eallæs ðyses iglandæs* is happily characterised by Mr. J. R. Green as "an instance of the literary archaism and affectation of the time" (*The Conquest of England* (1883), p. 241), a remark which is equally applicable, though with a difference, both to the time of the purported date, that is the tenth century; and to the time of the manuscript, that is the latter part of the twelfth century.

Cod. Winton. f. 85a (collated).

A.D. 946-955.

K 1173. T. p. 499.

Æðelwold ealdorman

his will. The writing contains only a portion of the Will; the rest being nuncupatory. It is noticeable that *læn-lands* are treated as hereditary and testamentary.

HER geswutelad þæt Eadred cing geuþe þæt land æt Wilig. þa twelf hida. to scrud fultume¹ þam hirede into Ealdan mynstre.

LEOF² ÆPELWOLD ealdarman cyþ hīs leófan cyne hlaforde Eadred cynge hu ic wille ymbe þa landare þe ic æt mine hlaforde gearnode. Ærest Gode 7 þære halgan stowe æt þam bisceopstole æt Wintanceastre þam bisceope 7 þam hiwum þæt land æt Wilig. þa twelf hida. to scrud fultume. þæt hi me on heora gebedd. redenne hæbben. swa swa ic him to gelyfe. 7 þám

cinge minne hæregeatwa.³ feower sweord. 7 feower
 spæra. 7 feower scyldas. 7 feower beagas. twegen on
 hund twelftigum mancosun. 7 twegen on hundeahta-
 tigum. 7 feower hors. 7 twa sylfrene fata. 7 minum
 breðer eadrice þæt land æt Ocebunan. 7 æt æscsedune.
 7 æt cegham. 7 æt wessinga tune.⁴ 7 Æpelstane minæ
 breðer þet land æt bradan wætere. 7 þet æt Niwan tūne.
 7 Ælfsige mine breðer suna þet land æt carcel. 7
 Ælfstanes suna mines broþor þæt land æt Cleran. 7 eall
 þæt yrfe þæ ic hæbbe on læne lendum. þonne wylle ic
 þæt þæt sie gedeled for mine sawle swa swa ic nu þam
 freondum sæde þæ ic to spræc.

¹ Compare the allowances for livery in the mediæval college statutes; they were continued in some colleges almost if not quite down to our times. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* iii. 531.

² Mr. Thorpe takes *Leof* as a prenomens; I take it as an epistolary address to the king = Sire, My lord.

³ Here Mr. Thorpe remarks that had Mr. Hallam known this and other like texts, he would not in his "Middle Ages" have put the earliest trace of the heriot in the reign of Canute. The heriot was only defined by Canute.

⁴ Is Wessingatun the same as Wassingtun granted by Eadred to Eadric A.D. 947? Or, if Wassingtun is Washington by Steyning (Suss.) — is Wiston, close by there, possibly our Wessingatun?

Cod. Winton. f. 111 b.

A.D. 985.

K 652.*

Æðelred

granting his faithful friend Ælferd 11 mansæ æt Micla-
 mersce (Michelmarsh near Romsey, Hants).

✠ **MUNDUS** iste transibit et qui eum diligit, qui
 dominum diligit manebit in æternum! Sic diligendus
 est mundus ut nullus abutatur eo; male utitur mun-
 do ille qui philargyriam retinet in clauso uiscere tan-
 quam heram principalem, quia mundana retinendo

minuuntur, tribuendo multiplicantur, intonante apostolica fone, 'Quid habes, quod non accepisti?' Si accepisti, quid inde gloriaris quasi non acceperis?' Adeo decantante psalmigrapho, 'Domini est terra et plenitudo eius, orbis terrarum et uniuersi qui habitant in eo.' Quamobrem ego Æþelredus rex Anglorum prænoscens quorsum prædicta tendant, scilicet ad diligendos homines bonis moribus adornatos, concedo cuidam meo amico fideli nomine Ælferd quandam telluris particulam, id est .XI. mansas in loco uulgari uocitamine æt Miclamersee, quatinus uita comite habeat ac perenniter possideat; cum autem interitum communem aduenire cognouerit, cuicunque sibi libuerit haeredi post se commendet in propriam haereditatem. Sit autem prædicta tellus libera ab omni saeculari offendiculo, cum omnibus quae ad ipsa loca pertinere dinoscuntur, tam in magnis quam in modicis rebus, campis, pascuis, pratis, siluis, exceptis istis tribus, expeditione, pontis arcisue coedificatione, anathematis antiquis cartulis, ita ut nichil ualeant ultra, etiam si iterum emergant. Hanc uero meam donationem cupientes minuere uel mutare uel frangere habeant portionem cum illis quibus dicitur, 'Discedite a me operarii iniquitatis in flammis ignium.' nisi prius poenitentiae digna satisfactione emendent. Est autem prædictum rus talibus circumdatum terminis. Ærest of Terstan upp on Iww cumb; of Iwwa cumbe on wænhyrste; of wænhyrste on þone ealde iw; þonone of þon iwe to Lullan setle; of Lullan setle to beocera gente; of beocera gente to horsweges heale; of horsweges heale to æppen lega; of hæppen lege to Higsolon; of Higsolon on fæstan ac; of fæstan ac on feora burnan æwylman; of feora burnan to ceomman

brige; of ceomman brige to wyrtwalun; up be wyrtwalun of Cerswyll; of Cæorswyll up to þam ellene; of þam ellene to popul finige; of popul finige to Lambhyrste; of Lambhyrste to huntan wican; þonone eft on Terstan. Anno dominicae incarnationis. .DCCCC.LXXXV. his testibus consentientibus quorum inferius nomina caraxantur.

✠ Ego Æpelredus rex Anglorum huius donationis libertatem regni totius fastigium tenens libenter concessi. ✠ Ego Dunstanus Doruernensis aecclesiae archiepiscopus cum signo sanctae crucis roborauī. ✠ Ego Oswoldus Eboracensis aecclesiae archiepiscopus crucis taumate adnotaui. ✠ Ego Ælfegus Wintoniensis praesul confirmaui. ✠ Ego Ælfstanus Lundoniensis praesul corroboraui. ✠ Ego Æpelwine dux. ✠ Ego Bryhtnōþ dux. ✠ Ego Æpelweard dux. ✠ Ego Ælfrie dux.

Cod. Winton. f. 104.
K 658.

A.D. 987.

Æðelred

king of the English, grants to his huntsman Leofwine portions of land at Westwood and Farleigh (Hants). In the boundaries mention is made of Common land.

Þis syndon þa landgæmæro to Westwuda and to Cissanhammæ. Ærest on Stanford; of Stanforda andlang streamæs on Igford; of Igforda on bæra hæhgæ; andlang hægæs on Afonæ; up bæ stræamæ on Windærlæh mæd; of þæræ mæd east onbutan cading lægæ on hramæs hangran; of þam hangran sup to þære stræt on þa streatan hlywan; of þære hlywan sup onbutan færs scagan on þa die þæt hit cymþ to þære rodæ; þanon on crawan ac; of þære æc æft on Stanford;

þonnæ licgeaþ þa þreo gyrda on oþære hæalfæ fromæ æt Fearnlæagæ on gæmenum landæ.

*** *Rubric*.—Dis is ðara .III. hida land boc æt Westwuda and ðara .III. gyrda æt Fearnlege ðe Æðelred cing gebocode Leofwine his huntan on ece yrfe.

Cod. Winton. f. 4b.

A.D. 996.

K 1291.

Æðelred

basileus Anglorum adjudges to the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Winchester, at the request of Bp. Ælfheah, a certain 'haga' which a lady of the name of Ælfswyð had granted for that service, but her intention had been fraudulently defeated. The boundaries are interesting for the names of streets in Winchester.

Dis is þes hagan embegang þe Æpelred cing geuþe into Ealdan mynstre, ofer Wulfsiges dæg preostes. Ærest fram Leofan hagan west andlang cypstræte oþ hit cymþ to flæs[c]mangere stræte; andlang flæsc-mangara stræte þet it cymþ to scyldwyrhtana stræte; andlang scyldwyrhtana stræte east eft þæt hit cymþ to Leofan hagan.

*** *Rubric*.—Þis is ðæs hagan boc on Winceastre and ðes healfan weres æt Brægentforda and ðæs æcersplottes ðe ðæto lið, ðe Æðelred cyning geuðe God elmihtigum and his halgan apostolan Petre and Paule into Ealdan mynstre on ece inhyrnesse.

Harley Charter 43 C. 4.

Before 991¹.

Bibl. Publ. Camb. Ff. 2. 33.

K 685. T. p. 519.

B. iii. 35.

Ælflæd

her Will. Begins by reciting that of Æpelflæd, the second

queen of Eadmund. In Sax. Chron. D. 946, she is called 'Æpelflæd of Domerham,' and that estate comes first in the dispositions of this Will. The estate of Charlesworth was conveyed to Æpelflæd in 962. Above, p. 200. The orthography reminds us of Cod. Winton.

Þis is æpelflæd^e cwýde þ̅ is ærest þ̅ ic gean minū hlaforde þes landes æt lamburnan 7 þæs æt ceolsige 7 æt readingan . 7 feower beagas on twam hund mancýs goldes . 7 .iiii. pellas . 7 .iiii. cuppan . 7 .iiii. bleða . 7 .iiii. hors . 7 ic bidde minne leouan hlaford for godes lufan . þ̅ min cwýde standan mote . 7 ic nan oðer nebbe geworht on godes gewitnesse . 7 ic gean þæs landes æt domar hame into glestinga býrig . for ædmundes cinges sawle . 7 for æadgares cinges . 7 for mire sawle . 7 ic gean þes landes æt hamme into cristes cýrcan . æt cantwarebýrig for eadmundæs cinges sawle . 7 for mire

sawle . 7 ic gean þes landes . æt wude ham bæorhtnoðe .

æaldormen . 7 mire swustær hýre dæg . 7 ofor hire deg^e into s̅c̅a marian cýrcan . æt býoreingan . 7 ic gean þe's^e landes . æt hed ham bæorhtnoðæ æaldormen . 7 mire swuster hæora dæg . 7 æfter hæora dæge into paulus býrig æt lundænæ . to bisceop hamæ . 7 ic gean þæs landæs . æt dictunæ into ýlig to s̅c̅a æpælðryð . 7 to hire geswustran . 7 ic gean þara twegra landa æt cohhanfeldæa 7 æt cæorles weorþe bæorhtnoðæ æaldormen . 7 miræ swust hire dæg . 7 ofer hire dæg into s̅c̅a eadmundes stowe to býderices wyrðe 7 ic 'ge'an þæs landes æt fingringahó bæorhtnoðe æaldormen 7 mire swust hira deg 7 ofer hire dæg into s̅c̅a pætres cýrcan æt mýres igæ . 7 ic gæan þæs landes æt polstede bæorhtnoðe æaldormæn . 7 mire swust hire deg . 7 ofor hira dæg into stocý . 7 ic gæan þæs landæs æt hwifersee into

stocȳ ofer minnæ deg 7 ic gæan bæorhtnoðæ æaldermen .
 7 mire swusť þæs landes æt stræt forða hire dæg . 7 ofer
 hire dæg . ic his gæan into stocȳ . 7 ic willæ þ̅ lauā
 ham ga into stoce ofær þes æaldermannes dæg . 7 mire
 swusť . 7 ic gæan þæs landes æt býliges dýnæ into stocȳ
 ofer þæs æaldermanes dæg . 7 mire swusť . 7 ic gæan

^a
 þara landa æt peltendune . 7 et mýres ige . 7 æt gren-
 stede into stocȳ ofer minnæ dæg . 7 ofer bæorhtnoðes
 æaldormannæs . 7 ofær mire swusť . 7 ic gæan þes landes
 æt ylmesæton beorhtnoðe æaldormen . 7 mire swusť hira
 dæg . 7 ofær hira dæg . ic his gæan æadmundæ . 7 ic an
 þæræ . aræ hide æt þorpæ into hedlæge . for mire sawle .
 7 for mira eldrena ofer [minne dæg] 7 ic gæan ðæra .x.
 hida æt wicforda sibrihte minū mægæ ofer minne dæg .
 7 ic gæan ægwinæ minū geræfan . þara .uii. hida æt hed
 ham ofer minne² deg . swa hit on æald dagū gestod .
 7 ic gæan brihtwolde minū cnihtæ þara twegra hida . on
 dunnine lande ofer minnæ dæg . 7 ic an alfwolde minū
 preoste twægra hida on dunning lande ofer minne dæg .
 7 ic gæan æþælmære minū præoste twægra hida on
 dunning landæ ofær³ minne dæg . 7 ic gæan ælfgæate
 minū megæ . twegra hida on dunning lande ofær minnæ
 dæg . ic gæan ðæs landæs æt wæaldinga fælda crawa
 mira magan ouær minnæ dæg . 7 ic wille þ̅ man frigæ
 hæalue mine men on elcū tune for mine sawlæ . 7 þ̅
 man dele æal healf þ̅ ýrue þ̅ ic hæbbæ on ælcū tune for
 mire sawle.

Ælfæd gæswytelap on þis gewrite hu hæo wile
 habban gefadad hiræ æhta for gode . 7 for worldæ . ærest
 þ̅ ic an minū hlaforde þara .viii. landa æft minū dege
 þ̅ is erest æt douorcortæ . 7 æt fulanpettæ . 7 æt æles-
 forða . 7 æt stanwægun . 7 æt býrætune . 7 æt læxadýne .

7 æt ylmesætun . 7 æt bucýshealæ . 7 twægra bæha on
 twera punda gewihte . 7 twa sop cuppan . 7 an sæolfran
 fæt; 7 þæ leof æadmodlice bidde for godes luuan . 7 for
 mines hlafordæs sawle lufan . 7 for minræ swýstor sawlæ
 lufan þ þu amundie þa halgan stowæ et stocæ þæ mine

o

yldran on restap . 7 þa are þæ hi þider insæaden a to
 freogon godæs rihte; þ is þonne þ ic gean æalswa mine
 yldran his 'er' gæuþan þ is þonne þ land æt stoce into
 þeræ halagan stowæ . 7 æal þ þ þær to tunæ gæhyrð .
 7 þonæ wuda æt hæpfælda þæ min swystar gæuþæ . 7
 mine yldran . þonñ synd þis þa land þæ minæ yldran
 þæto bæcwædon ofær minre swystor dæg . 7 ofær minne .
 þ is ðonne stredfordæ . 7 fresantun . 7 wiswýpetun .
 7 lauahanham . 7 byliesdyne . 7 polstyde . 7 wifærmýrsc .
 7 grænstýdæ . 7 peltandune . 7 mýræsegæ . 7 þ wudæ-
 land æt tothã þæ min fæder geuþæ into myresiæ . 7
 colne . 7 tigan; þonñ synd þis þa land þe minæ yldran
 becwædon into oprũ halgũ stowũ . þ is þonñ into cant-
 warabyrig to cristæs circan þan hired to brece þes landes
 æt illanlege 7 into paules mynstre into lundene . þes
 lan'des' æt hedhã to biscop hame . 7 þes landes æt tid-
 woldingtune þan hirede to brece into paules mynstre .
 7 into beorcingan þã hirede to brece þes landes æt
 babbing þýrnan . 7 ic gean ælfþ'ræðe minæs hlauordæs
 medder wuduhamæs æftær minũ dæge . 7 æff hiræ dege
 gange hit into sça marian stowæ into beorcingan æalswa
 hit stænt mid mæte . 7 mid mannũ; 7 ic gæan into sçe
 æadmunde . þara twegra landa cæorles weorþæ . 7 co-
 chanfelde þam hiræde to brece æalswa mine yldran his
 er geuþan 7 þæs landes æt 'h'nyddinge æftær crawan
 degæ miræ magan . 7 ic gæan into myresie . æff minũ
 degæ ealswa min hlaford . 7 min swest gæuþan . þ is

fingringaho . 7 þara six hida þæ þ mynstær onstent ;
 7 ic gæan eftær crawan dege þes landes æt wealdinga
 felda into suðbyrig to scæ gregoriæ ealswa min swestar
 hit er foræwyrde ; 7 ic gean into ælig scæ petre . 7 scæ
 æpældrype . 7 scæ wihtburhe . 7 scæ sexburhe . 7 scæ
 æormenhilde þer mines hlafordes lichoma rest þara þreo
 landa þe wit buta geheotan gode . 7 his halga⁴ . þ is æt
 rettendune þe wes min morgangyfu . 7 æt sæghā . 7 æt
 dictune ealswa min hlaford . 7 min swæstar his er
 geuþan . 7 þaræ anre hide æt cæafle þe min swystar
 begeat . 7 þes bæahges gemacan þe man sæalde minū
 hlaforde to sawle scæatte . 7 ic gean æðelmære æaldorm
 þes landes æt lellinge ofer mine deg mid mete . 7 mid
 mannū æalswa hit stent on þet gerad þ he beo on minū
 life min fulla freond⁵ . 7 forespreca . 7 mira manna . 7
 efter minū dege beo þara halgan stowe . 7 þaræ are ful-
 freond⁶ 7 forespeca æt stocæ þe mine ylðran onrestap . 7
 ic gean þes landes æt lissingtune eðelmere mines hlafordes
 mege mid mete . 7 mid mannū ealswa hit stent . 7 hine
 eadmodlice bi'd'de þ he min fulla freond⁵ . 7 mundiend
 beo on minū dege . 7 eft minū dege gefelste þ min cwide
 7 mira ylðran standan mote ; þis sind þa land mearca to
 býligesdyne . of ða burnan æt humelcýrre . frā humel-
 cyrre to heregeres heafode . frā heregeres
 heafode æft ðā ealdan hege to ðare grene ác . þoñ forð
 þ hit cymð to þare stan stræte . of þare stan stræte
 7lang sorýbbe þ hit cymð to acantune frā acýntune þ
 hit cymð to rigendune frā rigindune æft to þara burnan .
 7 þær is . landes fif hida . þis sind þa land gemæra to
 hwifer mirsce 7 to polestede . of loppandyne to scelfleage
 frā leage to mercýl 7lang mercýle into sture . 7lang
 sture to leofmannes gemære 7lang leofmannes gæmære
 to amalburnan frā amalburnan to norðfelda . ðoñ forð

to bind hæcce . frã bind hæcce to ^t ðudan hæcce . frã
tudan hæcce to giddinegforda frã giddingforda to hnut-
stede frã hunt stede to hwitineghó frã hwitingho to
wudemannes tune . frã wudemannes tune to cæresige
gæmære . frã cæresige gemære to hædleage gemære . frã
hædleage gæmære to hlighã gemære . frã hlighã gemære
eft to loppandýne . to hwifræmera . . landes 7 . . . g .
. ðe sex
.

*** *Endorsed in a 12th century hand, 'Ælfæd Ceorlesworðe and Cokefelde.'* B.

¹ This will is by T. dated 'circa 972'; by B. 'after 991.' But if the Byrhtnoð so often named is the hero of Maldon, then the date must be before or in 991, unless we take 993 as the date of that battle.

² *mimne* MS.

³ *ofæ* MS.

⁴ The -n final is dropped.

⁵ *fullafreod* MS. ⁶ *fulfreod* MS.

VII.

THIS group is from a Manuscript in the Parker Library at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: No. cxi. described by Wanley, p. 149; the contents of which are as Kennett says 'principally matters appertaining to the Monastery of Bath.' I add some particulars for which I am indebted to Professor Skeat. The book is in good early writing to p. 129, of which the earliest part is pp. 55-129; at p. 116 (back) is the date 1136. On p. 131 is the date 1258. At the end are some paper leaves which go to the 15th century.

C. C. C. Camb. cxi. 139.

About 938.

K 356.

Athelstan

granting to Ælfheah his faithful thane land, ubi ab incolis nominatur Feornbeorgan, of which the bounds are as follows.

Ðis sindan ða landgemæro ðe tó Fearnbeorgan

gebyriað. Of Fearnbeorge west on ðone weg tó ðám stánum; of ðám stánum súð on ðone weg oð ða andheáfda; of ðám andheáfðum on ða hlincræwe úp tó ðære dīc be norðan stódfaldon; ðonne forð on ða dīc tó mærfłóðan be eástan lillinglēá; ðonne forð andlang ðæs súðeran weges oð ðæt lang trēw; ðonne forð west on ðone weg ofer Beocumb tó ðám stáncrundle; ðonne norð on ðone smalan weg wið eástan brócenan beorg tó ðám wege ðær eást ligð; ðonne forð on ðone weg tó cytelfłóðan be westan mūles cumbe ðær ða wegas twisligað; ðonne forð tó Scyldmēre; ðonne forð on ða furh tó furcumbē; andlanges furcumbes middeweardes tó ðære dene; ðonne forð on ða denu tó ðæra wega gemýðan; ðonne forð tó ðám hwītan wege tó ðám hāran þorne; of ðám hwītan wege on Fearnbeorg, and se leág be eástan catmēre ðe ðærtó gebyreð; ðæt is on ðone wege ðe līð tó Stánleáge; ðonne forð síððan súð on ðone stánihtan weg; of Stánmēringa gemære; ðonne forð on ðone smalan weg tó ðám fūlan wege se hātte stifc weg; ðæt is Catmēringa gemære and ðæs landes tó Fearnbeorgan; ðonne forð andlang ðæs weges út on ðone felde; and ðonne ealle ða hangran betweenan ðám wege and ðám ðe tó Stánleáge ligð gebyriað ealle tó Fearnbeorgan.

C. C. C. Camb. cxi. 143.

A.D. 949.

K 424 (App. vol. vi.)

Eadred

his confirmation of land granted to Æpelmær. This document has much that is curious and suspicious; e. g. the signature, "Osulf ad Bebbanburh heahgerefa" (Freeman,

Norman Conquest, i. p. 292): the name of Cædmon, which occurs in one other record, viz. K₄11.

✠ PERPETUAE prosperitatis priuilegium quod constat coelesti paradiso sublimatum sanctae Trinitatis dei monarchia gubernat magnopere: quae quoque deitatis essentia terrenae haereditatis patrimonium cunctis praestat, prout uult, promerentibus. Hoc apparet proculdubio in rege Anglorum gloriosissimo beato dei opere praetio Eadredo; quem Norðhymbra paganorumque seu caeterarum sceptro prouinciarum rex regum omnipotens sublimauit, quique praefatus imperator semper deo grates dignissimas larga manu subministrat. Cuius regis largitatem Æþelmærus praeses iam prouulgat de perenni usurpatione terrarum, quem denique honorifice locupletat, sibi suisque haeredibus liberaliter largiendo, praeter urbis atque pontis constructionem expeditionisque obsequio. Ast sequitur terminatio uiginti manentium ad Cétwuda 7 æt Híldes dūne hoc modo. Dis seond ða londgemæru ðæs londes æt Cetwuda and æt Hildesdūne. Ærest on ða hálgan æc; swá ollone ðæs gemærheges tó ðám sló æt ðám móre úfewerdan; of ðám móre on dúnes pyt; ðonon þurh Wippan hóh; ðæt swá be ðám grétan wyrtruman on ðone holan weg; on ðone óðerne weg tó ðám rugan hláwe; ðonan on gerihte on ðæt lytle riðig; ðæt swá on Offan pól; úp ollone streámes on bylian pól; ðonan úp ofer ða mæd ðæt swá be ðára andheáfdan on ðæt síc; úp of ðám síce tó Cufanleá, on ða díc tó ðám reádan sló; ðæt swá on ðane lytlan díc; ðonon on ðone óðerne díc; ðæt swá ollone ðæs gemære heges onbútan Hreódlége; ðæt swá on ðone mærhege ðe sceót tó ðære hálgan æc. þis lond ælfstan sald æpelflede wið þæm. Huius certe codicis conscriptio peracta est anno dominicae incarna-

tionis DCCCC.XLVIII et tertio praefati regis anniculo, tali optimatum stabilitate conscribentium.

✠ Eadred rex et rector. ✠ Oda aercabiš. ✠ Wulfstan archiepiscopus. ✠ Deodred pontifex. ✠ Ælfheh praesul. ✠ Ælfrie et Wulfsige episcopi. ✠ Ælfred antistes. ✠ Æpelgar pontifex. ✠ Koenwald monachus. ✠ Wulfhelm biš. ✠ Cynsige consul. ✠ Aldred episcopus. ✠ Æpelwald praesul pontificale cum augusto eulogiam cum iubilando dogmatizauī. o Eadgeofu felix. ✠ Howel regl. ✠ Morcant ✠ Cadmon. ✠ Osulf ad bebb. hehgŕ. ✠ Æpelstan dux. ✠ Urm eorl. atque Coll.¹ ✠ Alhhelm comes. ✠ Uhtred eorl. 7 grim. ✠ Æpelmund alderman. ✠ Eadric princeps. ✠ Scule eorl. ✠ Ælfgar comes. Ælfstan miles 7 Eadmund þegn. Ælfsige miles 7 Wulfrie þegn. Berhferð miles regis. Wigstan abbud 7 Aldredus. Dunstan abbud. ✠ Eadhelmus 7 Æpelgeard. Berhtsige miles. ✠ Æpelmær praeses. Ælfheah miles 7 Eadsige. Hi porro praefati primates regale prae-rogatium scribendo consignabant cum triumphali uexillo solidantes. Omnes sancti dei beatificent hoc beneficium stabilter conseruantes. Si qui uero fraudulenter hanc regalem libertatem minuendo denihilent, ad nihilum redigantur, nisi digne coram deo satis et satis faciant, emendantes in melius quod negligenter deliquerant. Adtendat unusquisque fidelium quod imperat auctor Christus, Date et dabitur uobis: amen. Contulit nempe hic mäs én² magno regi II^o cornua auro argentoque decorata ut eo liberius hoc praerogatium roboretur.

* * *Endorsed.* Lond æt Cendeles funtan 7 eft Eadred cing hit ageaf Æpelmere wið þæm ilcan land á on ece yrfe þæm þe him leofast seon.

¹ 7 Coll. Error of the copyist for the proper name Andcol. (K.)

² Sic in MS. (K.)

C. C. C. Camb. cxi. 155.

A.D. 951.

K430.

Eadred

grants æternaliter to Wulfric his faithful thane 25 mansæ in a place called æt Cifanlea (Chieveley 4 m. N. of Newbury, Berks) with pasture quæ in quodam monte habetur, for his life and with power to will it. It is perpetually free of all but the three burthens.

ISTIS terminis prædicta terra circumgyrata esse uidetur. Dis sint ða landgemára tó Cifanleá. Ærest of catbeorge andlang weges on Æðelunes þorn; ðonon andlang weges on sealhangran eástewarde; ðonon andlang weges on ða byrgelsas; ðonon andlang Býdenháma gemæres on ða háran apoldre; ðonon on Orháma gemære; andlang ðæs gemæres on Ciltewudes gemære, tó ðán stáne; ðonon west andlang weges tó ðán hæcce; ðonon andlang gemæres tó ðán crundele; ðonon andlang gemæres tó ðán óðrum crundele; ðonon tó ðán wónstocce; and ðær tó wuda; ðonon on ða syrfan; ðonon ofer heán hryeg; ðonon on ðæs cinges hágan; ðonne ðær west andlang hágan on Hnæfleáge súðewearde; ðonon andlang hágan tó ðám báce; of ðám báce ðær norð út an ðone lytlan háðfeld; ðonon andlang weges be Winterburninga gemære be westan ðære ealdan byrig on ðone stánihtan weg; of ðán wege tó ðán stáncystlun; ðonon on ða andheáfda; ðonne ðær west on ðæne burnan bútan .vi. æcrun; ðonne ðær norð án furlang; ðonne ðær west ofer ða twégen beorgas tó ðán hearpaðe; norð andlang herpaðes on brádan ford; ðær west andlang burnstowe tó Ibban stáne; ðonne ðær ést andlang weges on standene; ðonon west tó ðán wurtwalan; ðonon norð on sceap hammas; ðonon on gerihta ðær túnwegas útscettað; ðonon on gerihta tó

ðære háran apoldre; of ðære háran apoldre þurh ðone tún tó ðán ruwan crundele; ðonon andlang gemæres on ðone lytlan beorh úp on mûles dune; of ðán beorge andlang gemæres on hrycgweg; andlang hrycgweges oð catmæres gemære; ðonne ðær ést andlang gemæres on Puttan pyt; of ðán pytte andlang gemæres eft on catbeorh.

*** These bounds, which are printed in K vi. 234, are from another MS., namely Cott. Claud. B. vi. 39: and they seem full of promise for an enterprising club like that which has its headquarters at Newbury.

C. C. C. Camb. cxi. 147 and 153.

A.D. 956.

K 441.

Eadwig

to abbot Æðelwald and the monastery at Abingdon 'restores' with the consent of his nobles twenty mansiunculæ of which the bounds are such as to encourage local investigation. It is near Oxford, and the names of Bagley and Sunningwell are conspicuous.

Et his limitibus haec telluris particula circumgyrari uidetur. Ærest on Temese be súðan fordwere ðære úp on ða díc on Eoccenes gærstun súðweardne; ðonne ondlang díc tó Eoccen; ondlong Eoccenes tó abbodes díc; ondlong díc tó ceáldanwylle; of ceáldanwylle on ðæt risc slæd middewearð oð Beorhtwoldes mór; ðæt ðær on ða díc; ondlang díc tó mearcforda; ðonne úp ondlang bróces oð hyt cymð tó emnes ðæm ealdan læghryce; ðonne on gerihte betweoh Pottesles treow on ðone ellenstyb; ðæt ðær on wuduford on Sunninga wylles bróc; ondlang bróces tó dunnanforda; ðæt ðær on ðæt wiðigbed; ðonne on ðone healfan æcer norðewearðne; ðonne andlang fyrh tó ðon heáfdon; ðæt ðær súð ofer ðone healfan æcer; ðæt ðær eást on ða

furh; ðæt tó ðám sceortan lond; ðær on ðone háðe-
 nan byrgels; ðonne ðær on ða seofon æceras west-
 wearde; ðæt ðær norð tó lippan dīc; ondlang dīc tó
 sugan gráf; ðæt on ðone ellenstyb; ðonne on ða
 brembel þyrnan on ða dīc; andlang dīc tó horspytte;
 ðonne þurh Mádoces leáh on ða ealdan dīc; ðonne on
 ða æcerdīc; ðonne on hæseldīc; of hæseldīc on ðonne
 gemærweg on bāgan wyrðe¹; andlang weges tó hig-
 wege; ondlang hiweges tó Ecguines wyrðe; ðonne
 on bāgan leáh; ðæt á be wyrtwalan; ðæt on bāgan
 bróc; of bāgan bróc on hafoces oran; ondlang ðæs
 gemærhagan ðæt út on rigewyrðe westewardne on ða
 ealdan dīc; ðonne ondlang dīc tó ðér hangran; ðonne
 on Wulfrīces bróc; ðonne on gerihte ofer hyrd yige²
 tó ðám greátan welige; ðæt ðær út on Temese; ðonne
 ondlong Temese ðæt eft on occenes gærstundīc súde-
 wardne. Ðis syndon ðæs londes gemæro tó Abban-
 dūne ðe Eádwig cyning syleð Gode tó lofe intó ðám
 mynster and himsylfum tó écere áre.

¹ There is Bayworth a hamlet of Sunningwell.

² There is Herd Eyot below Sandford.

C. C. C. Camb. cxi. 57.

A.D. 956.

K 452.

Eadwig

granting land æt Dyddenhame (Tidenham) ad monasterium
 Sci Petri quod situm est in Bathonia, ubi thermæ amoenæ
 calidis e fontibus deriuantur, xxx mansas in haereditate
 tribuo perhenne, ex quibus meo videlicet sacerdote Wulf-
 garo qui praeest supradicto monasterio, pro eius fideli
 obsequio et deuotione, tres tantum cassatos perpetuum
 impertio, etc.

ISTIS terminis praedicta terra circumgyrata esse
 uidetur. Ðis synd ða landgemæra tó Dyddanhāme.

Of Wægemuðan tó iwes heáfdan; of iwes heáfdan on stánrēwe; of stánrēwe on hwítan heal; of hwítan heale on iwdene; of iwdene on brádan mór; of brádan móre on Twyfyrd; of Twyfyrd on æstege pul¹ út innan Sæfern.

. *Translation of the Boundaries*:—These are the land-meers at Tydenham. From Wye-mouth to Yew's head, from Yew's head to Stone-row, from Stone-row to White heel, from White heel to Yewden, from Yewden to Broad moor, from Broad moor to Twyfyrd, from Twyfyrd to Astey pool out in Severn.

¹ Mr. Seebohm, *E. V. C.*, p. 150, identifies Æstegepul with Ashwell Grange Pitt, which is now the northern limit of Tidenham.

Diuisiones et consuetudines in Dyddanhamme¹.

On Dyddanhamme synd .xxx. hida .ix. inlandes and .xxi. hida gesettes landes. To Stræt synd .xii. hida .xxvii. gyrda gafollandes; and on Sæuerne .xxx. cytweras; to Middeltune .v. hida .xiii. gyrda gafollandes .xiii. cytweras on Sæuerne: and .ii. hæcweras on wæge; to Cinges tune .v. hida sind .xiii. gyrda gafollandes and .i. hida bufan dic ðæt is nu eac gafolland, and ðæt utan hamme is gyt sum inland, sum hit is ðan scipwealan to gafole gesett; to Cynges tune on Sæuerne .xxi. cytweras, and on wæge .xii. to Biscopes tune synd .iii. hida, and .xv. cytweras on wæge; on Landcawet synd .iii. hida. and .ii. hæcweras on wæge. and .ix. cytweras. Ofer eall ðæt land gebyrað æt gyrde .xii. pænegas, and .iiii. ælmes penegas, æt ælcum were ðe binnan ðam .xxx. hidan is gebyreð æfre se oðer fisc ðam land hlaforde, and ælc seldsynde fisc ðe weorðlic byð, styria, and mere-swyn, healic oðer sæfisc; and nah man nænne fisc wið feo to syllanne ðonne hlaford on land byð ær man hine him gecyðe. Of Dyddanhamme gebyreð

micel weorcraeden. Se geneat sceal wyrcean swa on lande, swa of lande, hweðer swa him man byt, and ridan, and auerian, and lade lædan, drafe drifan, and fela oðra þinga don. Se gebur sceal his riht don, he sceal erian healfne æcer to wiceworce, and ræcan sylf ðæt sæd on hlafordes berne gehalne to cyrcscette sa hweðere of his agenum berne to werbolde .xl. mæra oððe an foðer gyrda; oððe .viii. geocu byld .iii. ebban tyne, æcertyninge .xv. gyrda, oððe diche fiftyne; and dicie .i. gyrde burhheges, ripe oðer healfne æcer, mawe healfne; on oðran weorcan wyrce, a be weorces mæðe. Sylle .vi. penegas ofer estre, healfne sester hunies to Hlafmæssan .vi. systres mealtes to Martines mæsse an cliwen godes nettgernes. On ðam sylfum lande stent seðe .vii. swyn hæbbe ðæt he sylle .iii. and swa forð a ðæt teoðe, and ðæs naðulæs mæsten-rædene ðonne mæsten beo.

¹ This seems the natural place for this Memorandum; which is printed in K vol. iii. p. 450, referring to the MS. C. C. C. Camb. cxi. 71.

C. C. C. Camb. cxi. 74.

A.D. 1061–1065.

K 822.

Ælfwig

abbot of Bath lets to Stigand 30 hydes of land at Tidenham (see above K452) for rent in money and six porpoises and 30,000 herrings.—K's date 1060–1066 is not exact; Aldred did not become archbishop, nor Gisa bishop until 1061; Tostig was banished in 1065.

✠ HER swutelað on ðisum gewrite ðæt Ælfwig abbud, and eall seo geferræden on Baðan, hæfð gelæten to Stigande archebisceop .xxx. hyda landes æt Dyddenhamme his dæge wið .x. marcan goldes and wið .xx. pundon seolfres; and æfter his dæge ga hyt

eft into ðam halegan mynstre mid mete and mid mannum, swa full and swa forð swa hit ðænne byð; and .i. marc goldes to eacan and .vi. merswin and .xxx. þusenda hæryngys ælce eare. Ðis ys to gewittnysse, Eadweard cinineg, and Eadgyð seo hlæfdige, and Ealdryd archebisceop, and Hereman bisceop, and Gisa bisceop, and Harold eorl, and Tosstig eorl, and Æðelnoð abbod, and Ægelwig abbod, and Ægylsige abbod, and Ordric abbod, and Esegar steallere, and Roulf steallere, and Bondig steallere, and manega oðre gode menn ðe heora naman her awritene ne syndon. And gyf ænig mann si swa dyrstig ðæt wylle ðis awendan, si he amansumod fram Criste and fram sancta Marian and fram sancte Petre ðam halegan apostle and fram eallum Cristes halegum æfre on æcnysse buton he hyt eft ðe raðor gebete.

*** Mr. Seebohm, *E. V. C.*, p. 154, suggests that this was an arrangement for mutual convenience whereby the Abbot of Bath got herrings from the east, and the Archbishop got salmon from the west. The porpoises are seen in the western no less than in the eastern sea; but they do not now, and probably never did, come up the Severn estuary as they do up the Thames. My friend Mr. Mayhew was in a school of porpoises in the Thames as high as the Medway. As I write this (Dec. 1884) the papers tell us of a porpoise getting up the river to Westminster, where he was shot and landed. The cured porpoise and herrings would travel down west on the cattle that was to bring back the salmon. For porpoise as an article of food, see Hawker, "Footsteps in Far Cornwall."

VIII.

THE eighth group (which largely concerns Berkshire) is from the Chartularies of Abingdon, namely Cott. Claud. B. vi. of the latter part of the twelfth century, and Cott. Claud. C. ix., of the thirteenth. Still some feeble tokens of that scholarly taste which we noticed in the sixth group. Such

form at this date affects us somewhat as when we first learn that the staircase to the Hall in Christ Church is a work of the seventeenth century.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 29.

A.D. 944.

K 1151.

Eadmund

Angligenarum rex granting to Bp. Ælfric, presumably of Ramsbury, 100 mansæ at Blewbury in Berkshire. The boundaries are interesting and include mention of the Icenild way. But they are suspiciously fluent, not to say poetical.

Ðis sindon ða landgemæro tó Bleóbyrig. Ærest on eástewardum ðám lande æt Amman uelle; ðæt swá súð on gerihte on waterslædes dīc; ðæt andlang dīc oð ðone súð ende on ðæt riht landgemære; ðæt úp tó ðám miclan beorge beneoðan Hrames leá; ðæt of ðám beorge úp andlang stánweges tó ðám langan cyrstel mæle æt hafucðorne; ðonne of hafucðorne tó ðán langan þorne æt Ichenilde wege; ðæt swá tó ðán þridan þorne æt wirhangran; of ðám þorne tó ðám feorðan þorne on wrangan hylle forewardre stent; ðæt swá forð tó ðám fīftan þorne¹; tó ðám elebeáme; ðæt west andlang ðæs lytlan wegēs úp tó ðon þorne; úp tó teonan hylle; ðæt swá west on ðone ruwan hlync; andlang ðæs rowan līces tó ðon hǣðenum byrgelsum æt ðære caldun dīc; ðæt andlang oð ðæt treów steall; ðonnon of ðán treów stealle on gerihte tó ðon bráðan beorge be eástan wrocena stybbe; ðæt swá tó wrocena stybbe; ðonne of wrocena stybbe on meoces dūne on ðone byrgelēs; of ðám byrgelse tó ðære flóðan æt swín wegēs sló æt ðære wegegelaeton; ðæt úp tó ðám eorð geberste tó foxes beorge; of ðám beorge west andlang drægeles bæces oð ðone hricgweg; andlang

weges oð ða reádan hane; of ðære hane norð andlang ðæs smalan weges tó Totancumbe; æt ðám beorge; ðæt swá norð on gerihte andlang ðæs smalan weges tó ðon herepaðe; ðæt tó ðæs linces ende; ðæt swá forð norð andlang weges oð Ordstānes dīc; ðæt andlang dīc; of ðære dīc wið norðan ðæt yrðland; ðonne bi ðám yrðlande tó ðære lace ðe lið on Stocwelle; ðonne of Stocwylle norð andlang bróces tó ðære dīc ðære se æðeling mearcode; ðæt andlang dīc tó ðære sceap wæscan on haccan bróc; ðonne andlang haccan bróces tó huddes ige; ðæt swá forð norð andlang bróces wið westan hunddes ig; ðæt úp andlang ðæra andheáfda tó ðære lytlan dīce ende, and ðám norð andlang ðára andheáfda tó ðán langan cyrstel mæle æt hæðdūne; ðæt swá norð andlang ðæs smalan paðes on ðá dīc stīce ea tó ðon stódfalde; ðæt swá eáð andlang ðære ealdan dīc oð Æðelstānes treow steal tó ðære dīce byge; ðæt swá sūðeást andlang dīc be Byrgwylle gemære; ðæt swá sūðést ofer ðone mór tó Mæringes þorne; of Mæringes þorne tó sulgeate; of sulgeate be wyrtwalan tó ðon reáðleáfan mapuldre; of ðám mapuldre on ða lace; ðæt on gerihte on Westwylle; ðen on óðre naman hæð æt Ammanwylle.

¹ These five thorns with their numerical designations remind Mr. Plummer of an old grass road in his father's neighbourhood (Stratford Tony, Wilts), on which the miles are marked by trees. In K 554 the boundaries contain a similar series of five stones.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 37.

A.D. 947.

K 1159.

Eadred

rex Anglorum, &c., cuidam mihi fidelissimo comitique dilecto nomine Eadrico, granting bis denas mansas, quod Anglice dicitur twentig hida, in a place called æt Wassinga-

tune. The grant is in perpetuity, and free of all but the inevitable burdens.

The bounds are so rich in bold terms that if the place is Washington near Steyning in Sussex, it ought to be capable of identification by local enquiry.

Is this the same, or a conterminous property, with that which Edgar grants to bishop Æðelwold in 963, K1250?

Ðis syndon ða landgemære tó Wasingatúne. Ærest on duhan léa; of duhan léa on reádan wylle; of reáddan wille tó Lydgeardes broge; of Lidgeardes beorge tó Tatmonnes apoldre; of Tatmonnes apoldre tó Deneburge hleáwe; of Deneburge hleáwe tó stánbeorge; of stánbeorge tó Haðeburge hleáwe; of ðám hláwe tó heregráfe; of heregráfe tó twám beorgum; of twám beorgum tó hremnes dune; of heremnes dune tó bidan holte; of bidan holte ðæt tó wigan campe; of wigan campe tó bennan beorge; of ðám beorge tó blæccan póle; of ðám póle tó ðære apuldre; ðonne tó dúnan heáfde; ðæt tó Hunes enolle; ðonne eft on duhan leá. Ðis synt ða den ðe ðærtó gebyrigeað; Wynburgespær, and preó crochyrsta, and Horshám, and Yffeles leáh, and Hæslwíc, and Gatawíc, and Rídanfald, and Scacal wíc, and Hundsædingfald.

Claudius B. vi. 33.

A.D. 955.

K 1171.

Eadred

restoring to the monastery at Abingdon the vill of Abingdon which had been lost to the monastery in the troublous times of his grandfather Alfred, tempore quo archipiratæ totam hanc insulam devastantes pervagati sunt. Also lands at Cumnor and other places, of which however the king is to have a lease for his life. The bounds are as follows.

ÆREST on Eoccenforda; úp andlang Eoccenæs tó

abbes dīc; ðæt tō cealdan wulle; ðæt tō mearcforda; andlang bróces oð ðene grēnen weig; andlang weiges tō bróce; ðæt tō Wuduforda; ðæt ádúne be bróce oð Pippelriðiges útscyte; ðæt þurh ðæt denemór á be riðige tō guman grāue; ðæt tō Pippelbricge; ðæt on ðene sīc æt ðære fūlan æc; ðæt tō hæg-leá on ðæne brádan mére; ðæt á be wyrtwalan tō bróm-cumbes heáfod; ðæt on gerihtum tō Abbendúne tō ðære portstréte; ðæt andlang strét on hiwege; ðæt tō Ecgunes wyrðe; ðenne on bacgan leáh; ðæt on scæceling æcer; ðæt út on Stánford; ðæt tō Mægðe forða andlang lace út on Temese; ðæt on forð mid streáme wið úfan miclan ige on Cearewyllan; eft wið neóðan berige on Temese; ðet ðér úp be streáme; ðæt on bacgan broc; ðæt on heáfces oran; ðæt on holan dene; ðæt on Tidewaldes wylle; andlang bróces út on Temese; ðæt forð mid stréme oð geafling lace; andlang lace eft út on Temese; ðæt úp be streáme on Occenes grestúndīc; ðet á be dīc on Eccen; ðæt ðér úp eft on Eccenforda. Æðeleáinguude, Colmanora, and Geatescumbe hýren intō ðys twentigum hídum, ða ic sylf stundum gerád stundum gereów, and rúmodlice gescarode me sylfum and mínum foregengum and eftyrgengum tō écum rýmete, for Gode and for worulde. Gyf hwá þurh deóflas láre genyrwe ðæt ic Gode and sancta Marian meaglum móde on éce yrfe geseald hæbbe, drihten his andweald genyðrige hér and on écnesse, nymðe he mid fulre dædbóte geinnige ðæt he on úrum drihtne gereáfod.

MS. Cott. Claud. B. vi. 40.

A.D. 955.

K 1172.

Eadred

to his thane and relative, Ælfheh 8 cassati at Cumton by Ashdown. Among the landmarks are the Icenhild way and Weland's smithy.

✠ ANNO ab incarnatione domini nostri Ihesu Christi .DCCCC.LV. Ego Eadred, diuina gratia fauente, rex et primicerius totius Albionis, aliquantulam ruris particulam Ælfheho ministro meo, mihi propinquitate coniuncto, sub aestimatione .VIII. cassatorum in loco qui dicitur æt Cumtune, iuxta montem qui uocatur Æscedune, libenter admodum concessi, eo tenore huius munificentiae donum perstringens, ut post obitum suum in perpetuum ius cuicumque uoluerit hæredi derelinquat. Quod si quisque, quod non optamus, huiusce donationis cartulam infringere temptauerit, ni prius in hoc saeculo digne castigetur, in futuro perenni cruciatu prematur. Et his limitibus haec telluris particula circumgyrari uidetur. Ðis sint ðæs landes gemære æt Cumtúne. Ærest of hricgwege on ðæt wíde geat; of ðán wíðan geate on Æðelmes hline; on forwerde dún of Æðelmes hline on Icenhilde weg; of Icenhilde wege on bican díc; of bican díce inon swýnbróc; of swýnbróce on ðone bráðan þorn be westan mére; of ðán þorne on ða reáðan díc; andlang ðære díc on Hildes hláew; of Hildes hláewe on bláecpyt; of bláecpytte andlanges ðære westran riseráewe innan swýnbróc; of swýnbróce on reáð; of ráede on Hwittuces hláewe; on Icenhilde weg; of Icenhilde wege on máeres crundel; of máeres crundelle on dinra beorh; of dinra beorge on hricweg; of hricgwege on fearnhylles sláed; of fearnhylles sláde tó hæslhyllle súðeweardre; of hæslhyllle west on ðone

grénan weg; andlang weges tó ðære gedrifonan fyrh; andlang fyrh oð hit cymð on ðæt wide geat be eástan Welandes smiððan. Huius doni constipulatorum nomina inferius notata uidentur.

✠ Ego Oda archiepiscopus consensi. ✠ Ego Wulfstan archiepiscopus roborauī. ✠ Ego Ælfsige episcopus roborauī. ✠ Ego Ælfwold episcopus corroborauī. ✠ Ego Wulfsige episcopus suppressi. ✠ Ego Osulf episcopus annui. ✠ Ego Byrhtelm episcopus constitui. ✠ Ego Cenwold episcopus conspexi. ✠ Ego Cynsige episcopus subscripsi. ✠ Ego Leofwine episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Æðelstan dux. ✠ Ego Eadmund dux. ✠ Ego Ælfsige minister. ✠ Ego Æðelsige minister. ✠ Ego Ælfnoð minister. ✠ Ego Ælfgar minister. ✠ Ego Byrhtferð minister.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 45.

A.D. 955-6.

Cott. Claud. C. ix. 110.

K 1216.

Eadwig

granting to Æðelwold abbot of Abingdon 20 cassates at three places, whereof two bear the familiar names of Hinksey and Wytham, but the third is called Seofocanwyrð¹.

ISTIS terminis circumgyrata asseritur ante, scilicet, supra dicta terra. Ðis sindon ða landgemæro ðases búrlandes tó Abbendúne, ðæt is gadertang on þreó genamod, ðæt is Hengestes ig and Seófocanwyrð and Wíthám. Ærest on Meagðe ford; ðæt mid streáme on Stánford; forð mid streáme wiðútan Cytanigge on ða landlace; of ðére lace on scæcyling æcer; ðæt on híwege tó yfemestan leáge; ðæt on preósta leáge; ðæt tó Catleáge; ðæt tó cybban stáne; of ðæm stáne

on ða þrío gemæru; ðæt innan ruwan leáge tó brógan gete; ðæt tó sundran edisce on ðone greátan þorn; of ðán þorne on cotan healas; ðæt on Tiddancumb; of ðæn cumbe on Tetanhylle; of Tytanhylle tó ðæn heáfodwege; ondlong cumbes tó ðám hecce; of ðám hæcce tó paðe stocce; ðæt tó plum leáge; ðæt on Friðela byrig; ðæt tó ydyr leáge; of ydyr leáge tó ðám stáne; ðæt on Temese æt Eanflæde gelade ðæ amid streáme ðæt hit cymð eft on Mægða ford. His autem uocabulis diuulgari uidentur termini agrorum, uidelicet, praedictorum.

. The date of this document, if genuine, is fixed to a few months. For Eadred died 23 Nov. 955; and Dunstan (who signs) went into exile early in 956. Stubbs' *Dunstan*, pp. lxxxvi, lxxxix. The bishops' signatures are in agreement.

¹ I am informed by Mr. Mowat of Pembroke College that there is near Botley a farm now bearing the name of Seacourt, and that this is apparently a disguised form of Seckworth, the name (according to Professor Hussey) of a lost Saxon village, which can only be our Seofocanwyrð.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 46.

13 Feb. 956.

Cott. Claud. C. ix. 111.

K 1208.

Eadwig

ruler of all Albion, grants abbot Æðelwold a wood at Pangbourne of somewhat over 60 acres, to build the church of St. Mary at Abingdon. The bounds are as follows—

ÆREST on Panganburnan; ðæt on ða díc; ðæt á be díc on ðæne hagan; ðæt on cristelmælbéam; ðæt andlang hagan on ða þornihtan leáge; ðæt forð on Brygford; ðæt á be hagan on stánwege; of stánwege á be weortwalan on ða flexæcyras; ðæt á be weortwalan on masan mére; of ðám mére on Cuðulfes cot stowe;

of ðám cot stowum on Panganburnan; ðæt úp mid streáme eft on ða díc.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 75.

A.D. 958.

K 1218.

Eadgar

rex et primicerius Merciorum grants to Eanulf a thane 14 mansiunculæ at Duclingtun.

DIS sindon ða landgemæro tó Duclingtúne .XIII. hída and ða ealdan cyricean æt Æstleá and ðærtó .XL. æcera and Byrnan leá eal intó Duclingtúne. Ærest of Duclingtúne on wenric; andlang wenrices on ðone byge; of ðám byge on ða ealdan lace; andlang lace on ða norðeá; andlang streámes on Folgorhyrste neoðe-wearde; ðonon on ða ealdan díc; andlang díc ðæt súð eft on wænric; úp ongean streám on ðone ealdan ford; of ðone forða úp on ða ríðe án furlang wið súðan ða cyrican; andlang ríðe on ða wurtwalan; ðæt út þurh ðone hagan on burhdíc úfeuearde; of ðære díc on ða ealdan róde; of ðære róde on Scottes healh¹; of ðám heale on Uuenburge byrgge; of ðære brucege on ða díc; andlang díces on Eásthæma gemære; on ðone bige; tó ðán heáfdan; on gateþyrnan; of ðære þyrnan on bláce þyrnan; on ða díc; of ðære þyrnan tó uurtwalan tó ðán furan; andlang fura on ða ealdan díc tó ðán ellene; andlang díces tó ðán óðern ellene; of ðán ellene tó ðære apoldre; ðanon tó Æglesuullan bróce; úp ongean streám on stánford; of ðán forða on fúgel slæd; of ðám slæde on cóluullan bróc; andlang bróces on swyllan healas; of ðán healan on Hastings lace; andlang lace on ðone eá streám: and twégen hammas æt Loppedeðorne hýrað intó Duclingtúne.

¹ Scottes healh. An old Irish chapel? and at a short distance an old-fashioned Irish cross?

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 63.

A.D. 959.

K 1221.

Eadgar

gives to St. Mary's, Abingdon, a charter of restitution for certain lands.

Ðis sind ða landgemæra tó Gaing. Ærest of Lillan læwes crundle middewærdan tó Lodderebeorge; ðonon tó grénan lince westewardan; of ðán lince tó earnes dune westewærde; ðonon tó holan ðic eástwærde; andlang ðære ðic twá furlang norðweard; ðonne eást be heáfdan twá furlang andlang fura on ðone lytlan wyl; andlang wylles on Lacing bróc; andlang bróces eft on Gæing bróc; andlang bróces on ða æwylma; ðonne andlang hearpaðes on Frigedæges treów; of ðán treówe andlang weterdene west tó ðære deópan dene; of ðære dene tó ðán reádan stáne; of ðæn stáne eft on Lillan læwes crundele. Ðis sind ða landgemæra tó Gosige. Ærest on ða mærdic éstwærde; ðæt innan Tealeburnan; andlang Tealeburnan ðæt innan Eccen; andlang Eoccen ðæt innan ða mærdic; of ða mærdic ðæt innan ða furh; of ða furh ðæt innan ðæt riðig; of ðám riðige ðæt innan landbróc; andlang landbróces forð onbúten ðone ham; eft on ða mærdic éstewearde. Ðis sind ða landgemære tó Wyrðe. Ærest of Eoccen on ða gemærlace; andlang lace be westan Cearna gráf be ðán andheáfdan tó Eádulfes pytte; ðonne andlang slædes tó ðán heáfodæcere norðeweardon; ðonon ondlang æceres tó ðán andheáfdan; ðæt tó ðán háðan byrgeles on ða ealdan ðic; andlang ðic tó ðæn portwege; ðonne on ða deópan furh; ðonne on ða stán-

bricge on Temese; andlang Temese tó ðán þornstybbe æt Cingtúninga gemære; ðonne tó ðán heáðan byrg-elese; ðonne on ða meárdic be eástan Ælfsiges cotan; andlang ðic á tó ðán pæðe; ðonne ofer ðone mór on ða heáfda; ðæt on ðone wænweg; andlang weges tó ðæm þornstybbe wið ðone weg; ðonne on Eoccen on ðæt mórslæde éstwærde; andlong Eoccen ðæt eft on ða mærlace. Ðis sind ða landgemæra tó Earmundes leá. Ærest of Sandforda on ða fúlen lace; andlang ðæs gemærhagan út tó ðán coten; ðonan andlang gemæres on heaseldic, andlang stráte út on styrian pól; andlang ðære ðic eást tó Wasan; ðonon on Hrocanleáge norðewærde, andlang ðic on úfewearde hægdúne; ðæt úp on Snoddes hylle úfewearde tó ðán háran stáne; ðonon tó ðæn ealdan wulfhagan; ðonne andlang slædes ðæt tó læces forða; ðonne andlang Luccinges eft on Sandford.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 75.

A.D. 962.

K 1238.

Eadgar

to his faithful thane Eadwine 20 mansæ æt Mordune in perpetuity and utmost freedom. The bounds would probably afford good entertainment to the archæologists of Bridgenorth. It was Mr. Oswald Cockayne who first pointed out (Shrine, p. 161) the true locality, which Kemble had mistaken. This terrier is repeated with variations, below, Æðelred, A.D. 1008.

Ðis sind ða landgemæro tó Mórdúne. Ærest on higford; of higforda andlang Hreódburnan on Uuorf; andlang strêmes on Purtanige uuestwerdne; on Purtanige norðeuuerdan eft út on Worfe streám; andlang streámes on wudebricge; ðanon út on æslace ðær æslace

fylð út on Wuorf; úp ongean streám on ðæs langan furlanges eástende; ðanne eást on ða ealdan díc; of ðære ealdan díc on Grindewylles lace án furlang; ðanon on Ætten pæn on ðone ellenstyb; ðanon á be ecge on ða médemunga; of ðære médemunge niðer on ðone ealdan uuiðig on Ættan pennes læce; ðonon on hortan ford; of ðon forde on filican slæd; andlang slædes on ðone ealdan wylle; ðonne út on heáddan dune slæd; andlang slædes oð brádan weg; of brádan wege andlang slædes út on hagford.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 70.

A.D. 964.

K 1252.

Eadgar

gentis Anglorum et barbarorum atque gentilium rex ac prædux grants to his queen Ælfðryð land at Easton in or near Blewbury, Berks.

Dis sind ða landgemæra tó Eásttúne. Ærest of hæce bróce on rugan díc; ðonne andlang weges on ðone fúlan forda; of ðán fúlan ford on Eánulfing þorn; of ðán þorne on ðone hwítan holan weg; of ðán hwítan wege andlang langan dune ðæt eft on ðone stánihtan weg; of ðán wege on ðone crundel; ðonon on gerihta on bróchylle slæd; of ðán sláde on hiecan þorn; ðonon ofer Bleóbyrigdune on hæcceleás díc; ðonne andlang ðære díc ðæt eft on hæce bróc.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 86.

About 977.

K 1276.*

Eadweard

giving to Ælfstan (fidelis antistes) 13 mansæ at Kingston Bagpuze on the Ock near Abingdon. The Si quis clause is

even more than usually anathematic, and recalls the Inferno of Cædmon.

Dis sind ða landgemæro tó Cyngestúne æcer onder æcere. Ærest of Eocene on méreþorn; of mæreþorne on ða heáfodæceras; ðannon on Swanesig on ðone ealdan gáran middewearde; of ðan ealdan gáran andlang riht gemæres on Ælfre[de]s beorh; ðæt andlang riht gemæres innan Cyngestún; andlang riht geríð on ðone pyt beneoðan Cyngestún; swá andlang riht gemæres on ðone þorn; út on Temese; andlang Temese on ðe ealda gemæra; úp andlang gemæres on Ælfðryðe stán; of ðane stáne andlang díce; of ðære díc andlang riht gemæres; ðæt eft on Eocene.

Translation :—These are the bounds at Kingston, field by field. First from Ock to meer-thorn: from meer-thorn to headacres: thence to Swansey in the middle of the old gore: from the old gore right along the meer to Alfred's barrow: so along the meer into Kingston: right along the brook to the pit below Kingston: so right along the meer to the thorn: out on Thames: along Thames to the old meers: up along the meer to Ælfthrith her stone: from the stone along the dyke: from the dyke right along the meer, and so back again to Ock.

* * The same bounds are given in another grant of land at Kingston, K 1277.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 96.
K 1289.

A.D. 995.

Æðelred

grants to Æðelwig 5 mansi in Eardulfes lea, that had come into his hands by forfeit. The story is told in the deed of gift. There were three brothers living together, and a man of theirs stole a bridle; the owners of the bridle captured the thief and found it upon him, and being assaulted by the masters of the thief (the three brothers), they fought, and two of the brothers were slain; the third brother with the thief escaped and got into the church of St. Helen¹. Æthelwig the sheriff of Buckingham and Winsige the sheriff of Oxford allowed the slain men to have Christian burial, but Leofsige the ealdorman went to the king about it, and charged the

sheriffs with miscarriage of justice. Ego autem nolens contristari Æðelwig, quia mihi erat carus et præciosus, una simul et sepultos cum christianis requiescere permisi, et prædictam terram eidem in hæreditatem concessi perpetuam.

Ðis sindon ðára fíf hída landgemæra æt Eardulfes leá. Ærest of ðære gréatan díc ðæt tó Æðeluuoldes leá tó ðán landgemære; of ðán gemære swá æfter dene in sexig bróc; of sexig bróce ðæt intó Uffewylle bróce; of ðán bróce ðæt on ða grénan díc; of ðære díc be súðan ðære eorðbyrg ðæt on Cwicelmes hláw; of ðán hláwe ðæt on ða portstræte; of ðære portstræte ðæt wið lytle Ciltene án æcer bræde; ðæt on ðæne grénan weg² ðe seyt tó hegforda; æfter ðan grénan wege ðæt foran ongen Cynewynne wylle; of ðære wylle ðæt intó ðære gréatan díc; andlang ðære díc ðæt intó bunon; andlang bunan ðæt tó ðán ealdan forda; of ðán forda ðæt intó Eardulfes leá; of ðán lea ðæt eft tó ðære gréatan díc.

¹ Sanctæ Helenæ. Probably the church at Abingdon.

² on ðæne grenan weg. "Still called by the neighbours 'the Green Way'; being a part of what is called the Drover's Road, by which, until outdone by the rail, cattle from the west were driven, for many miles, turnpike free, and with peripatetic grazing." T. Kerslake, *Vestiges of the Supremacy of Mercia*, p. 55.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 100.

A.D. 1002.

K 1296.

Æðelred

basileus Anglorum granting 10 mansæ called 'Hæseleia æt ðan nyðeran tune,' to a faithful thane named Godwine, with all uses and rights and liberties, save the threefold obligation.

Ðis sind ða landgemæra tó ðán .x. hídan æt Hæseleá tó ðán nyðran túne. Ærest on roppan forda; ðæt andlang wicgan díc ðæt hit sticað on wearra ford; swá

andlang móres oð ðene bráðan herepað ; ðæt on ðára æcera heafada ðæt hit sticað on Humbra ; andlang Humbra ðæt on roppan bróc foron ongear stágedelf ; andlang ropan bróces on hafocgelád ; eft andlang roppan bróces ðæt hit cimð on roppan ford ðær hit ær onfeng.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 92.

A.D. 1008.

K1305.

Æðelred

restores to the monastery of Abingdon an estate at Mordun which Ælfgar his agent had wrested from that society for the king ; and he moreover adds thereto the gift of a homestead at Crocgelad. See above, Eadgar, A.D. 962.

Ðis sind ða landgemæru tó Mórdúne. Ærest on higford ; of higforda andlang Hreódburnan on Worf ; andlang stréames on wurtanige westewardne ; of wurtanige norðewardan eft út on Worfe streám ; andlang streámes on Wudebricge ; ðanon út on æslace ðær easclacu fylð út on Worf ; úp ongear streám on ðæs langan furlanges eást ende ; ðanon eást on ða ealdan díc ; of ðære ealdan díc on Grindewylles lace án furlang ; ðanon on ætten pen, on ðone ellenstub ; ðanon á be ecge on ða médemunga ; of ðære médemungæ niðer on ðone ealdan wiðig on ætten pennes læce ; ðanon on hnottanford ; of ðán forða on filican slæd ; andlang slædes on ðone ealdan wylle ; ðonon út on heáddandúne slæd ; andlang slædes oð bráðan weg ; of ðán bráðan wege andlang sládes út on higford, and ænne hagan on Crocgelade ðe se cyneg ðærtó forgifen hæfð.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 105.

A.D. 1015.

K 1310.

Æðelred

grants to the bishop of Sherborne, episcopo qui ab ipsis suæ cunabulis infantiae Bearhtuold nuncupatur vocitamine, some land at Cildatun (Chilton, Berks) which had been forfeited by Wulfgeat, a thane. For the career of this man see Freeman, N. C. i. 355.

HIS nam confiniis prædicta cingitur terra. Ærest of Wáddúne andlang weges tó ðán grestúne; swá andlang ðæs grestúnes díc tó ðán wege on eástanwyrðe ðæne tún; swá andlang weges tó ðære díce hyrnan; swá andlang díc innon ðæne æsc; of ðane æsce innon ðane ealdan mære; of ðane ealdan mære innon ða bræce; of ðán bræce andlang beces innon ródstubban; swá of ródstybban tó loddere þorne; swá of loddere þorne tó flecge stáne; of flecge stáne tó ðán ferngáren; of ðán ferngáran eft on Wáddúne tó ðán ealdan bece. And ðis sind ðære wudubære landgemáru æt Ðæclége ðe hértó hýrað. Ærest of ðám hæcce tó Dudemæres hele; of Dudemæres hele tó merclége; of merclége on stánlége; of stánlége tó ðære dúnlége; of ðár dúnlége swá eft innon ðane hæce.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 107.

A.D. 1033.

K 751.

Cnut

rex et primicerius tocius Albionis, grants to abbot Siward and his brethren at Abingdon, aliquantulam ruris particulam tribus comparatam cassatis in a place called Mytun (Mitton, Worc. K.) with all legal exemptions.

HIS metis præfatum rus hinc inde gyratur. Ðis sind ðára .iii. hida landgemæra æt Mytúne. Ærest on

leomenan á be healfon stréame; swá of leomanan on doddan læw; of ðam læwe on ðone háran þorn; of ðam þorne on ðone bráðan mére; of ðám mére on tæceles bróc; á be healfon stréame on Auene; andlang Auene á be healfon stréame eft on leomene.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 110.

A.D. 1050.

K 792.

Eadweard

rex et primicerius totius Albionis regni, grants to the church at Abingdon eight mansæ near the river Kennet, which Eadric quidam rusticus once had. See Coote, *Romans of Britain*, p. 372 sqq.

ISTIS terminis prædicta terra circumgyrata esse uidetur. Ærest on Cynetan æt Sceolles ealdcotan; ðæt úp andlang strémes oð Eádgife gemære; swá norð innan Hyddene; ðanon norð on lámburninga mærece; swá ést andlang mearce oð Ælfwiges mære; swá súð andlang gemæres on Hyddene; swá súð be gemære ðæt eft innan Cynetan strém.

Cott. Claud. B. vi. 115.

A.D. 1054.

Cott. Claud. C. ix. 130.

K 800.

Eadweard

granting 3 mansæ at Sandford to St. Mary of Abingdon; 'in communi terra,' a Latin term for folc land (F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 194); here rendered in corrupt Saxon by 'on ðam gemannan lande.'

Ðis sind ða landgemæra tó Sandforda on ðám gemánnan lande. Ærest of stubbucwere; swá norð æfter ðære Temese be healfan stréme intó Sandfordes læce; swá andlang ðære lace intó Sandforda; of Sandforda

eást andlang ðære lace úp tó fernniges heáfdon; [of fernniges heáfdon] úp þurh ðone mór eást intó ðære stræt; and swá súð andlang ðære stræt intó bealdan hēma gemære; and swá west andlang gemæres intó niwanhēma gemære; and swá andlang gemæres on súðewealde hóchylle; of hóchylle swá west on gerihte eft on stubbucwere.

IX.

THE ninth group is from the Cotton manuscript Nero, D. i.; a book of well-defined date. It was written at St. Alban's, most of it under the direction of Matthew Paris the historian, who died in 1259, and it has corrections by his hand. We learn from Mr. Luard (Matthew Paris, *Chronica Majora*, Rolls Series, vol. vi.) that this book contains the Lives of the two Offas in its earlier part, and that the remaining part was used by the historian for the insertion of any document, so that the volume became a kind of commonplace book, and continued to be so used in the monastery after the historian's death, even down to the 15th century. His own title for the book was Liber Additamentorum. Kemble took 15 documents from it; they are all in Latin, mostly with a strong family likeness in certain features; particularly they are apt to be narrative and explanatory. As to their form, they are transparent fabrications; but it is a separate question, how far the claims which they advance are sound.

Cott. Nero. D. i. f. 148.

May 792.

K 161*. Birch 264.

Offa

granting to St. Alban's land in divers places. After exalting the merits of the saint, he proceeds:—

UNDE ego Offa gratia dei rex Merciorum, cum filio

meo Ecgfrido, pro amore omnipotentis dei et huius sancti intercessionem, terram xxx. manensium in locis quorum subinferuntur nomina, domino meo Ihesu Christo ad aecclesiam sancti Albani, ubi ipse tyro primus in passione uictima effectus est, iure perpetuo perdonabo. Eoque delectabilius hanc donationem perficio, quia superna proteccio tam nobile temporibus nostris thesaurum quod diu fuit clausum et huius terrae indigenis abditum, reuelare dignata est. Haec itaque sunt supradictarum uocabula terrarum, aet Uineshauue xii. manensium cum terminis suis; et Scelfdune, siue Baldinigtotum, trium manensium; quorum scilicet trium manensium terminati sunt hec, Suanaburna, Heortmere, Stretuuealebroc. Item uero x. manensium ubi dicitur Scuccanhlau, uel Fenntuun cum silua quae cognominatur Horwudu, cum terminis suis; Æt Lygetune, v. manensium; quam uidelicet terram Alhmundus abbas, expeditionem subterfugiens, mihi reconciliationis gratia dabat . . .

Perscripta est autem huius donationis cartula anno dominicae incarnationis dccxcv. indictione v. et regni Offanis xxxv. sub iiii. nonas Maias, in loco qui dicitur Æt beranforda.

Cott. Nero. D. 1. 148.

A.D. 793.

K 162*. Birch 267.

Offa

founding the Abbey of St. Alban's.

✠ REGNANTE domino nostro Ihesu Christo in perpetuum! Decet igitur ut regalis benignitas omnipotentis dei et sanctorum martyrum quantum ualeat honori preuideat. Quia honor dei, et pia in sanctis eius

deuotio, stabilitas est regni terreni, et prosperitas longae uitae et indubitata aeternae mercedis retributio. Unde ego Offa rex Merciorum, cum Egfrido filio meo, et omni consensu synodali, pro remedio et salute animarum nostrarum, terram quinquaginta mansionum in locis infra dictis, id est, ubi dicitur aet Caegesho, mansiones xxxiiii., on daet Heanhamstede, vi. mansiones et Stanmere .x. mansiones, cum segitibus, pratis, pascuis et siluis, et omnibus rebus mobilibus uel fixis, ad ea prenominata loca rite pertinentibus, domino meo Ihesu et sancto Albano martyri, cuius reliquias, in spem prosperitatis praesentis et futurae beatitudinis diuina ostendit nobis gratia, in ius monasteriale tradens donabo; quatinus perpetuo iure prefata terra, sancti martyris Albani ecclesiae deseruiat. Et per magnum omnipotentis dei nomen et terribile eius iudicium adiuro, immo et impero, quod nullus superuenientibus temporibus, seu rex seu episcopus aut aliqua magna uel parua persona, aliquid de his meis donis quae deo et sancto martyri eius dedicauero, immutare, seu auferre, seu imminuere praesumptuose audeat; ne aliquam molestiam aut ecclesiae aut siluis ad eam pertinentibus inferre presumat, sed sit libera omnino ab omni tributo, et necessitate, seu regis, seu episcopi, ducis, iudicum, comitum, exactorum etiam, et operum quae indici solent, necnon et expeditionis et omni edicto publico, perpetuo eam libertate donabo. Sed obsecro quatinus studeant superuenientes reges auxiliare, defendere, et curam illius ecclesiae habere in omni bonitate, sicut et ego habeo: ut sit illis et regno eorum benediccio et proteccio a domino deo et sancto eius martyre in perpetuum. Si autem quisquam loci huius curam non habuerit uel eum malitiose tractauerit, sciat et sentiat sancti martyris seipsum benedic-

tione priuari et rationem ante tribunal Christi redditurum. Hoc uero monasterium cum his prefatis terris Willigoda presbiter habeat et regat dies suos, et monachicam in eo uitam vivat doceat, et quantum ualeat erigat. Post dies autem illius, eligant sibi fratres cum consilio illius episcopi¹ qui super eos erit, si habent dignum et monachicae uitae eruditum, ex semet ipsis quem uoluerint. Si autem, quod non opto, acciderit quod ibi dignus nequeat inueniri, preuideat ille episcopus, cum consilio fratrum, qui illud monasterium digne secundum regulam monachicae uitae gubernare sciat et uelit.

Iam iamque, iterum iterumque, in nomine domini precipio et adiuro, quatinus in eo loco regula sancta Benedicti abbatis doceatur et exerceatur, quantum possibile est, perpetuo iure. Etsi ipsa elemosina oret ad dominum pro faciente, tamen obsecro ut assiduae intercessionibus pro anima mea, et amicorum meorum, canonicis horis semper in ea ammoneantur ecclesia: quatinus omnipotentis dei clementia, quae tale thesaurum temporibus meis, gentibus et populis Anglorum aperire dignata est, mihi quoque aeternum coelis thesaurum cum sanctis suis donare dignetur. Scripta est haec cartula anno dominicae incarnationis DCCXCIII. indictione III. anno uero Offani regis Merciorum XXXVI. in loco celebri qui dicitur Celchyth, praesente synodali conuentu, testibusque infra nominatis confirmata. Data die regnante domino nostro in perpetuum.

✠ Ego Offa hanc donationem meam signo crucis Christo confirmo. ✠ Ego Ecfridus similiter consentio et subscribo. ✠ Ego Ceoluulfus rex ad ipsum consentio. ✠ Ego Cenuulfus rex consentio. ✠ Ego Beornulfus rex. ✠ Ego Ludecha rex. ✠ Ego

Uuilaf rex. ✠ Ego Ecgbirhtus rex. ✠ Ego Beor-
 tulfus rex. ✠ Ego Burhredus rex. ✠ Ego Aelfredus
 rex. ✠ Ego Higberetus archiepiscopus consensi et
 subscripsi. ✠ Signum Aepelheardi archiepiscopi.
 ✠ Signum Ceolwulfi episcopi. ✠ Signum Hunwone
 episcopi. ✠ Signum Ceolmundi episcopi. ✠ Signum
 Ealcheardi episcopi. ✠ Signum Aelfhuni episcopi.
 ✠ Signum Heaberti episcopi. ✠ Signum Heathoredi
 episcopi. ✠ Signum Cyneheardi episcopi. ✠ Signum
 Deneferdi episcopi. ✠ Signum Cenwalchi episcopi.
 ✠ Signum Wermundi episcopi. ✠ Signum Wiht-
 huni episcopi. ✠ Signum Wynberhti episcopi.
 ✠ Ego Wicga dux. ✠ Ego Aepemundus dux.
 ✠ Hearbertus dux. ✠ Brorda dux. ✠ Binna dux.
 ✠ Esne dux. ✠ Heaberht dux. ✠ Cudberht dux.
 ✠ Ceol. ✠ Aemund dux. ✠ Ceolweordus dux.

¹ The measure of respect and submission here accorded to the bishop may be a clue to the date of the composition.

Cott. Nero. D. 1. 153.

A.D. 1006.

K 672*.

Æthelred

conveying land to St. Alban's. This is a specimen of historical argument, with an archæological tinge. I omit the preamble which is formulated upon the approaching end of the world, and only give the body of the piece.

QUAPROPTER ego Æðelredus, sceptrigera ditione Anglis, caeterisque sistentibus in circuitu gentibus, uoce habitu morumque uarietate distantibus rex subthronizatus, ob meae remedium animulae et ob stabilimentum regni coelitus mihimet concessi, atque etiam ob maximae pecuniae pretium mihimet pro hoc ipso col-

lato, condono ad sancti et eximii huius patriae protomartyris Albani coenobium, quandam iuris mei portiunculam, cassatas equidem senas, binis in locis semotas, unam scilicet, ubi ab accolis usitato nomine dicitur Fleamstede, et quinque ubi noto uocitamine ob olim castellum iam pene dirutum Ausonica lingua dicebatur Uerulamium, quod nos uulgariter dicimus Wætlingaceaster, ubi et ipse sanctissimus Christi agonista uaria pro fide Christi sustulit tormentorum cruciamenta. Hoc sagaciter meo reuoluens animo iustius fore multo, locum in quo passus est, suo aeternaliter mancipari coenobio almifico, quam diutius fisco regali uel cuilibet terreno audacter subiacere negotio. Decens est enim ut locus quem suo sacratissimo agonizans pro Christo aspersit et sacrauit cruore, ad ipsum perpetualiter reuertatur locum, ubi et ipse martyrio expleto, capite truncato, brauium coeleste et immarcessibilis uitae meruit coronam. Hoc nempe meae dapsilitatis emolumentum libens sub aeternali libertate liberum concedo, sicut abauus praedecessor meus Offa, scilicet, rex inclitus, omnia quae ipse ad ipsum coenobium contulit libertate ditauit. Eadem inquam libertate non solum hanc possessiunculam liberam libens statuo, sed etiam quicquid a meipso uel a qualibet persona maiori siue minori ab heri et nudiustertius, et exin usque ad terminum istius transitorii regni, uitaeque labantis extrema datum fuerit ad supradicti martyris tumbam, sub hac libertatis et renouationis cartula aeternali libertate permaneat liberum. Et ne forte quis praesentium uel magis futurorum ambiget quae sit illa libertas, qua ipsum coenobium rex beneuolus Offa ditauit, et egomet nunc confirmando renouaui, dicam plane, quod omnimodis cuncta illius monasterii pos-

sessio nullis est obnoxia fiscis, scilicet, nec expeditionis, nec pontis et arcis aedificamine, nec iuris regalis fragmine, nec furis apprehensione, et ut omnia simul comprehendam, nil debet exsolui, uel regis praeposito, uel episcopi, uel ducis, uel ullius hominis, sed omne debitum exsoluant iugiter, qui in ipsa possessione fuerint, ad praedicti martyris mausoleum, secundum quod ordinauerit abbas, qui ipso praefuerit coenobio. Notum etiam uobis cupio fore quantum pretium pro hoc ipso abbas ipsius coenobii nomine Leofricus mihimet contulit, quando illud graue uectigal Danis exsoluebamus; praestitit nempe mihi ducentas libras auri et argenti, ex appensione Danorum, et pro foenore ipsius pretii accepit a me uillam quae dicitur Eadulfinctun, quinquaginta quinque mansas habens, et has etiam sex mansas. Et nunc gratanter ipse mihimet mente beneuola reddit praedictas quinquaginta quinque mansas, et contentus est in ipsis sex mansis, pro ducentis libris; ideoque hanc libertatis et renouationis scedulam facilius adeptus est. Permaneat itaque praedicta possessio, cum omnibus utensilibus ad se rite pertinentibus, sub praedictae libertatis chirographo noti compos. Et quisquis nostrae hoc liberalitatis donum augmentare mente maluerit iocunda, sentiet se donis per hoc locupletari diuinis. Si autem, quod absit, uspiam quis laruarico attactus instinctu mente hoc subdola machinatus fuerit adnullare, uel quippiam in peius quam constituimus transuertere, sua pro audacia a coetu in hac uita anathematizetur fidelium, et in tremendo dei examine astantibus coelorum agminibus hominumque turmis, necnon et horrendis Erebi uernulis palam cunctis damnetur cum haedis, auerni eruciamenta sine fine luiturus, ni ante obitum condigne emendauerit. Scripta est autem huius libertatis cartula decursis annis

ab incarnatione Christi .DCCCC.XC. nouenis terque binis
in cursu millenario equidem sexto, his testibus fauenti-
bus quorum hic dignitates cum onomate contemplari
ualebis.

Cott. Nero D. i. f. 148b.

A.D. 996.

Cott. Nero D. i. f. 152b.

K 696.

Æðelred

king of all Albion, &c., reendows the monastery of St. Alban's and appeals to an old charter given by Offa.

✠ OMNIPOTENTIA diuinæ maiestatis ineffabiliter
uniuersa gubernante! Licet regaliū dignitatum de-
creta, et antiqua priorum temporum priuilegia, per-
manente integritatis signaculo fixa iugiter ac firma
perseuerent; attamen quia plerumque tempestates et
turbines sæculi fragilem humanæ uitæ cursum puls-
antes contra superna dominicæ sanctionis iura illidunt,
iccirco stili officio renouanda et cartarum suffragiis sunt
roboranda, ne forte successura posterorum progenies,
ignorato præcedentium patrum chirographo, inextrica-
bilem horrendi barathri uoraginem incurrat; nec inde
libera exire queat, donec iuxta ueritatis sententiam
cuncta usque ad nouissimum quadrantem debita plenis-
sime reddat. Quapropter ego Æðelredus, totius
Albionis caeterarumque gentium in circuitu persisten-
tium, munificente superno largitore basileus, incertum
futurorum temporum considerans euentum, cunctisque
succedentibus desiderans esse consultum, et ut ipse in
tremendo magni iudicii die, sanctorum patrociniis
suffragantibus hæreditatis supernæ cohaeres effici merear,
deo omnipotenti, et sancto Albano gentis Anglorum

protomartyri, Christoque seruienti monachorum familiae celebri in loco qui solito æt Uueatlingaceastre nuncupatur uocabulo, octo mansarum portionem, duobus in locis aequa dimensione sitam, .IIII^{or}. uidelicet æt Byrstane, similiter et .IIII^{or}. æt Uuincelfelda, cum nouem praefatae ciuitatis habitaculis, quae patria lingua Hagan appellari solent, octoque iugeribus æt Westuuican, ad idem monasterium aequae pertinentibus, deuota mente secundum pristinum renouando restituo, et restituendo in nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi praecipio, ut nullius altioris aut inferioris dignitatis persona, aut in nostris siue successorum nostrorum temporibus, hanc quam praefatus sum portionem de praedicta sancti martyris aeclesia auferre uel minuere qualibet occasione praesumat; sed hoc meae renouationis inuiolabili iugiter permanente, et contra omnia aemulorum machinamenta praeualente chirographo, praedictum monasterium ab omni mundanae seruitutis iugo, sicut continetur in ueteri cartula quam Offa rex Merciorum dictitando composuit, et fecit esse priuilegium ob monimentum omnium succedentium regum de omnibus rebus quas deo tradidit et sancto martyri Albano pro remedio animae suae. Iccirco, ego tali prouocatus exemplo, renouare cupiens, statuo ut quaecumque praedictus rex decreuit, inconcussa et firma perpetualiter perdurent; et nostra auctoritate, omnia a nobis tradita, una cum omnibus quae ad sanctum ipsum locum pertinere dignoscuntur, campis, pascuis, pratis, siluis, eatenus sint libera, eadem libertate qua praediximus, ut inibi deo famulantes, tam pro meis quam pro omnium praedecessorum meorum deliquiis, sine ulla terreni potentatus molestia, cotidie saluberrima missarum solennia omnipotenti deo celebrent, et dulcissimas psalmorum modulationes ore et corde decant-

antes, armis spiritualibus contra uisibiles et inuisibiles hostes, pro nobis et pro omni populo christiano dimicare non cessent, quatenus eiusdem beati martyris intercedentibus meritis, siue in praesenti, siue in futura, siue in utraque uita, Christo pro nobis uirtutem faciente, uictoriam quandoque de inimicis nostris, uoti compotes adipisci mereamur. Si quis autem, maligno spiritu instigante, huic decreto repugnare temptauerit, sciat se alienum esse a consortio sanctae dei aecclesiae, et participatione sacrosancti corporis et sanguinis domini nostri Ihesu Christi; et in nouissimo tremendi iudicii die, nouerit se in inferno inferiori, et in aeterna damnatione mergendum, et per auctoritatem praefati martyris, sciat se absque ullo termino sine fine cruciandum, nisi digna et congrua satisfactione citius emendauerit quod contra deum et sanctum martyrem eius delinquere non timuit. Anno dominicae incarnationis .DCCCC.XCVI. indictione .VIII. scriptum et renouatum est huius libertatis chirographum, his testibus consentientibus quorum inferius nomina secundum uniuscuiusque dignitatem ordinata caraxantur.

✠ Ego Æðelredus Anglorum basileus hanc renouationis et libertatis cartam scribere iussi. ✠ Ego Ælfricus Dorouernensis aecclesiae archiepiscopus huic scedulae signaculum sanctae crucis imposui. ✠ Ego Ealdulfus Eboracensis aecclesiae archiepiscopus huic diffinitioni consentaneus extiti. ✠ Ego Ælfheah Uintoniensis aecclesiae episcopus huic chirographo similiter assensum praebui. ✠ Ego Uulfstan episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Ælfheah episcopus corroborauit. ✠ Ego Aðulf episcopus consignauit. ✠ Ego Wulfsige episcopus consolidauit. ✠ Ego Ordbricht episcopus consigillaui. ✠ Ego Goduinus episcopus confirmaui. ✠ Ego Ealdred

episcopus conclusi. ✠ Ego Ælfðryð regina. ✠ Ego
 Ælfuueard abbas. ✠ Ego Ælfsige abbas. ✠ Ego
 Uulfgar abbas. ✠ Ego Leofric abbas. ✠ Ego
 Ælfhere abbas. ✠ Ego Ælfuold abbas. ✠ Ego
 Brihtnoð abbas. ✠ Ego Kenulf abbas. ✠ Ego Æðel-
 weard dux. Ego Ælfric ✠ dux. Ego Ælfhelm ✠ dux.
 Ego Leofsiges ✠ dux. Ego Æðelmær ✠ minister.
 Ego Ordulf ✠ minister. Ego Wulfricus ✠ minister.
 Ego Wulfgeat ✠ minister. Ego Wulfheah ✠ minister.
 Ego Brihtmær ✠ minister. Ego Leofwine ✠ minister.
 Ego Æðelweard ✠ minister.

**. If this is a genuine document, or the representative of such, it
 is probably the source from which the two preceding have been derived.

Cott. Nero D. i. f. 150 b.

T.R.E.

K 945.

Oswulf and Æðelgyð

arrange to enter into fraternity with abbot Leofstan and the
 monks of St. Alban's. This is one of those charters of fra-
 ternity which by the fourteenth century had become a
 mark for the satirist. See Piers P. (C) iv. 67 and Skeat's
 note. A much older example than this may be seen in
 K 226. The arrangement is that the estate is to be vested
 at once in the abbey, but the donors are to enjoy it for their
 time, paying a yearly acknowledgment to the abbey, which
 has it entirely after their death. As a seal of this covenant
 planted on the soil of the place, a church under the name of
 St. Alban is to be built in the village, and the abbot is to
 grant the timber for the structure. The witnesses are not
 only certain persons by name, but also the whole congrega-
 tion that assembled to the dedication of this church and
 said Amen to the conveyance.

✠ HAEC est cartula quae demonstrat conuentionem

illam quam fecerunt Oswulfus et Æðeliða uxor sua cum domino abbate Leofstano et monachis aecclesiae sancti Albani, quando introierunt in fraternitatem illorum. Dederunt autem inprimis Oswulfus et Æðeliða uxor sua domino abbati Leofstano et monachis aecclesiae sancti Albani ad introitum fraternitatis eorundem propter caritatem .xx^{ti}. solidos, obtuleruntque deo ac sancto eius martyri Albano cum magna deuotione illam terram quae dicitur æt Stodham sicuti ipsi illam ea die melius possiderent. Idque factum est cum consensu ac licentia regis Eadweardi atque reginae Eadgyðae, scilicet ut et ipsi participes essent istius doni et retributionis eiusdem consortes in regno coelorum. Ipsi autem, scilicet Oswulfus et Æðeliða, hoc donum deo et sancto fecerunt Albano pro animabus eorum cunctorumque consanguineorum suorum, quatinus in futuro iudicio ueniam mereantur percipere peccatorum; specialius tamen illa nobi[li]s matrona, uidelicet Æðeliða, hanc donationem fieri obtinuit a praesente domino suo, hoc est Oswulfo, pro anima prioris domini sui Ulfi qui sibi illam tribuit uillam. Postea autem rogauerunt ambo dominum abbatem Leofstanum ut dedisset eis ligna ad aedificandam in eadem uilla aecclesiam in honore domini nostri Ihesu Christi et sancti Albani, ut et haec aecclesia sibi in specialissimum fieret proprietatis signum, et ut ex illa die ob nullius euentum causae eam ullo modo amplius sanctus perdere posse Albanus; ea tamen conditione, ut quamdiu illi uiuerent terram illam in suum usum haberent, cum licentia domini abbatis Leofstani simul et monachorum; et hoc tali pacto, quod ob istius rei agnitionem unoquoque anno ad uictum proprie monachorum .xx. solidos darent quamdiu superstites ipsi fuissent. Huius rei testes sunt,

Wulfwius episcopus, Bondius stabulator, Burhredus, Eadwinus eiusdem filius, Godricus tribunus, Ælfstanus uicecomes, Leofwinus de Cadendune, caeteraque innumerabilis multitudo utriusque sexus ac diuersae aetatis qui ad dedicationem supradictae aecclesiae fuerunt, coram quibus omnibus utique dixerunt: 'Notum uobis cunctis omnibusque hominibus esse uolumus quod nos hodie, uidelicet ego Oswulfus et Æðeliða uxor mea, deo sanctoque eius martyri Albano istam terram uidelicet Stodham, damus in perpetuam haereditatem, in praesentia domini Wulfwii episcopi et fratrum aecclesiae sancti Albani qui hic assunt modo nobiscum.' Ad quorum uocem, imposito silentio, coram omni populo episcopus Wulfwius alta uoce respondens dixit, 'Quicumque hoc dono sanctum priuauerit Albanum sciat se in futuro dei iudicio cum Iuda saluatoris nostri proditore perpetualiter condemnaturum fore; nosque illum tamen tamque praesumptuosum ex auctoritate dei omnipotentis, patris et filii et spiritus sancti, et sanctorum canonum et nostri ministerii excommunicamus et a consortio totius christianitatis et a liminibus sanctae aecclesiae sequestramus, donec terram sancto martyri reddat Albano.' Cui cuncti qui aderant 'Amen' responderunt.

X.

This group is from MS. Lambeth 1212, which is described by Kemble as 'an ancient Abstract from the registers of Christ Church, Canterbury.' It is in writing of the time of Edward I., perhaps near the close of the 13th century. With this group is joined (provisionally) a document on a separate sheet, Cott. Aug. ii. 67.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 305.

A.D. 687.

K 993*.

Ceadwala of Wessex

grants land to Christ Church at Canterbury.

✠ ANNO dominicae incarnationis .DC.LXXXVII. Ego Ceodwala rex cum coniuge mea Kenedriða concedimus tibi pastor Theodore archiepiscopo et familiae aecclesiae Christi in Dorobernia terram iuris nostri nomine Geddinge et Uudetun, scilicet terram .III. aratrorum pro spe salutis aeternae, liberam ab omni saeculari seruitio, exceptis expeditione, pontis et arcis constructione. Si quis eas a iure praedictae aecclesiae auferre conatus fuerit, nisi deo et hominibus satisfaciat, perpetuo anathemate feriat; ad cumulum autem confirmationis ego Cenuualh cespitem praedictae terrae super sanctum altare saluatoris posui, et propria manu, pro ignorantia litterarum, signum sanctae crucis expressi et subscripsi.

Ashburnham (Stowe), No. 1.

July 697.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 305.

K 43. Birch 97.

Wihtred

king of the Cantware, grants land to the church of St. Mary at Lyminge. The ancient deed exists as above.

✠ IN nomine dñi dī nostri ihu xpī Ego uihtredus rex cantuariorum prouidens mihi in futuro decreui dare aliquid omnia mihi donanti et consilio accepto bonum uisum est conferre bassilicae beatae mariae genitricis di quae sita est in loco qui dicitur limingae terram .IIII. aratrorum quae dicitur Uuieghelmes . tun . cum omnibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus iuxta notissimos termi-

nos id est bereueg et meguines paed et stretleg . quam donationem meã uolo firmam esse in perpetuum ut nec ego seu heredes mei aliquid minuere praesumant. Quod si aliter temptatum fuerit a qualibet persona sub anathematis interdictione sciat se praeuaricari ad cuius confirmationem pro ignorantia litterarum ✠ signũ sc̃ae crucis expressi et testes idoneos ut subscriberent rogauit id est berichtualdum archiepiscopũ uirũ uenerabilẽ.

✠ Ego berichtualdus epiſc̃e rogatus consensi et subscripsi. ✠ Signum manus uihtredi regis. ✠ Signum manus aedilburgae reginae. ✠ Signum manus enfridi. ✠ Signum manus aedilfridi. ✠ Signum manus hagana. ✠ Signum manus botta. ✠ Signum manus bernhaerdi. ✠ Signum manus theabul. ✠ Signum manus frodi. ✠ Signum manus aehcha. ✠ Signum manus aessica. ✠ Signum manus adda. ✠ Signum manus egisberichti. actum in mense iulio indictione . x ma.

Endorsed :—"Dæs landes boc æt berdelhames wicum nunc wigelmignctũn." and "Wichtredus rex Ca' ad ecclesiam de Liming Wielmestun .IIII. arat'." Birch.

MS. Lamb. 1212. p. 310.

A.D. 747.

K 1004*. Birch 173.

Eadbert

king of Kent granting to the abbot of Reculver the dues of one ship at Fordwich.

✠ ANNO dominicae incarnationis .DCC.XLVII. ego Eadbertus rex Cantiae cum consensu optimatum meorum, Bregowini archiepiscopi et caeterorum principum meorum, concedo aecclesiae quae est apud Raculfe, et tibi Deneheah abba tuaeque familiae, pro salute animae meae, uectigal et tributum unius nauis in portu

ac uilla quae dicitur Forduic, ad opus, ut praefatus sum, familiae sanctae Mariae quae in iamnominata aecclesia deo seruiunt. Simulque praecipio in nomine omnipotentis dei praefectis, praepositis, et actionariis, et omnibus fidelibus qui in illo portu habent uel habituri sunt aliquam potestatem, ut haec mea donatio sit stabilis et firma imperpetuum. Quod si aliquis, quod absit, hoc meum donum uiolare praesumpserit, a deo et sanctis eius separatus, diabolo et angelis eius sit coniunctus. Quod si una nauis praedictae familiae perierit collisione, fractione, aut uetustate, iterum restituant aliam, et eadem conditione habeant, et sic in perpetuum.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 323.

About 747.

K 1005. Birch 176.

Eardulf

king of Kent to Eadbert, abbot of Reculver, granting land at Perhamstede.

✠ EGO Eardulfus rex Cantiae tibi uenerabilis Eadberte abba, tuaequae familiae consistenti in loco qui dicitur Raculf, concedo terram unius aratri in loco qui nominatur Perhamstede, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, liberam ab omnibus saecularibus seruitiis.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 310.

A.D. 784.

K 1013. Birch 243.

Ealhmund

king of Kent to Wetred, abbot of Reculver, land at Scildwic.

✠ ANNO dominicae incarnationis .DCC.LXXXIIII. Ego Ealhmundus rex Cantiae do tibi Wetrede honorabili abbati tuaequae familiae degenti in loco qui dicitur

Raculfeestre terram duodecim aratrorum quae dicitur Scildwic, cum uniuersis ad eam rite pertinentibus, liberam ab omni saeculari seruitio et ab omni regali tributo, exceptis expeditione, pontis et arcis constructione. Si quis, quod absit, contra hoc donum meum facere temptauerit iram omnipotentis dei incurrat, et cum impiis et peccatoribus flammis ultricibus sine fine dampnetur.

✠ Ego Iambertus archiepiscopus Canciae hanc regis donationem et excommunicationem consentiens et subscribens confirmo.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 310.

A.D. 791.

K 1014. Birch 263.

Offa

granting to Christ Church land of his right in the province of Kent.

✠ ANNO dominicae incarnationis .DCC.XCI. Ego Offa rex concedo aecclesiae Christi Cantuariiae terram iuris mei quindecim aratrorum in prouincia Cantiae, in hiis postnominatis locis, id est, Soham, Perhamstede, Roceinga, et in saltu qui dicitur Andred ad pascua porcorum in hiis locis Dinuualingden, Sandhyrste, Suuiðelmingden, et in siluis quae dicuntur Bocholt et Blean Heanhric, et aliud inter torrentem nomine Norðburnan et Hagenatreou, et pastum unius gregis iuxta Deningden, et .L. porcorum binnan Snæde. Hanc praedictam donationem uobis concedo, cum omnibus ad eam rite pertinentibus, quamdiu tibi uita comes fuerit, liberam ab omni regali tributo; et post obitum cuicumque placuerit danda cum praedicta libertate. Si quis uero hoc donum meum infringere temptauerit, perpetuo anathemate feriat.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 315.

A.D. 809.

K 1025. Birch 329.

Cenulf of Mercia

conveying to Abp. Wulfred land for a sum of money weighed ; and other land for the church.

✠ ANNO dominicae incarnationis .DCCC.IX. Ego Cenulfus rex Cantiae concedo Wlfredo archiepiscopo dilecto mihi terram iuris mei septem aratrorum quae dicitur Bereham, pro eius competenti pecunia, id est triginta libris denariorum. Item in alio loco in Cantia dedi eidem uenerabili uiro ad opus praefatae Christi aecclesiae et monachorum ibidem deo seruientium terram uiginti quinque iugerum nomine Ibbinctun liberas ab omnibus saecularibus anxietatibus, exceptis communi expeditione, pontis et arcis constructione.

MS. Lamb. 1212. p. 320.

A.D. 835.

K 1043. Birch 414.

Abdess Cyneuara

grants to Hunbert land at Wirksworth, for which he is to pay a yearly rent in lead for the church at Canterbury.

✠ ANNO dominicae incarnationis .DCCC.XXXV. ego Cyneuara abbatissa concedo Hunberto duci terram iuris mei nomine Wyrcesurðe, ea conditione ut omni anno det aecclesiae Christi in Dorobernia pro gablo plumbum trecentorum solidorum ad opus aecclesiae eiusdem archiepiscopo Ceolnoðo et successoribus eius. Hoc donum meum de praedicta uilla praefata aecclesia in perpetuum omni anno habeat. Si quis hanc meam donationem Christi aecclesiae in Dorobernia abstulerit, perpetuo anathemate percussus, diabolus eum possideat in societate suorum.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 320.

A.D. 844.

K 1047. Birch 446.

Æðelwulf

confirming a grant of land by Osulf to Christ Church.

✠ ANNO dominicæ incarnationis .DCCC.XLIIII. præsentē Æðeluulfo rege et Æðelstano filio eius, Ceolonoðo quoque archiepiscopo, et Tatnoðo presbytero tunc quidem electo ad episcopatum Dorobreui, id est ciuitas Rofi, confirmatum est donum Osulfi ducis quod dedit aecclēsie Christi in Dorobernia, hoc est Estre Stanhamstede, quam terram præfatus rex Æðeluulfus proclamauit liberam ab omni saeculari seruitio, exceptis expeditione, pontis et arcis constructione.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 321.

A.D. 895.

K 1072. Birch 572.

Plegmund

the archbishop, granting land to Christ Church.

✠ ANNO dominicæ incarnationis .DCCC.XCV. Ego Plegomundus, gratia dei, archiepiscopus concedo aecclēsie Christi terram quæ uocatur Wefingemerse, iuxta flumen quod uocatur Rumenea, liberam ab omni saeculari grauitate, exceptis expeditione, pontis et arcis constructione.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 321.

A.D. 923.

K 1098. Birch 637.

Wulfhelm

archbishop; his purchases of land.

✠ ANNO dominicæ incarnationis .DCCCC.XXIII. Wlfelmus archiepiscopus comparauit undecim agros mille

denariis puri argenti iuxta stratam quae dicitur Ealdanstrate, in occidente Hæuuningland, in aquilone Cingesdic. Item comparauī quosdam agros qui ab incolis nominantur Wadland, et Wlfreðingland, iuxta locum qui nominatur Riðerceap. Hiis terminis circumdatur prae-nominata terra. In oriente, publica strata; in australi parte, terra Brihtulfi; in occidente, ciuitas Doroberniae; in aquilone, Burhuuare bocaceras.

MS. Lamb. 1212, p. 323.

A.D. 948.

K 1160.

Eadred

grants to the Metropolitan Church the manor of Twickenham.

✠ ANNO dominicae incarnationis .DCCCC.XLVIII. Ego Eadredus rex, pro amore dei, ad profectum animae meae, offero munusculum sanctae metropolitanae aecclesiae in Dorobernia ciuitate, uillam scilicet nomine Tuuicaham, in prouincia Middlesaxonum, super fluuium Tamisiam sitam, cum omnibus ad eam rite pertinentibus, liberam ab omni saeculari grauitate et fiscali tributo, exceptis expeditione, pontis et arcis constructione. Si quis cuiuslibet sexus, ordinis, uel dignitatis, hoc memoriale meum corrumpere temptauerit, deleatur memoria eius de libro uitae, et robur eius sine refrigerio aeternaliter conteratur.

Cott. Aug. ii. 67.

Pentecost, 966.

Canterbury Chart. C. 207.

K 519*.

T. p. 218.

Eadgar

granting to the monks of Canterbury the vill of Sandwich with all its liberties and royalties. This is a forgery, and yet it claims no more than actual right. Here we see the

studious insertion of scraps of history which the artist had got up for the occasion. He had learnt that Acemanceaster had a famous Pentecost in the days of Eadgar; and that Eadgar had been waited upon by subject kings at Chester; and accordingly he brings in Kenneth king of Scots; Maccus king of the Isle of Man and the Hebrides; Dufnal king of Strathclyde; and Iukil king of Westmoreland: and he dates his composition, Whitsuntide, Bath. He has managed to avoid mistakes in the signatures of the bishops.

✠ IN nomine sanctae et indiuiduae Trinitatis! Ego Eadgarus rex et basileus totius Angliae diuino instinctus admonitu, et sanctae Dorobernensis aecclesiae antistitis Dunstani precibus saepius exhortatus, reddo et concedo sanctae Dorobernensi aecclesiae et monachis ibi seruientibus deo, in puram elemosinam, portum et uillam de Sanduic, eisdem monachis olim ablatam, cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus regiis ad Sanduic pertinentibus, quae ego aliquando habui, uel aliquis antecessorum meorum, ex utraque parte aquae cuiuscumque terra hinc uel inde fuerit. Praeterea confirmo eis omnes mansiones quas habent in uilla de Sanduic, quae eis collatae sunt in puram elemosinam a fidelibus. Unde uolo quod nullus ibidem habeat aliquod ius nisi tantum monachi nostri de Dorobernia. Quicumque autem hanc meam largifluam munificentiam interrumpere aut uiolare praesumpserit, indignationem domini nostri et sanctae Mariae et sanctorum omnium, qui in Dorobernensi aecclesia requiescunt, sentiant, nisi ante mortem emendati fuerint.

Ego Eadgarus rex totius Angliae huic codicello meo signum sanctae crucis propria manu apposui ✠. Ego Kinath rex Scotorum subscripsi ✠. Ego Maccus rex insularum uidi ✠. Ego Dunstanus Dorobernensis archiepiscopus subscripsi ✠. Ego Æðelwoldus Uuin-

toniensis antistes consensi ✠. Ego Malcolm rex Cumborum subscripsi ✠. Ego Dufnal uidi ✠. Ego Oskitellus Eboracensis archiepiscopus subscripsi ✠. Ego Osuualdus Uigorniensis episcopus consensi ✠. Ego Kineuuardus abbas Mideltunensis subscripsi ✠. Ego Iacob subregulus signum apposui ✠. Ego Iukil subregulus signum apposui ✠. Ego Siferch subregulus signum sanctae crucis apposui in festo Pentecostes in ciuitate Acamanni ✠. DCCCCLXVI.

XI.

THIS group is from a roll in the British Museum, marked Cotton Roll ii. 11; it is nearly five feet long, and contains twenty-one documents, all relating to Crediton. The writing indicates the close of the thirteenth century, and the documents here printed are the first five upon the roll. They are not in Kemble or Thorpe; but the whole roll was commented upon in the Journal of the Archæological Association, vol. xviii; and later Mr. Davidson made these five the subject of a study in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for 1878. It is from his pages that the text, translations, and notes are here reproduced, with alterations.

1.

A.D. 938-9.

A declaration by Æðelgar, the second bishop of Crediton (934-953); of the pardons or indulgences which he had obtained for all benefactors of Crediton minster. The manner of his procuring them was remarkable; and it happened in the days of king Athelstan (as so many other apocryphal benefactions did); and he was much assisted by pope Leo. There were two popes of that name during the reign of Athelstan.

Hich¹ egger bischob be bude² alle míne afther comende to cridintones mínístre . þat þe geuenísse³ þat

hich be het ⁴ afther þat þat hich for soc saínte maríe
 ministre for mire príde and to rome hy wende ⁵ . and
 þar hich hontromede ⁶ sove yer and more an thar me
 bífore hylomp . þe reue quene on heuene maríe . ãd ne-
 dede me to scrifte go . to þan holiapopa leon and be hís
 lore do. And he me radde anbidia ones similissamuís ⁷
 on rome . and behithe ⁸ to gíuenisse to bote mire mere
 leuedie ⁹ and to míre cherche. And þar hich be geth ¹⁰
 of souentíne archebíschobes to þousent dages to gíuenesse
 of hure sínna . alle þane mínistre críditones agínn'as
 an godíeras of bute hende heuereche day to coínde . and
 the worke bítrende and for adþelston synge ¹¹ . And of
 oþer bischopes on estende romes burg and on westende
 of þas mountes mougeus ¹² feour þousent dages . and
 sonne dages . ƿ . of hoþer archebíschopes . ƿ . bissopes on
 þísser side þas mountes on wale londes þe ích alle hí
 sogte hoþer bí wíse sende . so mí scríft was . þru þousend
 dage . ƿ . souene. Of þru archebischopes on bruthude .
 ƿ . of hyre onderbischopes . on þousent dages . ƿ . sixsti
 dages. Of feour archebíschopes of hírlonde . ƿ of hire
 ondersetete bischopes nunhenne honderd dages . ƿ . tín
 dages. And þo hich com hom to þan gete on þan
 cherchay . hich sílf sínfol hí astahede þar on hondred
 dage ín helf þan gete euemore wo so bith ¹³ for wrecche
 edger. And þo hich halgede þane cherichay at hechere ¹⁴
 hurne at hondreíd dage. And eft hich busþide ¹⁵ to rome
 for míre lathere ¹⁶ to bote . ƿ . se holiapopa líon þay
 geuenisse íuasnede ¹⁷ . ƿ morede hít míd on þousend dage .
 ƿ a wirgede alle þaye þe hit aspide . ƿ . þáne mínístr of
 crídíantone wíp sette. Sūma diez xñ cccc. lxxx.

Translation :—I, Egger (Æthelgar), bishop, declare to all my suc-
 cessors at Crediton minster concerning the indulgence which I obtained
 after that I quitted St. Mary's minster (*i. e.* Crediton) for my pride,

and went to Rome. And there I fell sick seven years and more, and there there appeared before me the compassionate queen in heaven, Mary, and bade me go to shrift to the holy Pope Leo, and act according to his direction. And he told me to continue one half year at Rome, and obtain indulgence for the mending of my great sickness and for my church. And there I obtained from seventeen archbishops two thousand days' indulgence of their sins for all the founders and benefactors without end of Crediton minster, who should day by day come and aid the work; and for King Athelstan. And from other bishops on the east of the city of Rome, and on the west of Mons Jovis, four thousand and seven days. And from other archbishops and bishops on this side of the mountains in foreign lands, whom I sought, or to whom I otherwise sent—so my shrift was—three thousand and seven days. From three archbishops in Bruttia (?), and from their under-bishops, one thousand and sixty days. From four archbishops of Ireland, and from their under-bishops, nine hundred and ten days. And when I came home to the gate of the church enclosure, I, my sinful self, established there one hundred days for the benefit for evermore of him whosoever shall pray for the wretch (exile) Edger. And when I consecrated the church enclosure—at each corner, one hundred days. And again I journeyed to Rome for amends of my guilt; and the holy Pope Leo confirmed the indulgence, and increased it by one thousand days; and cursed all those who should reject it, and oppose the church of Crediton. Total of the days, 12,480.

. That this document is a forgery in its details, as in dating the indulgences from the time of Athelstan, there is no room to doubt; but it does not follow that the minster had *no* title to the indulgences enumerated. Migne, *Nouvelle Encyclopédie Théologique*, vol. xxvii, gives A.D. 1005 as the date of the first authentic document conveying indulgences as an endowment to a church. These were all partial, and limited in time, as in our documents; the first plenary indulgence is that of Pope Urban to promote the first Crusade in 1095.

¹ Ic.

² bebeode.

³ forgifennes.

⁴ begeat.

⁵ gewende.

⁶ untrumode.

⁷ semissis annus?

⁸ begitan.

⁹ ?lefeðe.

¹⁰ begeat.

¹¹ cynge.

¹² mougeus.

The Alps where Hannibal crossed are in Alfred's *Orosius* (in MS. Lauderdale only) called 'Munt Jof,' and there is nothing answering to this in the original text. Æðelweard says that Ælfgifu, daughter of King Athelstan, was married to a king 'juxta Jupitereos montes,' i.e. near the Alps.

¹³ bit.

¹⁴ ælcere.

¹⁵ besiðode.

¹⁶ leahtere.

¹⁷ afæstnode.

2.

After 1049.

Grants of indulgence by nine bishops who are named. The last name seems to mean Lifing, who was bishop of Crediton 1027-1046; and the confirming pope, Leo IX, who was elected in 1049. So the document must be supposed later than 1049.

Hondret bíschoc gíef on hondred dage. ^uPorte bíschop on hondreid dage . ĩ bí het þrou hondreít dage. Leueger bíschop bí het to hondreít dage. Eadþ bíschop bí get frou hondreít dage . and tín dage. Eansþ bíschop bí get sonne hondreít dage. Ealnod bíschop bí get and hondreit dage. Alger bíschop bí het þru hondreit dage . ĩ . souentí and þru dages. Eadluf bíschop bi get sixstí dage. Luhíng bíschop to hondreit dage . and on oþer leon popa hít ivasnode on echenisse ant aywilday. Sūma diez. ^Mii. D. xl. iij.

Translation :—Bishop Hondret gave one hundred days. Bishop Porte one hundred days, and procured three hundred days. Bishop Leveger procured two hundred days. Bishop Eadberht procured four hundred and ten days. Bishop Eansberht procured seven hundred days. Bishop Ealnod procured one hundred days. Bishop Alger procured three hundred and seventy-three days. Bishop Eadulf procured sixty days. Bishop Living two hundred days. And another Pope Leo confirmed it for ever and aye. Total of the days, 2,543.

* * Mr. Davidson said :—‘ The list reads like a random compilation, with the names of Eadulf and Lifing, the first and last bishops of Crediton, thrown in at the end to give an air of probability to the whole.’ Of the previous names, the only identification he could suggest, was that of Leofgar, consecrated to Lichfield in 1020. It would be favourable to the *bona fides* of the document if the names had less of an English air, for people went to foreign bishops not uncommonly, when they wanted indulgences for churches.

3.

Lifing appears in this document as leaving Crediton for Exeter, and solacing the bereaved minster by confirmation of old and addition of new indulgences. As we know nothing

of Lifing's quitting Crediton, and as the see was not transferred until after Lifing's death, this document seems to approach very near to the character of a mere false invention.

Her kied on þise íwritte þat hich luuig¹ bischop at míne fuyrsipe² wram editoñ hí ministre to þare cherche of examchestre for míne leue broþeren to h wreyrighe at míne out ganhes iuasnede þay geuenísse þat egger þe luf minetheude bíschop bí tende into cđíamtones mínístre and heg þat alle opere bíchopes síðþe of míne dages were ígeue and bí gíte³ of oper bíchopes hek⁴ hich habbe out igadere⁵ of bokes fale⁶ . ƿ . idó⁷ in on oþe masse boc at saínte maríe⁸ weuede to gadre hí broght⁹ þar ma hít schel í sú¹⁰. And ín on oþer boke þat hatte penítencíalis bodde¹¹ to hourde and ich hit ítrímde míd on hondreit dages of bute ende and ích on cursíe þat hit oþeruise ísette . ƿ . hek alle þare churcha yvo. Summa toscí' veníe xlí ann' cc. dies . ƿ . xví dies. Et ƿ̃ hoc dñs W Exoñ ep̃s dedít ad colibz¹² altare eēče xííí díes ín remissionē ƿc̃coz.

Translation.:—Here is made known by this writing that I, Living, at my exit from Crediton minister to the church of Exeter, feeling at my departure compassion for my dear brethren, confirmed the indulgence which Egger (Æthelgar), the bishop dear to my people, bestowed upon Crediton minster, and also (the indulgences) which were given by other bishops since, (and) of my day, and which were procured by other bishops; also I have gathered out of many books, and have done (copied) into the mass book at St. Mary's altar, brought together, where it may be seen. And in another book that is called Penitentialis book. . . . And I confirmed it with one hundred days without end. And I invoke curses on those who shall otherwise appoint, and also on all the Church's foes.

Total of the whole indulgence, forty-one years, two hundred and sixteen days.

. Concerning the above three documents Mr. Davidson wrote as follows in 1878:—‘The first question which arises is this: Irrespective of the subject-matter of these declarations, inasmuch as, if genuine, they must be renderings of real compositions of the dates ascertained, is it possible to believe that there ever existed Anglo-Saxon originals,

which by repeated copying, or by having been written from dictation, could have become distorted into the singular forms which appear here? This is a question upon which only experts are qualified to speak. Some have suggested that the peculiarities of this composition are due to a Devonshire dialect of Anglo-Saxon, or to the west-country mode of pronouncing the Old English tongue. Again, it has been noticed, and must be admitted, that some of the expressions which seem the strangest are not the most unaccountable. Nothing is at first sight more monstrous than the phrase, "To than holiapopa leon." Yet this is not very far off in sound from the words. "Tó thám hálgan papan Leon." Worse distortions of spelling than this occur in the names in Domesday. "Adþelstan syng" again may have been written from the dictation of some one who, seeing "cyng" in the charter, read it with a soft c, as we pronounce "cincture." Still, when every allowance has been made, the verdict is on the whole unfavourable. Professor Earle, though desiring not to speak confidently on a matter of such obscurity, thinks it impossible there ever could have been genuine originals of which these sentences can have become perversions. This judgment, however, does not extend to the fourth—the land charter—which, in Mr. Earle's opinion, does show traces of having been derived from a genuine source.' Mr. Davidson has passed away (1885) since our last sheet was printed, and I cannot recall on what data my then opinion was founded. But now, after careful examination, I think it possible that they all (excepting perhaps No. 3) represent older writings.

¹ Liuing. ² forðsiðe. ³ begiten. ⁴ eác. ⁵ utgegadroð.

⁶ feala. ⁷ gedón.

⁸ The dedication saint of Crediton minster was B. V. Mary, as may be seen above, p. 170, in a genuine charter.

⁹ gebróht. ¹⁰ þær man hit sceal geseon.

¹¹ 'bodde to hourde.' I cannot translate this, and I have not thought Mr. Davidson's translation probable enough to reprint. But one thing strikes me upon the manuscript view of *bodde*. The letters *dd* are not in the scribe's natural hand; they look like half-imitation, as if the scribe was halting between the two notions, of either expressing some half-caught sense, or of drawing the characters after his obscure copy. It seems to me probable that what he had before his eyes was *boc*, completing the description of the book as 'Penitencialis boc.' For the rest I have nothing to suggest. This is important as bearing on the question of the original composition of these strangely corrupt pieces.

¹² adcolentibus. ?

4.

A.D. 1018.

Eadnoth, bp. Crediton (whose signature is found in deeds, A.D. 1012–1019), borrowed money of Beorhtnoth, and pledged to him certain land by the river Creedy.

In noīe dñi nři ihũ xpístí. Ich eadnod bíschob kíþe on þis wríton þat ihe onborgede .xxx. marca goldes be lead wígte¹ to mínre lond reddíngē at beorhtnoðe . and ich ge sealde hím ane gurdy londes to underwedde bí crídía to þan foreword þat he habbe hís deís . ou’ hís deís be queþe þane . schuch þã þe hím luuest bu² . þe ín þan londe stent . þís hís sánt þalondes ímeara . þare gurd bí crídía. Erest on schokebrokes ford . þanne east on þan pape . on þã litel gore . estward suð . on þã dede lake on c’día. Opon gen strem . on þan elpenían aker³ . þanne est on þã h’pape eft on schokebroces ford . þís her is towítnesse cnut chíng wolstan archebischop . ƿ . luwing archebischop . ƿ . britgloþ bischop, and gednod bischop, and burthloþ bischop . ǣd adþelwíne bischop and brístyne⁴ bíschop . and adþelword elþerne man . and adþelwold abbot . and þat hyred of exancestre . and þat híred of cđíhamtoñ . and þís íþidde þe bischop þane borg ton to exancestre and to tottenesse . and to lidauorde . and to bearde staple. Pax sit hoc s’uantibz . ƿ . ínfñ sit hoc frangentibz. And þisses iwrites ídoua ís on crídíamtone . mid hure elder boken.

Translation :—In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I, Eadnoð, bishop, make known by this writing that I borrowed thirty marks of gold, of public weight, for the management of my land, from Beorhtnoð; and I delivered to him a tenement of land by the Creedy in pledge, on the understanding that he should have it for his day, (and) after his day bequeath it to whomsoever might be dearest to him so far as stands in the land. These are the boundaries of the land—of the tenement by the Creedy. First at Schokebrook ford; then east along the road to the little gore; eastward south to the still lake on the Creedy; up against the stream to the solitary oak; thence east to the high road that (leads) back to Schokebrook ford. There are to witness: Cnut, king; Wolfstan, archbishop; Living, archbishop; Brihtwold, bishop; Eadnoð, bishop; Burhwold, bishop; Æðelwine, bishop; Brihtwine, bishop; Æðelweard, ealdorman; and Æðelwold, abbot; and the household (monastery) at Exeter; and the household (monastery) at Crediton. And of this the bishop sent notice to the

city of Exeter and to Totnes, and to Lidford and to Barnstaple. Peace be to those who maintain this, and hell be to those who break it. And of this writing there is a copy at Crediton amongst their old charters.

. A corrupt form of a genuine document; the bounds are traced and illustrated with a map by Mr. Davidson in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association, 1878.

¹ Be leódgewiht; i.e. by national or common-law, as opposed to customary, weight. In a charter of Cnut, K745, mention is made of silver marks measured by 'hustings' weight.

² þám þe him leofost beó. ³ ænlipigan æc. ?

⁴ brístyne = Brihtwine, bp. Sherborne. All these names occur, with others, in K728.

5.

21 Dec. 1236.

Here we emerge into full historic light; we have before us an unaltered original, of which the date is only about fifty years older than the manuscript from which we take it. It is a copy of a deed of confirmation, executed at Crediton, by William Brewer, bishop of Exeter, confirming to the church of Crediton the indulgences (presumably those of our Nos. 1-3) which, as is carefully stated, the bishop saw with his own eyes and caused to be read before him; and which were transcribed upon the original parchment of this deed.

Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis hanc præsentem paginam visuris vel audituris, Willelmus Briwer, miseratione divinâ Exoniensis episcopus, æternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas uestra quod nos, divinæ caritatis intuitu, indulgentias suprascriptas per diligentiam prædecessorum nostrorum episcoporum Creditoniensium et Exoniensium diversis temporibus ecclesiæ sanctæ crucis et ipsius crucifixi genetricis semper virginis Mariæ de Crediton, ad piam et perpetuam consolationem fidelium adquisitas, quas oculis propriis inspeximus, atque coram nobis recitari fecimus, et sicut ex antiquis dictæ ecclesiæ instrumentis veraciter suscepimus, ipsas a summis pontificibus misericorditer fuisse confirmatas, dictorum prædecessorum nostrorum

facta per omnia in hâc parte illæsa conservare volentes, et perpetuâ permanente auctoritate nobis a Domino creditâ, dictas indulgentias, necnon et sententiam quam memorati prædecessores nostri in perturbatores seu violatores earundem provide tulerunt—confirmavimus. Nos itaque, de Dei omnipotentis misericordiâ, et omnium sanctorum meritis confisi, gratiam gratiæ accumulare cupientes, omnibus dictæ ecclesiæ benefactoribus, sive piæ devotionis causâ illam quocunque tempore visitantibus, de injunctâ sibi pœnitentiâ quadraginta dies misericorditer relaxamus. Et, ne istud futuris temporibus aliquibus vertatur in dubium, præsentem paginam, secundum consuetudinem temporis moderni, sigilli nostri impressione duximus roborandam.—Datum Criditonæ, anno gratiæ M^oCC^oXXX^oVI^o. xij^o. kal. Januarii, scilicet die sancti Thomæ apostoli.

APPENDIX TO GROUP XI.

C. C. C. Oxf. No. 449.

2 June 1194.

The following bull of Celestine III supplies a good historical illustration to this section. It is here printed for the first time by the kind permission of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from their manuscript Cartulary of St. Frideswide; and I am indebted for my acquaintance with it to the Rev. S. R. Wigram, who is engaged in editing that book for the Oxford Historical Society.

Celestinus Episcopus servus servorum Dei universis Dei fidelibus per totam Angliam constitutis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Quoniam ut ait apostolus omnes stabimus ante tribunal Christi recepturi prout gessimus in corpore sive bonum sive malum oportet nos diem messionis extreme misericordie operibus prevenire

et eternorum intuitu seminare in terris quod reddente¹ Domino cum multiplicato fructu recolligere valeamus in cœlis certam spem fiduciamque tenentes quoniam qui parce seminat parce et metet et qui seminat in benedictionibus de benedictionibus metet vitam eternam. Cum itaque dilecti filii nostri Canonici sancti Frideswide de Oxenfordia Ecclesiam domos et officinalia necnon et ornamenta ecclesie vehementis ignis incendio combusta² inceperint reparare et ad consummacionem ejusdem operis eis non proprie sœppetant facultates universitatem vestram rogamus et exortamur in Domino et in remissionem vobis injungimus omnium peccatorum quatinus divini amoris intuitu et vestre salutis obtentu eisdem Canonicis vel eorum nunciis pias elemosinas conferatis ita ut ipsi vestra et aliorum fidelium subvencione adjuti inceptum opus feliciter consummare valeant vosque per hec et alia bona que feceritis Domino inspirante ad eterne felicitatis gaudia mereamini pervenire. Nos vero de Dei misericordia confidentes omnibus elemosinam eis et ecclesie sue tribuentibus vere confessis et penitentibus de injuncta eis penitencia xx dies condonamus. Datum Laterano iij Non. Junii pontificatus nostri anno quarto.

¹ i. e. redeunte.

² MCXC. Combusta est ecclesia sanctæ Frideswidæ cum maximâ parte civitatis Oxenfordiæ. *Chronicon Thomæ Wykes. Ann. Monast. Rolls Series*, vol. iv. p. 43.

XII.

THIS small group of boundaries is offered as a specimen of a chartulary of the fourteenth century, Bodl. Wood i, a chartulary of Glastonbury, written about 1350. The terriers have all been collated, and the peculiarities of the writing (normalized by Kemble) have been studiously kept.

Such are mis-spellings, and mis-joinings of words, which show that the scribe did not understand what he was copying.

Bodl. Wood i. fol. 183.

A.D. 681.

K 20*. Birch 61.

Baldred

granting to abbot Hamgisl land at Pennard (Somerset).

Of Obanleighe up end Lang brokes to catanLeighe þanen est endlang Slades of þan slāde on þon bourne so to collamburi and est to standelue þanen north endlang weies to þere stanene brugge on þen olden pil and soa endlang mores out on bru.

. In S. ii. there is a facsimile of an older form of this deed on a single parchment, the property of the Marquis of Bath. It is a writing of (or, in imitation of) the early part of the ninth century. The boundaries are thus given:—Of eobbanlege up anlang broces to totanlege . thonon east andlang slēdes . of thā slēde on thone burnan . sua to cullanbyrig . 7 east to stangedelfe . thonon north anlang uueges to there stēnenan bryce . on thone aldan pyll . 7 sua andlāng mores ut on briuu.

Bodl. Wood i. fol. 191.

A.D. 725.

K 74*.

Birch 143.

Ini

granting to Glastonbury Abbey xii manentes at Souuig (Sowey), Somerset.

Erest of Wilbrittispathe on midde pedredistrem a doun endlangestremes on Bridweres mere þanen northriȝt endelang midmores on kari þanen up endlangkari on hamelondes mere on poholte þanen south bi line endlang-midward mores est on Wilbrithes pathes mores.

. F. H. Dickinson Esq. (of Kingweston, Somerset), says that this Sowey is a tract of land once surrounded with water, and comprising the modern parishes of Middlezoy, Weston Zoyland, and Othery.

Bodl. Wood i. fol. 191 b.

A.D. 963.

K 505.

Eadgar

granting to Wulfhelm land at Otheri.

Þis beth þe landmere Erest of þan welle þar on Othere endlangstremes on þe rede cliue northward þare op on ameput of þan putte on an withi of þan withi on anstonberwe of þan berwe est up on þe rigge on hothurne stanberwe þanen to þan herpowe endelang herpothes on þe stanbrugge þar up on landscherlake on holangcombe heued þanen up on dich þanen on midde þe doune endlangdoune on iffingknep medeward þanen on iffengberlake of þer lake on þe dich of þan dicke on þe ifre northward eft on þe welle endlangrewe þare eft on Otheri.

. In the manuscript this deed follows the previous one, and seems to be associated with it by the name Otheri. In the Marquis of Bath's Chartulary of Glastonbury, at Longleat, the two documents are likewise in the same order. It is pretty clear that the Glastonbury archivist regarded this deed as one that concerned their property in Somersetshire. But Mr. Dickinson points out that the bounds apply to Gittisham (Devon) by the river Otter, where Glastonbury abbey had never any land.

XIII.

THIS group is from a manuscript written early in the fifteenth century, which Kemble describes as 'a very ill-executed register of the Abbey of Shaftesbury.' The specimens of this text have been collated with the manuscript by the kindness of Mr. Walter de Gray Birch of the British Museum.

MS. Harl. 61. fol. 12 b, 16 b.

A.D. 955.

K 435.

Eadred

grants land to his thane Wihtsige, quodam in loco priscorum uocabulo æt Corf and æt Blechenhamwelle. There are two descriptions of the boundaries; the briefer is here given.

Dis sand þa land i mare to Corf and tó blechenenwelle
 pare .vii. hide. Arest of wikenforde. anlang wiken of
 scylenford. of Scylenforde? on richt wege. of panne
 weie on olle discan. panen? on blechene of panne
 welle. on pane hline. anlang hlinkes on anne dich;
 panen one po ealde rode. onlang rôde? onne po alde
 stodfald. of panen falde? on anne dich. suth anlang
 dic on pare herepap; of panne herepap suth anlang
 sawendune on anne dich onlang dich? ope clif. panen ut
 on se. þanen sant pis pat westrene landimare of se one
 pe stod dic panen forð be wertrumen on anne stanweal.
 of panne walle þweres ouer smalencumbe of pa þorne
 upwarde panen forð be euise one pat Northene stod
 dich. of pare dich? on anne stanen wal nord on lang
 walles? on stan wege; an lang weies? on anne dic. pañ
 norp anlang dich of pare diche? on Wicean. of Wichen?
 on anne þorn 7 panen? on anne diche. of pare diche?
 on anne þorne; 7 panen north on iricht wege. of pane
 i wege? on alfstanes pað. pane forð be eficlif on aueres
 broc² adune anlang brakes? op pane bige. of pane bige?
 on anne þorn. panne suth on irichte on anne mor
 a dune. anlang mores. on wicean. up anlang wicean?
 eft on Wichenforð?.

¹ of = op; or perhaps on, through intermediate ou.

² aueres broc. The other terrier contains, though not with identical connection, the expression 'on Auenes bróc' and perhaps we should correct 'aueres' to 'auenes.'

MS. Harl. 61. fol. 13 b.

A.D. 966.

K 522.

Eadgar

grants to the nunnery of Shaftesbury certain land which his grandmother Winflod had given long ago, but the deed of conveyance had been lost, and therefore this new one is written.

Dis sanden pe landimaren at uppidele. of pidelen
streame? on hlosstedes crundles supege? of pane crundle
on pat mere sled. of pat mere slede on ðeo herepape.
anlang herepapes? on mearhhilde mére. of mearhhilde
mére? on pane hapene berielese on mídde pane punfald.
of panne punfalde? on pidelenstream. of pidelenstreme
anlang burnstowe on greten linkes. suth ege of pane
gretenlinke on chellenberghe? þ eft on pidelen streame.
and se made be frome pat to panne tune ibereth.

* * The place Uppidele is one of the numerous places on the Piddle in Dorset, which are named after that river. It would be interesting to verify the spot more nearly, if only for the light which this deed might throw on the term 'crundel,' in case it signifies any permanent object.

MS. Harl. 61. fol. 2 b.

A.D. 984.

K 641.

Æðelred

assures to the convent of nuns at Schaftesburi certain lands at Tissebiri (Tisbury, near Hindon, Wilts) which his predecessors had granted in ancient days, but which had been resumed by his grandfather Eadmund. He had given to the convent Bucticanlea (Butleigh, Somerset) in place of it, and then dowered his queen Ælfgifu with Tisbury. Ælfgifu wanted to leave Tisbury also to the convent for her own part, but after the death of Ælfgifu king Eadwig 'jus mutavit, hoc ipsum sibi uidelicet Bucticanlea accipiens, sanctoque coenobio prefatam terram æt Tisseburi perpetualiter attribuens.'

Rus uero praefatum hiis metis in circo rotatur. Dis
sant pa landimare. pare twen tiwe hiwe at tissebiri.
arest pe cigel marc scheth on nodre andlang stremes
od gofesdene. pannen? to pere twichenen? of pere
twichene? on Wilburge imare? on pane grene wei on
Wermundes trew. of Wermundes tre? a dun richt inne
pe imade. of pane mipun? anlang stremes on pane ealde

Wdeforde? on pare grene wei onne pe heued stokes. of panne heued stocken? forþ be twelf aceron pat it comet to wealwege. panen? to hig wege. pannen? to Wdesfloda; pannen? to suthames forde. Anlange hege reawe pat it comet to nodre. an lang Nodre. On semene. Anlang semene to rodelee. panen? on pere hwiten mercs. pannen? on mapeldere hille pannen? on pa stigele. pannen? on sapcumbes. pannen forder west on cures rigt. panne cyrder it north on poles leage; pannen? on mane broc. panen? on wipig broch. panen? on sidiníc mor pannen forð on enugel lege and on hiclesham. ðannen? on meare wei of pane wege anlang hrigces to inpedeforde. an lang weges pat it cumet to funt geal on pone herpoð. pannen? to gificancumbe. an lang cumbe to stanweie. Anlang hrygges? to ðere litdenlege. pannen on leo-friches ímare. forþ be gemare? eft on funt al of fíntes bríge. anlang hrigces to alfgares ímare forder be his imare oþ heued stoccas panen? to cigel merc broke. an lang stremes eft on nodre.

. A neighbourhood of old celebrity, that of Wardour Castle. In the terrier we recognize Chilmark (cigel mare), and the river Nadder (nodre), and a stream that runs into it called by a name (semene) that accounts for Semley and Semwick. Another historical place, Fonthill Abbey, is also here (funt geal), and probably the local perambulator would make out a great deal more.

XIV.

THIS group, which is represented by one important document, is from the Liber Albus ii. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The codex contains documents of a date as low as 1493, besides transcripts of ancient things. It has been well explored by F. H. Dickinson, Esq., of Kingweston, Somerset; and our text is printed from his article in the 1877 Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural

History Society; vol. xxiii (New Series, vol. iii). The proof has been collated with the manuscript by the kindness of my friend Canon Church.

Liber Albus ii. Well. fol. 246 b.

A.D. 1068.

William the Conqueror

confirms Banwell, and some other lands in Somerset, to Giso, bishop of Wells.

Dis is ðære xxx hyda boc æt Banawelle þe Willhelm cyng gebocade Sancto Andrea apostolo in to þam bis-coprice æt welle a on ece yrfe.

✠ Regnante imperpetuum domino nostro Jesu Christo Ego Willelmus dei gracia tocius Brittanie monarches antecessorum meorum catholice et apostolice fidei integritatem colencium imitatus vestigia earum rerum que in hac convalle lacrimarum possidere videor datorem meum Jesum Christum participem facere proposui et ex terrenis atque temporalibus celestia et eterna ab eo commutare. Pulsatus quoque piis precibus Gisonis episcopi xxx mansas in loco qui a solicolis Banawelle dicitur quos antecessor ejus Dodoco episcopus pro anima sua Deo contulerat. Haroldus vero rex cupiditate inflammatus abstulerat. Sancto Andree Apostolo ad augendum ecclesiastice dignitatis commodum in proprium dominium episcopalis sedis et in sustentacionem fratrum Wellensis ecclesie in perpetuam libertatem restituo cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus id est silvis campis pratis piscuariis pro me et pro anima patris mei et pro antecessoris mei Edwardi Regis et pro omnibus mihi fideliter adherentibus. Hoc vero largitatis mee munus ab omni fiscali vectigalique jure absolvo tribus tantum exceptis expedicione pontis et arcis edificacione. Si quis hoc custodire

et augere voluerit augéat ei Deus presencia bona et celestia gaudia consequatur. Siquis vero quod non opto instigante Diabolo hoc frangere vel minuere ausus fuerit dispereat de terra memoria ejus et nomen ejus deleatur de libro vivencium.

Termini vero predictæ terre hi sunt.

✠ Dis syndan þa land gemæro æt Banawelle. Ærest æt hylsbrokes ea willme east on þone cumb eall abutan losa leh swa west on þone cumb & swa west of ðam cumbe to bibricge. of bibricge into ture broc. of ture broke into loxs of loxs into bridewell to pantes hyd ford. to fule welle ut on þone mære of ðam mære on ealden wrinn into catt widige up ford be cyng roda aest in þone wrinnæst streame ford. þat hyt cymð in þone hyls broc up þat hyt cymð æst inne þa eaa willme.

✠ Dis syndan þa land gemæru into Cumbtune Ærest on hryges torr of hrygestorre east on þone smalen weg &lang wæges on ealmes feald eastwearde swa &lang wæges on þone scyte swa on þone nordernna weg on þa stygela & swa &lang weges on cearce rode of þære rode on ufe wearde calewen swa rihte nyðer on þa sand seapas þone rihte on þone holan weg &lang wæges on ceole broc &lang broces ut on reod ræwe on axa to wæde wær swa &lang eaa to wiht hyrste of ðære hyrste on þa blindan ea. swa æst on axa &lang streames on loxan & lang loxan up on cyrces gemæro & on bertunes gemæru swa up ofer duna est on hrieges torr.

And æt hiwisc þæra v hida c æcere mæde be suðan heawican & et ceoddor mynster viiii heordas & þ gemena land uf bufen mele wæge & eall seo wyrð on sundran & se wudu of ðam forde up andlang ceodder cumbes on hean næss. of ðam næse on þa gemær ac on eadbrihtes cumbe andlang cumbes æst þ hyt cymð ut on þone feld.

Ut autem que agimus per posteritates sibi succedentes rata et inviolata queant esse Anno dominice Incarnacionis Mill. lx. vii. Indict. vi hac privilegii confirmamus kartula que apocrifas quaslibet vel anteriores si que huic forte non consenserint irritas faciat esse et multorum testium quorum consilio hec sunt diffinita subter annectimus nomina. Si quis hoc mee parvitatís dono Deum sanctumque Andreám spoliaverit inremediabili percussus anathemate eterne dampnacioni subiaceat ✠ Ego Willhelmus rex Anglorum crucis titulo meam confirmo donacionem ✠ Ego Mathyld regina eodem signo adhibeo confirmationem ✠ Ego Stigandus archiepiscopus consensi et subscripsi

✠ Ego Aldrædus archiepiscopus confirmavi
 ✠ Ego Odo episcopus frater Regis conroboraui
 ✠ Ego Hugo episcopus consolidavi
 ✠ Ego Goffrid episcopus consignavi
 ✠ Ego Heremannus episcopus consensi
 ✠ Ego Leofricus episcopus non renui
 ✠ Ego Gilmær episcopus annui
 ✠ Ego Willhelmus episcopus laudavi
 ✠ Ego Egelricus episcopus confirmo
 ✠ Ego Walterus episcopus favi
 ✠ Ego Wulfsig episcopus confirmavi
 ✠ Ego Remigius episcopus consignavi
 ✠ Ego Æþelnoð abbas ✠ Ego Leofweard abbas ✠ Ego Wulfwold abbas ✠ Ego Wulfgeat abbas ✠ Ego Willhelmus dux ✠ Ego Walþeof dux ✠ Ego Eadwine dux ✠ Ego Rotbertus frater regis ✠ Ego Rotgerus princeps ✠ Ego Walterus Gefehheard ✠ Ego Hugo De muntforz ✠ Ego Willhelm de curcello ✠ Ego Serlo de burca ✠ Ego Rotgerus Derundel ✠ Ego Richard filius regis ✠ Ego Waldtere flemine ✠ Ego Rambriht

flæmīnc ✠ Ego þurstan ✠ Ego Balduinus de warten
 beige ✠ Ego Othelheard ✠ Ego Heimericus ✠ Ego
 Toug minister ✠ Ego Dinni ✠ Ego Ælfge arde thorne
 ✠ Ego Willhelm de Walvile ✠ Ego Bundi stallere ✠ Ego
 Rotbert stallere ✠ Ego Rotbert de ylie ✠ Ego Rogerus
 pincerna ✠ Ego Wulfweardus ✠ Ego Herding ✠ Ego
 Adzor ✠ Ego Brixī ✠ Ego Brihtric.

*** In the Article already referred to may be seen Mr. Dickinson's translation of the boundaries, together with his comments which are full of local knowledge.

Mr. Freeman examined the signatures and came to the conclusion that the persons could all have met at one and only one particular time. 'The meeting of these bishops and these earls, together with the Queen, is perfectly possible in the summer of 1068; it is not possible earlier or later.' The date given in the deed is right according to the Indiction, but wrong Anno Domini, and Mr. Freeman attributes this to an error of transcription. He finds traces of an English scribe in the title 'dux' where a Norman would have used 'comes,' in the absence of a title from Robert of Mortain who was a Count in Normandy, and in the description of Robert of Montgomery as 'princeps.' Tofig, the sheriff of the shire concerned, signs as minister, i.e. pēgn. The name of Walter Gifford is spelt in a very English way *Gefeheard*. The only suspicious expression is 'rex' applied to Harold, who is so carefully described as 'comes' by the compilers of Domesday; yet even these have once let slip the word 'regnavit' of him. Or may this 'rex' be due to the transcriber? This piece represents the Court of William as being as yet more English than Norman. No English Earl or Bishop has yet been removed from his post. A crowd of Englishmen are still called to the Assembly and sign its acts. (*Proceedings of Somerset. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* vol. 23, part 2, pp. 49 sqq.)

XV.

IN this group we have three specimens of that last stage in the descent of Saxon documents, in which they were cast into popular rhyme.

1.

MS. Lansd. 269. fol. 213.

N. Mon. ii. p. 129.

K 359*.

T. p. 180.

Carta Adelstani Regis Sancto Johanni Beuerlaci data anno domini dcccc. xxv. de Privilegiis.

That witen alle that ever béen,
 That this charter heren and séen,
 That I the king Adelstan
 Has yaten and given to seint Iohn
 Of Beverlike, that sai I yow;
 Tol and theam, that wit ye now,
 Sok and sake over al that land
 That es given into his hand,
 On ever ilke kinges dai,
 Be it all frée than and ay;
 Be it almousend, be all frée
 Wit ilke man and eeke wit mée.
 That wil i (be him that me scop)
 Bot til an ercebiscop,
 And til the seuen minstre prestes
 That serves God ther saint John restes.
 That give i God and seint John
 Her befor you ever ilkan.
 All my herst corn ineldéel¹
 To uphald his minstre wéell:
 Tha fourpreve (be heven kinge)
 Of ilka plough of estriding.
 If it swa betid, or swa gaas,
 That ani man her again taas²
 Be he baron, be he erle,
 Clark, prest, parson or cherel;

Na be he ne that ilk Gome,
I will forsaye that he come,
(That wit ye wéol or and or)
Til saint John mynstre dor;
And thar i will (swo Crist me red)
That he bet his misded,
Or he be cursed son on on
Wit al that servis saint John.
Yif hit swa betid and swa es,
That the man in mansing es:³
I sai yow ouer fourti daghes,
(Swilke⁴ than be sain John laghes)
That the chapitel of Beverlike
Til the scirif of Everwike
Send thair writ son onan,
That this mandedman⁵ be tan.
The scirref than say i ye,
Witouten any writ one me
Sal nimen him (swo Crist me red)
And into my prison lede,
And hald him (that is my wilt)
Til he bet his misgilt.
If men reises newe laghes
In any other kinges daghes,
Be thay fromed, be thay yemed
Wit yham of the mynstre demed,
The mercy of ye misdeéd,
Gif i saint John, swo Crist me red.
Yif man be cald of limes or lif
Or men chalenges land in strif
Wit my bodlaik,⁶ wit writ of right,
Y wil saint John have þe might,
That man tharfor noght fight in féeld,
Nowther wit staf no wit shéeld:

Bot twelve men wil i that it telle
 Swo sal it be swo héer ibelle.⁷
 And he that him swo werne may
 Overcomen be he ever and ay,
 Als he in feld war overcomen,
 The cravantise of him be nomen.
 That yat⁸ i God and saint John
 Her befor iow and ever ilkon.
 If man be founden slan idrunkend,⁹
 Sterved on sain John rike,¹⁰
 His aghen men withouten swike
 His aghen bailiffs make ye sight,
 Nan other coroner have the might:
 Swa mikel fredom give i ye,
 Swa hert may think or eghe sée.
 That have i thought and forbiséen,
 I will that ther euer been
 Samening and mynstre lif
 Last follike¹¹ witouten strif,
 God help alle thas ilk men
 That helpes to the thowen. Amen.

*** Printed after Kemble, who followed the Monasticon. The variations are those of the Lansdowne manuscript, a paper transcript of the 17th or 18th century. This I learn from Mr. de Gray Birch, who has kindly lent me his unpublished proofs of this and the two next pieces. The dialect is northern, but not so strong in this as in No. 3, where note especially the use of *at* as a conjunction. Dr. Murray in the New English Dictionary regards this as '*at*', a worn-down form of *that*; saying that it was very common in 14th-15th c., that it is rare even in Scottish writers after 1500; but still in regular use in northern dialect speech, as, 'I sed '*at* I wad, and I did.'

¹ MS. hest corne and meldrel.

² MS. saes.

³ MS. that the mansings is.

⁴ MS. whilke.

⁵ MS. his manserman.

⁶ MS. god lake.

⁷ MS. swa here well.

⁸ MS. hat.

⁹ MS. founden dronken.

¹⁰ MS. St. Johns rike.

¹¹ MS. for euer.

2.

N. Mon. ii. p. 133.

K 358*.

T. p. 179.

Æthelstan

confirming to the Chapter of Ripon their liberties and customs.

✠ In nomine sanctae et individuae trinitatis! ADELSTANUS rex dei gratia regni Angliae omnibus hominibus suis Eboraci, et per totam Angliam, salutem. Sciatis quod ego confirmo ecclesiae et capitulo RIPONENSI pacem suam¹, et omnes libertates et consuetudines suas, et concedo eis curiam suam de omnibus quaerelis et in omnibus curiis de hominibus S. Wilfridi, pro ipsis et hominibus suis, vel contra ipsos, vel inter se ad invicem, vel quae fieri p et iudicium suum pro Frodmortell; et quod homines sint credendi per suum ya, et per suum na; et omnes suas terras habitas et habendas, et homines suos ita liberos, quod nec rex Angliae, nec ministri eius, aliquid faciant vel habeant quod est ad terras suas vel ad socam capituli. Testibus G. archiepiscopo Eboracensi, et P. praeposito Beverlaci.

¹ pacem suam. This seems to mean their right of sanctuary. Compare the next piece. Cf. Ducange v. *Pax*.

3.

N. Mon. ii. p. 133.

K 360*.

T. p. 182.

A popular version of the foregoing.

Wyt all that es and es gan
That ik King ADELSTAN
As gyven als frelich as I may
And to the capitell of seint Wilfrai,

Of my frée devotion,
 Thair pees at RIPPON
 On ilke side the kyrke a mile,
 For all ill déedes and ylke agyle,
 And within thair kirke yate
 At the stan that Grithstole hate;
 Within the kirke dore and the quare
 Thair have pees for les and mare.
 Ilkan of this stedes sal have pées
 Of frodmortell and il déedes
 That thair don is, tol [and] tem,
 With iren and with water deme;
 And that the land of seint Wilfrai
 Of alkyn geld fre sal be ay.
 At na man at langes me to
 In thair Herpsac sal have at do;
 And for ik will at tha be save
 I will at thai alkyn freedom have;
 And in al thinges be als free
 As hert may thynke or eygh may se,
 At te power of a kinge
 Masts make free any thyng.
 And my seale have I sett therto,
 For I will at na man it undo.

** Although these specimens are from writings which are (I imagine) no older than the sixteenth century; yet the diction savours of a much higher antiquity, and I would not venture to assume that rhyming records were a very late invention.

4.

The following quaint record concerning Forests in Essex was communicated by Mr. Alfred Wallis to the periodical 'Long Ago.' I am not clear whether he meant to say that he found it among Judge Hale's collections in Lincoln's Inn.

Nota. Edward le Confessor graunt a un Raffe Peper-

king l'office de garder de son Forest de hundred de Chelmer et Dauncing in Com. Essex in taile appiert per Record in Lescheker escrie *modo sequente* :—

Iche Edward King
 Haue yeven of my Forest the keeping
 Of the hundred of Chelmer and Dauncing
 To Randolph Peperking, and to his kynlyng,
 With Hart & Hynde, Doe and Bucke,
 Hare & Foxe, Catt & Brocke,
 Wyldfowle with his flocke,
 Partridge, Fezant Hen, & Fezant Cocke.
 With greene & wilde stub and stocke
 To keepen, & two yeomen by all their might,
 Both by day and eke by night,
 And Hounds for to hould
 Good, swift and bould,
 Four Greyhoundes, and sixe raches
 For Hare and Foxe & wyld Cattes :
 And therefore yche made him my booke—
 Witnesse the Bishop of Wolstone
 And booke ylerned many one
 And Sweyne of Essex our brother
 And tekyn him many other,
 And our Steward Howelyne,
 That besought me for him.

. Far as these records are removed from any genuine documentary form, they do in all probability preserve (as J. R. Green, *Conquest of England*, p. 222 has said) the memory of actual grants. These rhymes can only have had vogue with the peasantry, and therefore they suggest a strong sense of attachment to the monastery under which they held their lands. I do not know whether it is possible that such rhymes could ever have had any sort of value as legal evidence in this country, though such a state of things is recorded of Ireland. Among the kinds of evidence admitted by the Brehon Law in disputes about land was '*laidh* (cantus) or history in the form of a poem publicly recited.' *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, ed. 9. v. Brehon Law. A discussion about rhyming records took place in *Notes and Queries* about October 1885.

APPENDIX.

AFTER much hesitation as to whether K 570 should be included in our selection or not, it was put aside. Had it been admitted, it would have been placed in the First Group of the Secondary Documents. Kemble stigmatized it, but Mr. Bond has passed it without remark; and Mr. Macray, who kindly examined it at my request, saw nothing suspicious in the handwriting. It was the difficulty of classing it (added to its great length) that kept it out; in the other scale were its many peculiarities, and its singular wealth of words. This last consideration has now prevailed. Much of Kemble's short Glossary was got from this one piece, and as we have embodied his words, we found in the revision of our Glossary that it would be better to print this piece than to make repeated references to a document which was not in the reader's hands.

Cott. Aug. ii. 6.

A.D. 972.

N. Mon. ii. p. 416.

K 570*. B. iii. 30.

Eadgar

granting to the monks of Pershore perpetual freedom in the choice of their abbot. To this is appended a terrier of the monastic lands, and the sanction. After which follows, in a much smaller hand, a series of boundaries; the larger hand is again resumed for the date and signatures.

†
A Orthodoxorum uigoris æclesiastici monitu creber-
ω rime instruimur . ut illi oppido subiecti suppeditantes famulemur . qui totius mundi fabricam miro in-

effabiliq · serie disponens microcrosmum adam uidelicet tandem quadriformi plasmatum materia . almo ad sui similitudinem instinctum spiramine . uniuersis quę in infimis formauerat uno proband[i] causa excepto uetitoq · præficiens . paradisiacae amo`e`nitatis iocunditate conlaterana æua scilicet comite decentissime collocauit . laruarica pro dolor seductus cauillatione . uersipellis suasibilisq · tergiuersatione uiraginis pellectus . anathematis alogia ambro pomum momordit uetitum . et sibi ac posteris in hoc æurnoso deiectus sæculo loetum promeruit perpetuum . Vaticinantibus siquidem profetis * et cælitus superni regis diuturna clandestino presagia dogmate promentibus nitide orthodoxis . eulogium ex supernis deferens . non ut iudæorum seditiosa elingue fatetur loquacitas . sed priscorum atq · modernorum lepidissimam ambiens facundiam . arrianas sabellianasq · proterendo nenias anagogico infrustrans famine nosq · ab obtunsi cæcitate umbraminis ad supernorum alacrimoniam patrimoniorum aduocans angelus supernis elapsus liminibus in aurem intemeratae uirginis ut euangelica promulgant famina . Stupenda cecinisse uidetur carmina . Cui æclesia tota catholica consona uoce altibohando proclamat . Beata es uirgo maria que credidisti perficientur in te quæ dicta sunt tibi a dño . Mirum dictu incarnatur uerbum et incorporatur scilicet illud . de quo euangelista supereminens uniuersorum altitudine sensuum inquit . In principio erat uerbum et uerbum erat apud deum et d̄s erat uerbum . et r̄t̄ . Qua uidelicet sumpta de uirgine incarnatione antiquæ uirginis facinus demitur et cunctis mulieribus nitidis præcluens taumatis decus irrogatur . Intacta igitur redolente x̄pi diuinitate passa q̄ ipsius humanitate libertas addictis clementer contigit seruulis . Hinc ego EADGAR altithrono

āminiculante anglorum ceterarūq̃ gentium in circuitu
 triuiatim persistentium basileus . ut huius libertatis
 altithroni moderatoris clementia merear optinere con-
 sortium . coenobio loco celebri qui ab huius prosapię
 solicolis PERS`C`ORAN nobili nuncupatur uocabulo situm .
 genetriciq̃ . dñi nři semper uirgini marię . necnon beato
 petro apostolorum principi . eiusq̃ coapostolo paulo
 dedicatum habetur monachis regulariter degentibus
 monastici aeternam priuilegii concedo libertatem . qua-
 tenus post decessum FOLDBRIHTI abbatis egregii cuius
 temporibus hæc libertatis restauratio xpo suffragante
 concessa est . quem sibi universa præfati coenobii con-
 gregatio apto elegerit consilio secundum regularia beati
 benedicti instituta abbatē iuste ex eodem fratrum cuneo
 eligens constituat . Huius priuilegii libertas deinceps
 usu perpetuo a cunctis teneatur catholicis . nec extra-
 neorum quispiam tyrannica fretus contumacia in præ-
 dicto monasterio ius arripiens exerceat potestatis . sed
 eiusdem coenobii collegium perpetuę ut prædixi libertatis
 glorietur priuilegio . Sit autem præfatum monasterium
 omni terręne seruitutis eodem tenore liberum quo a
 præcessore nro a rege uidelicet coenulfo orthodoxę fidei
 strenuissimo fuerat uti uetusto continetur priuilegio
 BEORNOTHO duce optinente solutum . agri equidem qui ad
 usus monachorum dño nro ihu xpo eiusq̃ genitrici marię
 priscis modernisq̃ [t]emporibus a regibus et religiosis
 utriusq̃ sexus hominibus et a me ipso restituendo iure
 concessi sunt id est in PERSCORAN uidelicet * mansi .
 in BR`I`HTULFINGTUNE . x . mansi . in CUMBRINGTUNE . x .
 mansi . in PEDNESHAMME . v . mansi . in ECCYNCGTUNE
 . xvi . mansi . in BYRLINGAHAMME . x . mansi . in DEO-
 PANFORDA . x . mansi . in STRENGESHO . x . in BETTESFORDA
 . x . in CROMBAN . * . in STOCE . x . in PYRITUNE

. x . in UUADBEORHAN . iiii . in CIUINGTUNE . iii . in BROC-
 [TUNE] . iii . in PIPLINGTUNE . x . in SNODDESBYRI . x . in
 NIUUANTUNE . vii . in EADBRIHTINGTUNE . iiii . in UIIHT-
 LAFESTUNE . v . in F'LÆFERTH . v . in GRAFTUNE . v . in
 DEORMODES EALDTUNE . v . in HUSANTREO . 7 on MERETUNE
 . v . in BROCTUNE . iii . into `H'LEOBÝRI . ii . [into] LANG-
 ANDUNE . xxx . in POINCUGUIC . vii . in BEORNOTHES LEAHE
 . iii . in ACTUNE . iii . in SUTHSTOCE . 7 on HIL'L'EAHE 7 on
 TRESHAM 7 on CYLLINGCOTAN . 7 on EALDANBYRI . 7
 DYDIMERETUNE . 7 BADIMYNGTUN . 7 UPTUN . xl . in
 DEORHAM . x . in LONGANEGE . v . on LIDANEGE . vi . in
 UIIGGANGEATE . vi . in BEOLEAHE . v . GÝRDLEAHE . v . in
 STURE . x in BRADANUUEGE . xx . in COLTUNE . v . in
 UIIGUENNAN . x . et ad usum conficiendi salis duobus in
 locis . xviii . doliorum situs on middelwic . x . 7 on
 neodemestan wie . viii . et duarum fornacium statio on
 UUICTUNE et uas quod dicitur westrinege cum uno
 manso et dimidium mansi in loco qui dicitur HORTUN
 eiusdem perpetualiter sint libertatis *

Tempore siquidem quo rura quae dño deuoto concessi
 animo iniuste a sc̃a dī æclesia ablata fuerant . perfidi
 quiq̃ . nouas sibi hereditarias kartas usurpantes ediderunt
 sed in patris et filii et sp̃s sc̃i nomine precipimus . ut
 catholicorum nemo easdem recipiat . sed a cunctis
 repudiatę fidelibus in anathemate deputentur . ueteri
 iugiter uigente priuilegio . Si quis uero tam epilepticus
 phylargirię seductus amentia quod non optamus hanc
 nr̃ae munificentiae dapsilitatem ausu temerario infringere
 temptauerit . sit ipse alienatus a consortio sc̃ae dī æclesię
 necnon et a [par]ticipatione sacrosc̃i corporis et sanguinis
 ihu xpi filii dī per quem totus terrarum orbis ab antiquo
 humani generis inimico liberatus est . et cum iuda xpi
 proditore sinistra in p[ar]te deputatus . ni prius hic

digna satisfactione humilis penituerit quod contra scām
 di aeclesiam rebellis agere pręsumpsit . nec in uita hac
 practica ueniam nec in theorica requiem apostata ob-
 tineat ullam . sed æternis barathri incendiis trusus cū
 anania et saphyra iugiter miserrimus crucietur .

Dis sindon þa lond gemæra þæra tun londa þe into per-
 scoran belimpað ærest of piriforda on þa dic andlang dic on
 þa pyrgan of þære pyrgan on þone longan apuldre of þam
 apuldre on deap (?) morno (?) wyllan of ðære [wyllan] to þam
 hlæwe (?) [b]e ðære h to bæning[es byrig] of bænin'c'ges
 byrig to wealh geate of wealh geate to mær cnolle of mær
 cnolle on lind hoh of lind ho on clottes mor of clottes more
 on mær pul on d'long pulles on afene of afene on caldan
 wyllan of caldan wyllan on wyrð hline of wyrð hline [on hor]
 pyt of hor pytte on culfran mere of þæm mere on hag
 broc hrycg of broc hryge on þa ealdan dic of ðære
 dic on swyne of swyne on reod dic of ðære dic on weorces
 mere of þære mere on þa twycene of þære twycenan on þa
 hæsel ræwe on dlong streames on hor wyllan of hor wyllan
 on dlong dic on cymman leahe of ðære leahe on sæfern
 on dlong sæfern to ham stede of ham stede on ropleah geat of
 þæm geate on dlong dic þ on east mor þær on þa rode of
 ðære rode on heaðeburhe weorðýg of ðæm worðige on dlong
 hryeges to bysceopes swyn hege on dlong heges on beartan
 weg of beartan wege on calfan leahe þ on dlong dic to hæð
 halan of hæð halan on þa ealdan dic on dlang dic on piddes
 meres weg of þæm wege on þa ealdan dic of ðære dic on
 wad beorgas of wad beorgan to þa hlyp geate of ðæm geate
 on sealtan mere of þam mere on suð mæduan of ðære mæde
 on dlong sices þ on yrse on dlong yrse on hwitan dune of
 hwitan dune on lusðor of lusðorne on fulan pyt of þa pytte
 on beornwynne dene on dlong dene þ on hymel broc æt wudu
 forda andlang broces on oxan ers andlang sices to þan stan
 gedelfe of ðam stan gedelfe on þa dic on dlong dic on hunig
 burnan 7lang burnan þ on hymel broc on dlang broces to

beccan leahe on þa ealdan dic 7lang mæc weges on ceafor
 leahe of þære leahe on þa heg stowe of ðære heg stowe on
 hennuc a[ndl]ong hennuc þ̅ on þa ðorn ræwe eastrihte þ̅ hit
 cyme to þan rah hege æfter 'þā' hege a be þam ofre þ̅ eft on
 þa dic þ̅ on pidelan stream 7lang streames on afene andlang
 afene þ̅ eft on piri ford. Þis sind þara feower tuna lond
 gemæra wihtlafes tun 7 eadbrihting tun 7 niwan tun 7
 ælflæde tun ærest of pidelan on þa ealdan dic of þære dic
 7lang wura on þa heafda to winter burnan of winter burnan
 on hina gemæran on þone ealdan weg of þan wege on tittan
 dune of tittan dune on byligan fen of byligan fenne on
 wixena broc ondlang broces on pidelan 7lang pidelan þ̅ eft on
 wihtlafes gemæra. Ðis sind þa lond ge[mæ]ra into fleferð
 ærest of þā ealdan slæde on winter burnan of þære burnan
 on þane swyn hege 7lang heges on eomeres mæduan of þā
 mæduan on hodes ac of þære ac 7lang heges to þam wege
 7lang weges on winter burnan 7lang burnan on hereferðes
 maduan þonan in þ̅ sic of þam sice in þæne cumb of þā
 cumbe on þa ealdan dic 7lang dice in pidelan 7lang pidelan
 to bradan hāme abutan bradan hāme eft in pidelan 7lang
 pidelan eft to þam slæde. Þis sind þa lond gemæra to
 husan treo ærest of þære stræt 7long dic to bradan forde
 7lang burnan 'on' seale weorpan ondlang seale weorpan to col
 forda of col forda 7lang þære miclan dic on alr broc 7lang
 broces on ðeornan mor of þā more 7lang dic on feower
 gemæra of þā gemæron to þorn lehe of þorn lehe 7lang dic
 eft on þa stræt. Ðis sind þæs londes gemæra into langan
 dune ærest of sæfern on wiferðes mæduan hege of þā hēge'
 on þone hricg of þā hricge on þone wulf hagan midne of þā
 wulf hagan to þā ðrym gemæran. of þam ðrym gemæran to
 þis brece of þis brece to tidbrihticg hāme of þan hāme on
 pyrt broc 7lang broces to pyrtan heale of peartan heal [to
 ha]gan geate of hagan geate to twy forde of twy fyrde to luf
 bece of luf bece betweenan dune of þære dune on 'h'witan
 cumb of þā cumbe on swyn geat of swyn geate 7lang ecge þ̅
 on hæð hricg of hæð ricge on senet ricg of senet ricge on sec

mor of secg more on alr of alre on orices pul of orices pulle eft on sæfern. Dis sindan þa lond gemæra into ceatewes leahe 7 to ýldres felda 7 to stan tune 7 to wynburhe edisce ærest of an burnan to cumbran weorðe of cūbran weorþe to þære mæran æc of ðære æc to stan hlincan of stan h'lincan to reade burnan of reade burnan to h'e'alre mere of healre mere to þære æc of þære æc to hagan leahe of þære leahe on secg broc of secg broce to þan hean dore of þan dore to bryd broce 7lang broces þ in glencineg 7lang glencineg þ in ledene 7lang ledene to mæc broce of mæc broce to brycg geleagan of brycg geleagan on bradan ford on glencineg 7lang glencineg to blacan mores forda of blacan mores forda to þan halgan geate of þan halgan geate to risc heale of hrisc heale to þam hó of þā ho á be wuda to þā æsc of þam æsce to þære ecge of . . . to bradan leahe of bradan leahe to fæles græfe of fæles græfe to cram pulle to þā mæc hege of ðæm hege on sæfern of sæfern eft on án burnan. Þis sindon þa lond gemæra into poineg wican ærest up of sæfern on beornwoldes sætan of beornwoldes sætan on hagan geat of hagan geate on secg lages strod of secg lahes strode on troh hrycg of troh hrycge on tecles mor of þā more on baldan rycg of baldan rycge on flotan rycg of flotan rycg'e' on þa smeðan ac of ðære æc on lind rycg of lind rycge on abbandunes wican of abbandunes wican in baldan geat of baldan geate on cust leahe of cust leahe in eadwoldinge leahe middewearde of eadwolding leahe on steapan leahe of steapan leahe in ða greatan lindan of ðære lindan on cardan stigele of þære stigele in wearman dene to hreod broc geate of þā geate on wæðe burnan 7lang wæðe burnan þ wiðutan þone snæd hege þ to scirhylt geate of scirhylt geate on codran ford ondlang codran on croma þ to ðære ealdan stræt ondlong ðære stræt to maw pul 7lang pulles on temedan 7lang temedan eft in sæ[fern.] Dis sind þa land gemæra into beornðes leahe ærest of eadwoldinge leahe án æcer of þæm æce hege 7long mer . . on sceanp[a]n hyl [of scean]þan hylle on wæðe burnan of þære burnan on gundenling rycg of þā rycge on codran of codran

to syl beame of syl beame to crome of crome to hwitan
 wyllan of þære wyllan to hagan geate of hagan geate to þære
 blacan æc of ðære æc on þa sand seaðas of ðā seaðan in
 temedel of temedel on þa lytlan becas þanan e of
 grindles bece swa þ gemære ligð in temedan of temedan
 onbutan eldres ege þ eft in temedan andlang temedan þ eft
 in maw pul . Þis sind þa lond gemæra into ac tune ærest on
 horsa broc of horsa broce in heafoc rycg of heafoc rycge on
 bilineg bro'e' of byling broce in atleahe geat of atleahe
 geate in þa hlydan of þære hlydan in bycera fald of bycera
 falde on sand ford of sand forða in scotta pæð of scottan
 pæðe in gyslan ford of gislan forða on sond burnan of sond
 burnan on scead wællan of scead wellan in lam seapan of lam
 seaðan in ledene of ledene in lin leahe of lin leahe in saltera
 weg of sealtera wege in hean ofer of hean ofre in suð broc of
 suð broce in west broc of west broce in clæg wyllan of clæg
 wyllan in æðelstanes graf of æðelstanes graue on hengestes
 healh of hengestes heale eft in horsa broc . Ðis sind para
 .vii. land gemæra into suð stoce ærest of mæddene weste-
 weardre on beaduc hyl 7lang dene on badan pyt of þā pytte
 on æsc wyllan broc 7lang broces on afene 7lang afene on
 broc hardes ford of þam forða on swyn burnan of swyn
 burnan on funtnes burnan of funtnes burnan on bremer leah
 of bremer lea 7lang dene on stan leah of stan lea on seonecan
 dene 7lang dene on ehan feldes geat þonne on gate wyllan of
 gate wyllan on cyneges crundlu of cyneges crundlan 7lang
 dene on risc mere of risc mere on æsc dene of æsc dene
 on hord dene of hord dene on þone holan weg on luhinc
 wudu on fileð leahe of filet leahe on æðelan wyllan of þæ
 wyllan adune on stream 7lang streames up on hyrde wyllan
 of hyrde wyllan on cyninga crundel of cyninga crundele on
 rycg weg 7lang weges on þone stapol of þā stapole on þa
 hlydan of þære hlydan up andlang streames of ðæm stre'a'me
 be heafðan þ on mihan lea eastweardne on þone garan up
 7lang weges of þā wege be heafðan þ eft on mæd beorh . Þis
 sind þa land gemæra into deor hāme ærest of sulan forða on

loddra wellan þonon on bydyncel bi abban grafe to bryde
 wyllan þ swa on eccan treo þonon on miclan mædua þ on byd
 ðonne on hygeredin'e'g æceras 7 swa bi clöp æcere ufa in
 sulig cumb þonon on mus beorh þ swa to æðeredes wellan
 ðonon on clæg weg be ciric stede þ swa bi sadol hongran on
 fearn beorh wuda on gemær broc þ eft on sulan broc .

✠ Ðis sind þa land gemæra into beo leahe ærest of beo
 leahe on cundincg æceras of cundincg æceran on fearn healas
 of fearn healan on burh leahe of burh leahe on geahes ofer of
 geahes ofre on stan geat of stan geate on wulferes wyllan of
 þære wyllan on deawes broc of þæm broce on mapoldren
 geat of þæm geate on beardyncg ford of bearding forða eft on
 beo leahe . Þis sind ða land gemæra into gyrð lea ærest of
 gyrð lea on colle of colle on mærdic of mærdice on blacan
 mearcan of blacan mearcan on þone hæð garan on dagarding
 weg of dagarding wege on ac wyllan of ac wyllan on bradan
 apoldre of ðære apoldre on mæres ðorn of ðan ðorne on
 smalan broc of smalan broce on cinctunes bro'e' of þæm
 broce on dyrnan fôrd of dyrnan forða on brom halas of brom
 halan on hwitan leahe of hwitan leahe on leommanningc weg
 ðonan on colle of colle on meos mor of meos more on ciendan
 of ciendan on spel broc ðonan on bulan wyllan of bulan
 wyllan on þa langan æc of ðære langan æc [to] mundes dene
 of mundes dene on colle of colle eft on gyr'd' leahe . Ðis
 sind þa land gemæra þæs londes þe lymþ'ð' to sture þ is
 ðonne æt ærestan denewaldincg hommes ende scyt on sture
 þonne scyt se dic þ hit cymð foran to byrnan scylfe þonne
 þonan 7lang þære ealdan stræte þ hit cymð on mærdic broc
 7lang mærdic broces þ hit cymð to langan dune ende þonon þ
 hit cymð to pos hliwan þonne of pos hliwan to sealt mere .
 of sealt mere on fugel mere of fugel mere on steapan hline of
 steapan hline on bara broc of bara broce ymb wydan cumb
 of widan cumbe to hæð hylle þonon on stan hlines ende
 þonon on rum beorgas þonne ðonan to cealc seaðan of cealc
 seaðan to tilðegnes triowan þonan to meox beorhym þonan
 to pehtunes triowan frā pehtunes triowan to pioles clifan þ

7lang pioles clifes middeweardes to clop hyrste þonne of clop
 hyrste on þa dic þe ligð on sture . Þis sind þa land gemæra
 to bradan wege ærest of mære ende on þes broc þonon on þa
 heafða æt west mæduwan of west medwan on þa heaf[dan] þ
 on pistel mere of þæ mere 7lang slædes in pincan dene of
 pincan dene þ up on þeorna dune ufeweardes þonon on þone
 stapol of ðæm stapole ofer þone ealdan feld þ on fugel hlæw
 of þæm hlæwe on egsan mor of ðan more up andlang dune þ
 on bæddes wellan of bæddes wellan on brer hlæw of þæm
 hlæwe on norð ham onbutan norð ham 7lang þære ealdan
 dic þ on sand broc of sand broce on bord riðig of bord riðig
 on hor pyttes riðig of hor pytte 7lang fura þ on cadan
 mynster þonon on þa ege þ on þa sealt stræt 7lang stræt on
 þa ealdan dic æt nanes mannes lande of ðære dic on asan
 wyllan of asan wyllan on pristlinga dene of ðristlinga dene
 ufeweardne þ on þa ealdan dic æt wad beorhe 7lang dic eft o
 mære cumber

Anno dominicæ incarnationis . dcccc . lxxii . scripta
 est huius munificentie singrapha 'h'is testibus consen-
 tientibus quorū inferius nomina scdm uniuscuiusq .
 dignitatem utriusq . ordinis decusatim dño disponente
 caraxantur .

Ego eadgar britannię anglorū monarchus hoc tau-
 mate donū agie crucis roborauī

Ego dunstan dorobernensis æclesie archiep̃s eiusdem
 re'g'is beniuolentiam confirmaui

Ego oswold eboracensis basilicæ primas huic regali
 dono adsensum prebui

Ego aðelwold wintoniensis presul edis canonica sub-
 scriptione manu ppria depinxi

Ego ælfstan lundoniensis cathedre pontifex signum
 sc̃e crucis lætus impressi

Ego alfwold scireburnensis cathedre antistes hoc in-
 tepidus donum corroboraui

Ego brihtelm plebi ði famulus huius regis dapsilitati
lætabundus aplausi

Ego alfwold legis ði catascopus testudinem agie crucis
iussu regis impressi

. crucis agie
hilaris imposui

Ego eadelm commissarum plebium speculator hoc
eulogium gaudens firmaui

Ego kynsige ði allubescence gratia spiritalis ouilis
opilio hanc largitionẽ consolidau

Ego aðulf dño codr . . amminiculante hoc donum
tropheo sçe crucis confirmaui

Ego alfðryð præfati regis conlaterana hoc sintahma
cum sigillo sçe crucis subscripsi

Ego ælfrie abþ subþ	Ego ælfweard m̃
Ego æscwig abþ cons̃	Ego ælsige m̃
Ego osgar abþ dicf	Ego æðelsige m̃
Ego æðelgar abþ impř	Ego wulfrie m̃
Ego cineweard abþ deþ	Ego ælfwine m̃
Ego foldbriht abþ desc	Ego wulfgeat m̃
Ego ælfæh abþ conf	Ego wulfstan m̃
Ego sideman abþ corř	Ego æðelmær m̃
. cons̃	Ego eanulf m̃
Ego brihteah abþ imp̃	Ego eadwine m̃
Ego godwine abþ cons̃	Ego æðelweard m̃
Ego brihtnoð abþ ass̃	Ego ælfrie m̃
Ego germanus abþ fir̃m	Ego aðelwold m̃
Ego ælfere dux	Ego alfwold m̃
Ego oslac dux	Ego wulfmær m̃
Ego æðelwine dux	Ego ælfweard m̃
Ego brihtnoð dux	Ego ælfelm m̃
Ego æðelweard m̃	Ego ælfrie m̃
Ego wulfstan m̃	Ego leofwine m̃

Ego leofric m̃
 Ego ælfelm m̃
 Ego leofsige m̃
 Ego wulfric m̃
 Ego godwine m̃
 Ego ælfric m̃
 Ego ealdred m̃

Ego ælfeah m̃
 Ego leofstan m̃
 Ego ælfric m̃
 Ego æðelweard m̃
 Ego brihtric m̃
 Ego leofa m̃
 Ego brihtric m̃

Prefata quo`q' . . . bis trium iugerorum quantitas
 et duo predia in famosa urbe quæ ab accolis dicitur
 wýgorne ceastre accidunt . quæ sub eiusdem condicione
 libertatis perpetualiter in nomine dñi nři iħu xpi haberi
 precipio .

* *Erasures in the Charter.*

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

28m. UUERBURGEUUC. This royal residence of the Mercian kings is mentioned again in K 217 thus: *in uillo regali qui dicitur werburging wic*. Both forms mean the same, the town of St. Werburg. Mr. Kerslake has maintained with great force that this place is 'Hoo St. Werburgh' on the estuary of the Medway, and this identification contributes something considerable to a more important contention of his, that Clovesho is Cliffe at Hoo. *Supremacy of Mercia*, pp. 47, 53. Werburg was the daughter of Wulfhere, king of Mercia.

35t. JURIS MEI. This formula occurs again 133m, aliquam partem terre juris mei; and 411l, and often. Kemble, *Saxons*, Book i. c. 11 explains it as 'the king's common of pasture'; a right of common enjoyed by the king, ealdorman and gerêfa in nearly every part of England; which right they could alienate to others, p. 293.

36b. IN LOCO CELEBRI UBI NOMINATUR CLOFESHOS. In the synod of Hertford, which was presided over by Theodore in the year 670, as related by Bede, H. E. iv. 5, it was ordained:

Septimum, *Ut bis in anno synodus congregetur; sed quia diversæ causæ impediunt, placuit omnibus in commune, ut Kalendis Augustis in loco qui appellatur Clofeshock, semel in anno congregemur.*

Where this once famous place was, which is written *Clofeshock*, *Clofeshos*, *Clofeshoas*, has been much questioned. The similarity of the name has led to its identification with Cliffe at Hoo in the angle between the Medway and the Thames, and this opinion has lately been revived and strenuously maintained by Mr. Kerslake in his pamphlet on *The Supremacy of Mercia*. His point is that a road out of the centre of England came to the north bank of the Thames opposite Cliffe, that the river was there crossed by a ferry, that it was a highway out of Mercia to Canterbury, and hence the eligibility of the situation for a synod. After the two great synods under Theodore at Hertford and Hatfield, the synods were provincial and mostly under Mercian princes, and when not at Clovesho, were at Cealchyð, which is generally supposed to be Chelsea, though Sunning has also been suggested (Hefele, *Eccles. Councils*). Thus it seems necessary to find

Clovesho in Mercia, or somewhere convenient for Mercian kings. Somner suggested Abingdon, because Sheovesham was said to be the older name of that place, and he thought Sheovesham might be identified with Clovesho, c being put for s. But the time when c and s thus changed places was centuries later. However, Gibson adopted this view, in which the central position of Abingdon was perhaps of more weight than the etymology. Kemble said: 'I entertain little doubt that Cloveshoas was in the county of Gloucester and hundred of Westminster,' *Saxons*, ii. 15. In another place he suggests that it was not far from Deerhurst, Tewkesbury, and Bishop's Cleeve: perhaps at Tewkesbury itself, ii. 191. Stubbs says: 'Clovesho, a now forgotten place in the Mercian kingdom, probably near London,' *Const. Hist.* i. 231.

381. EGO OFA PATRICIUS. This is an interesting signature, because of the obscurity and curiosity which attends on the antecedents of the great king of Mercia. Lappenberg, i. 223.

901. AB AUSTRO SIGHEARDING MEDUE OND EAC SUITHHUNING LOND; on the south side Sigheard's meadow and also Suithun's land. Here the simple and first meaning of the termination *-ing* is plainly seen; it signifies not only son of, but anything of. The patronymic usage, as in Ælfred Æðelwulfing, Alfred son of Ethelwulf, is only one special application of a form that differs little in its original sense from a genitive case. As a patronymic it occurs on p. 102, Eadwald Oshering, Eadwald son of Oshere.

951. ÐANON EAST ANDLANG MEARCE, &c.: *thence eastwards along the bounds to duck pool*. Here the *mearc* is plainly a line; and so again 179m, ÐONNE GÆÐ SIO MEARC FORÐ ANDLANG BLIÐAN: *now the boundary proceeds along the Blithe stream*.

Mearc (f.) signifies very much the same as our word *mark* at present; a sign, a line of division. Thus we have a verb *mearcian*, to make a mark, and from this an oak with some well-known marks upon it was called (3551) *seo gemearcode ác æt Alerburnan*=the marked oak at Alerbourne. Just above in the same context we find *seo gemearcode æfse*=the eaves of the wood where the mark is.

The word signified a line of boundary, and also the belt of wild land around the cultivated area of a village, and thus it sometimes appears as if for a 'march' or width of neutral land between two communities. In this sense we have (210h), *Bromleaginga mearc* and *Leofsnhæma*=the march of the Bromley folk and the Lewisham folk. In this sense we have the compound *mearc-lond*, for the land lying in such a position.

But that the word *mearc* ever signified the area of an organised community, and further the community itself, as Kemble represents (*Saxons*, i. c. 2), there appears to be no adequate evidence; and on this point I must agree with Schmid, *Gesetze*, Glos. v. *mearc*. Kemble calls the community a Mark, each competent member a Markman, and the place of meeting a Markcourt. He lays great stress upon the word *mearcemót*, 'which can only mean the place where such a meeting was held.' The only place he refers to is K 568*, a document of very inferior character, which bears his stigma, and in which the word is written *mercemót*. Another word is *mearcbeorh*, which he renders Mark-hill, and considers too special a name to express some hill or other which happened to lie in the boundary, and accordingly he explains it as the hill or mound which was the site of the Markcourt. Now these evidences are the whole (apart from continental analogies) that he produces of a documentary kind; and they are hardly adequate to justify his conclusions.

For had the word Mark so widely signified the community and its territory, should we not have had evidences of the fact in some names of places compounded with -mark? There are no names even on the continent in which *mark* bears this sense; even 'Denmark' originally signified only the frontier of the Danes.

Mr. Kemble supports his theory of the Mark by a long list of local names containing the element *-ing*, a form used in patronymics, and so an evidence of the patriarchal organisation and family compact of the Marks. Had the existence of the Marks as organised communities been first demonstrated, this collection of names would have made a very striking and effective illustration of their tribal nature. But as the matter stands, the utmost they can be held to convey is this; that fellow-tribesmen who had been neighbours in the old country grouped together in the new. Cæsar says that the Germans occupied their lands *secundum cognationes gentesque* (B. G. vi. 22); and Tacitus says that they acted in war by *familiæ propinquitatesque* (Germ. vii.). Thus all inherited custom would tend to keep kinsfolk together; and that this deep-seated characteristic is represented by many of our *-ing* place names, seems highly probable.

Of such names Mr. Kemble reckoned up 1329, and he further observed that out of this number there were 190 which stood simply in the nominative plural, like *Hastingas* (Hastings, Suss.), *Puningas* (Poynings, Suss.), without addition of *wic*, *ham*, *burh*, or any such termination. Of this 190, he found 140 on the eastern and southern coasts, and 22 more in parts accessible through navigable streams,

therefore he thought the *-ingas* witnessed to the original seats of the Marks, while names in *-ingaham*, *-ingatún*, &c. were due to filial settlements or colonies from the *-ingas*. These derivations have a substantial value of their own quite independent of the Mark-theory, and I am the more inclined to believe them real because they commend themselves to the historical judgment of my friend Mr. Boase of Exeter College.

103t. NIS EÐELMODE ENIG MEGHOND NEOR ÐES CYNNES ÐANNE EADWALD:—Ethelmod has not any natural heir nearer of kin than Eadwald. The term *meghond* has been written *meihond* just before. The first part is *mæg* (pl. *magas*) relation, and the second is simply the word 'hond' in that technical sense in which the Latin *manus* was used; Maine, *Ancient Law*, p. 317. We have the word *hand* used by itself as an abstract term for party inheriting, as 148h, 'ac ic wille ofer hyra dæg ðæt hit gange on ða nyhstan hand me' = but I will that after their day it go to the competent party who is nearest of kin to me. And lower on the same page we have *hand* for the patron and protector of a monastery. The Society at Domesday is to choose its own protector, swylce hand to cœsenne swylce him leofast sý.

On p. 111m we read 'and se mann se to londe foe agefe hire erfe honda xiii pund pendinga' = and the man who takes to the land is to give her natural successor 13 pound of pennies—in compensation, as I suppose, for what that heir loses through this bequest to the monastery. I imagine that this compound *erfe honda* (which Thorpe did not understand) is constructed on the same principle as *meghond* above. In Alfred's Will we have the compound *wifhand*: 'gif ic gesealde ænigre wifhanda ðæt he gestrynde' = if I have given to any female inheritor property which he acquired (148m).

105b. MINRA FRIONDA AND MEGA ÐE ME TO GODE GEFULTUMEDON = my friends and relatives who helped me in to the property; as also *gefultemedan* just above.

109h. þE LONDES WEORÐE SIE AND LAND GEHALDAN CUNNE = as long as there is any one of my family who is qualified and legally able to hold land.

109m. SUB TO FARANNE = to travel south; i. e. go abroad, perhaps to Rome. See Vigfusson's Dict. v. *Suðr*.

110t. GIF HIE NE GESTRIONEN OÐÐE HIM SYLFUM ÆLLES HWÆT SÆLE, &c. = if they (my brothers) do not beget heir or somewhat else happen to him when he is there; i. e. or if they do beget heir who should die within a certain time.

112t. FORNACIBUS PLUMBIS. Anything to do with Chaucer's 'forneys of a leed,' *Prologue*, 202?

113m. Kemble thinks it probable that all estates of folcland were chargeable with payments to the ealdorman, and that these gifts to Sigred and Mucel were by way of indemnity for rights diminished by the privilege granted to Hanbury. *Saxons*, ii. 140.

122m. NIGEN HIGIDA LOND. Throughout the whole Saxon period the chief expression of quantity in land is *hid*, and yet the greatest diversity of statement is found in regard to the measure of the Hide, not only in the writings of modern scholars, but also in the ancient authorities. Some of the difficulties will disappear of themselves if we follow the subject in historical order.

The word *hid* is purely insular; it is not found in any of the kindred dialects. But the dialects offer a word which is a very close equivalent in sense, and perhaps near of kin too:—OHG. *huoba*, *huopa*, *hōba*, OS. *hōva*; German has the two forms, High Dutch *hube* and Low Dutch *hufe*. This word signifies a lot of land equal to 30 acres, and Weigand connects it with *haben* have, possess. A kindred idea lies at the root of our *higid* or *hid*, if it is related to *hiw* family, whence *hiwisc* adj. for a family, a family's lot of land, the G representing the W, as in the doublet forms *hiwan*, *higan*, the members of a fraternity. Perhaps *hiw* and *hufe* are but two forms of one word, and the Latin *civ-is* another cognate:—it has the rule-right Lautverschiebung. It may be some confirmation that in the Shaftesbury Register (Group xiii) the xx mansæ at Tisbury are called the 'twentiwe hiwe.'

Bede affords strong evidence for the connection of *hid* with *hiw*, insomuch as he uses *familia* in the same statistical manner in which *hid* is used, and Bede's *familia* was afterwards rendered *hid*, *hiwscipe*, *hiwisc*, by Alfred in all but a few of the instances. Thus in E. H. iii. 25 singulæ (xii) possessiones decem erant familiarum = wæs þæs landes ealles cxx hīda; . . . possessio decem familiarum = tȳn hīda landes;—iv. 13 donavit terram octoginta septem familiarum = sealde seafon and hundeatig hīda landes;—iv. 23 accepit locum unius familiarum = onfeng anes hiwscipes stowe;—v. 20 donavit terram decem familiarum = sealde tȳn hīwisca [v.l. hīda] landes;—. . . monasterium triginta familiarum = mynster xxx hīwisca [v.l. hīda]. He does also (exceptionally) use the word *folc* for *familia*; iii. 24, speaking of the North Mercian kingdom, he says;—qui sunt, ut dicunt, familiarum quinque millium = fif þāsendo folces;—and of the South Mercians, quorum terra est familiarum septem millium = þara landa is seafon þāsendo folces. When he in this form gives us the extent of entire districts by families, it is manifest that his numbers are not like those of a house to house census, but rather a statistical estimate based

upon the land-tenure. Thus of Thanet in i. 25: *Tanatos insula non modica, id est, magnitudinis juxta consuetudinem æstimationis Anglorum, familiarum sexcentarum*: and of the Isle of Wight in iv. 16 *est autem mensura ejusdem insulæ, juxta æstimationem Anglorum, mille ducentarum familiarum*.

Besides *familia* there are many Latin words which during the Saxon period represent *hîd*, and all of the same aspect; such are *casatus* (from *casa* house) mostly written *cassatus*, *mansa* (seldom *mansus*), *mansio*, *mansiuncula*, *manens*, *terra unius aratri*. The expression *terra tributarii*, has been sometimes identified with the *hîd*, as by Schmid v. *Hîd*, but I think it belongs to a different species of tenure.

There is extant a memorandum of the hidage of districts, in the form of a brief and so to say tabular statement in 34 items. There are five several copies of it, one in Saxon and four in Latin. They are all published by Mr. de Gray Birch in the Proceedings of the British Archæological Association, 1884. The Saxon copy is not only the oldest of the five, being of the 10th or 11th century, but it contains traces of archaism which suggest a much higher antiquity.

1 Myrcna landes is þrittig þusend hyda þær mon ærest myrcna hæť.
 2 Wocen sætna is syfan þusend hida. 3 Westerna eac swa. 4 Pec-sættna twelf hund hyda. 5 Elmed sætna syx hund hyda. 6 Lindes farona syfan þusend hyda mid hæpfeldlande. 7 Suþgyrwa syx hund hyda. 8 Norþgyrwa syx hund hyda. 9 East wixna þriu hund hyda. 10 West wixna syx hund hyda. 11 Spalda syx hund hyda. 12 Wigesta nygan hund hyda. 13 Herefinna twelf hund hyda. 14 Sweord ora þryu hund hyda. 15 Gifla þryu hund hyda. 16 Hicca þry hund hyda. 17 Wihtgara syx hund hyda. 18 Noxgaga fif þusend hyda. 19 Ohtgaga twa þusend hyda. þæt is syx 7 syxtig þusend hyda 7 an hund hyda. 20 Hwinca syfan þusend hyda. 21 Ciltern sætna feower þusend hyda. 22 Hendrica þryu þusend hyda 7 fif hund hyda. 23 Unecungga twelf hund hyda. 24 Avo sætna syx hund hyda. 25 Færþinga preo hund hyda... is in middelenglū Ferþinga. 26 Bilmiga¹ syx hund hyda. 27 Widerigga eacswa. 28 Eastwilla syx hund hyda. 29 Westwilla syx hund hyda. 30 East engle þrittig þusend hida. 31. East sexena syfon þusend hyda. 32 Cantwarena fiftene þusend hyda. 33 Suþ sexena syufan þusend hyda. 34 West sexena hund þusend hida.

Ð is ealles twa hund þusend 7 twa 7 feowertig þusend hyda 7 syuan hund hyda.

¹ Or perhaps *Bilunga* (Birch).

We have nothing to do with the numerous questions suggested by this most interesting document: but one remark is of importance here. The list consists partly of those great divisions which constitute the geography of history, and partly of a number of utterly obscure, and, so far as research has yet gone (we must say, even after reading Mr. Birch's dissertation), altogether untraceable names. This suggests that the core of the piece is of very high antiquity. Since all this was in type, I have received from Mr. Kerslake his pamphlet on Giffa (15), which he has in a masterly manner identified with the valley of the Yeo, conquered by the West Saxons in 658. The Gifle of Alfred's Will is the same.

Under 1008 the Peterborough chronicle has a brief and unsatisfactory but still a most valuable notice of a great national effort at shipbuilding and arming, and the burden was distributed according to the Hidage.

In the Domesday record (1086) the land is throughout described by a duplicate description. It is stated in hides, and it is stated in carucates and other terms which indicate present value. The hidage is matter of record only; the carucates express the measurement of the time. Now for the first time the *hid* appears as an archaism.

Hitherto we get no definition of the *hid*: it is spoken of as the best known thing in the world, too well known for anyone to think of explaining it. All the light we get from authorities of the Saxon period is incidental and undesigned. But now we draw near to a time when authors hardly mention the hide, without thinking an explanation necessary. Thus Henry of Huntingdon (the Latin historian of the 12th century who had an archæological turn) could not compile the history of 1008 already mentioned, without giving a definition of the Hide: *Hida autem Anglice vocatur terra unius aratri culturæ sufficiens per annum*. This can hardly mean anything else but land enough for the yearly sustenance of a household.

And if the explanations vary, we must not be astonished, nor too much perplexed thereby. If we had the most incompatible statements from different authors and we had reason to suppose that they all knew perfectly what they were discoursing of, it would be hopelessly perplexing. But if we regard all the statements that we shall find as only so many efforts, more or less enlightened, to solve an antiquarian problem, the discrepancies will not disturb us. We may look for the cause why one man estimates the hide at a greater, and another at a smaller extent, and regard all the authorities as so many speakers in a discussion.

In the second part of the 12th century, the *Dialogus de Scaccario* says concerning the Hide: *Ruricolæ melius hoc norunt; verum sicut ab ipsis accepimus, hida à primitiva institutione ex centum acris constat.* Stubbs, *Select Charters*, p. 200. Spelman v. hida, quotes a Malmesbury codex which says: *virgata terræ continet xxiv acras, et iv virgatæ constituunt unam hidam, et v hidæ constituunt feodum militare.* According to this the hide would be 96 acres, but this is peculiar, and the authority is not clear. The most prevalent statement in medieval writers makes the hide 120 acres. The conflicting statements led to the inference (expressed by Selden) that the hide was never a definite superficial area at all, but an estimate, varying with places and circumstances, of land enough for the subsistence of a family, or suitable to be the unit of taxation. Against this however Kemble set himself to prove that it was a definite quantity, which he fixed at 30-33 acres. He accounted for the great diversity of statement, by the supposition of a large and a small acre.

Mr. Eyton (Dorset Domesday) has arrived at the conclusion that the average Hide in Dorset was between 200 and 300 statute acres. In certain instances where it is manifest that the Hide varied widely either way from this average, he treats it as anomalous and due to disturbing causes. He finds that in places where the land was more valuable or more desirable by reason of local advantages, such as water privileges or accessibility, a less quantity of land was assessed as a Hide, and this he calls *superhidation*, overstatement of hidage. The opposite extreme was when by royal favour towards an owner the extent of the land was rated at a nominal figure, which Mr. Eyton calls *beneficial hidation*, because it carried with it a relatively smaller taxation. Thus he quotes an instance in which the Domesday Hide is now represented by at least 4000 statute acres, and another in which it is represented by as little as 84 acres. Between these extremes there are great inequalities, but the area of the county yields a quotient of about 230 acres for the equivalent of the Hide in Domesday.

These conclusions are not so incompatible as at first appears, because Kemble proceeded on the theory that the 'hide' was only the arable, and that indefinite additions of pasture and wood were implied. Mr. Eyton on the other hand reckoned the whole area of the county, and divided it by the number of hides recorded in Domesday.

Other ways of explaining *hîd* have been and still are current. Kennet, followed by Ellis, associated it with *hut*, and the verb *hȝdan* hide, shelter. Mr. de Gray Birch adheres to this derivation. This

changes the root of the word but not the essential idea of the thing. It implies a form *hȳd* (not *hīd*) and so does another derivation, that of Grimm, who referred the origin of the word to a different association of thought. He derived it from *hȳd* corium, beast's hide; on the ground that the land was meted out with leathern thongs. This derivation is approved by Mr. Seeböhm, who finds further confirmation of this idea in the historical fact that the Frisians paid to the Franks a tribute in hides.

142m. AN CINGES BOCHOLTE = *in the king's beechwood*. There are other places in which the beech is mentioned, e.g. 284l. As to Cæsar's statement that there was no beech in Britain, see below, p. 473. It is remarkable that Dr. Daubeny in *Trees of the Ancients*, 1865, p. 7, thought that the beech 'was not known in Holland nor probably in England or Ireland at the time of the Norman Conquest'; an opinion which Cæsar had probably helped to form, and which is corrected by our documents. The Welsh name for the beech is *ffa*, a word apparently borrowed from *fagus*, and dating from the time of the Roman occupation. 'Dwellers on or near the chalk districts of England are too familiar with the conspicuous and beautiful seedlings of the beech not to feel considerable doubt as to the accuracy of Julius Cæsar's statement that the tree, though present in Gaul, was wanting in Britain.' George Rolleston, *Scientific Papers, &c.*, edited by Dr. Turner, 1884; p. 324.

144m. WYT ÆÐERED. An old idiom for 'I and Æthelred'; literally 'we-two Æthelred.'

148l. ÐÆT MÍNRA MAGA NÁN NÉ YRFEWEARDA NE GESWENCE NÁN NÁNIG CYRELIF, &c. We may here notice as an interesting point in Grammar that the negatives are multiplied with a profusion hardly anywhere equalled except in Greek at the most perfect period of its prose. Moreover, what is rather a rarity, in *ne geswence nán* we see the adverbial pronoun which enforces the negation written in all its natural fulness, and not yet reduced to *ná*. The whole passage is so remarkable as to demand translation.

'And I pray in the name of God and his saints that no one of my kinsfolk or heirs disturb any *cyre lif* of those which I paid for, and the witan of Wessex warranted my right to leave them either free or unfree at my will; but I, for God's love and my soul's need will that they be worthy of their freedom and their choice; and I command in the name of the living God that no man molest them, neither in the way of property claim, nor in any way, so as to prevent their choosing what man soever they will.'

Kemble says '*Cyrelif* is a person who has a right of choice, or who has exercised a choice: these must have been poor men, free or unfree, who had attached themselves personally to Alfred, voluntarily or not.' He sees in their permission to choose what protector they will, a confirmation of his view that the manumitted serf did not become fully free, but was obliged to find himself a lord.

But I doubt about *cyre lif* being a person; I think it must be a condition of life. The compound *mynster lif*, which in the tenth century meant simply a monastery in its concrete form (as in Danish *munkliv*) had earlier meant 'monastic life' as we see it p. 1091, where *hire mynster lifes geunnán* means 'grant her admittance into the society and life of the minster.' So I think *cyre lif* here expresses the institution of a set of conditions, devised perhaps by Alfred himself (as the word occurs only here) whereby freedom should be either promoted or protected against the encroachments of powerful men.

148b. ON CWICUM CEÁPE, lit. *in live cattle*; which must mean in actual earnings, the year's produce, current income, as opposed to testamentary bequest, and corporate benefactions, which came afterwards to be called the dead hand.

1661. OÐ HIT CIMED TO DÆRE EFESSE. ÐONNE Á NORÐ BE WYRTWALAN &c.: *till it cometh to the edge of the wood, and then continuously north by the root-stumps till you come abreast of the great ash.* We meet with *wyrtwala* repeatedly in the boundaries. It signifies not a single object, but a continuous bank of old tree-roots (often much exposed) along the edge of the wood. It is often a conspicuous feature dividing the wood from the open field. They who perambulate or botanize or go out to hear the birds, or in any way love the country, know it very well.

The word is a compound of the rare word *wal*=rod, stick, staff, which occurs once in Ulfilas, Lk 9, 3 in acc. pl. *waluns* from nom. *walus*=staff) with the well-known *wyrt*, a generic word for tree or plant. In Friesic the rare word occurs in a compound *walubera*=staffbearer, i.e. pilgrim. In the poetic fragment 'The Ruin' *weall-walan* are the upright tree-stocks in a timbern house. The same word indicates horizontally built timbers in a ship's *gunwale*. In S.E. Somerset there is a district in which the name 'Wales' is very frequent as a designation of hamlets and obscure spots; thus Castle Wales, Hicknoll Wales, Shelf Wales, occur in the parish of S. Cadbury. The name recurs in this way through many adjoining parishes in a district that may be defined as lying between Bruton and Milborne Port; and in the same district the word *wales* is also a

common name for lynes, those natural terraces which appear in an oolite hill-side; also the ridge of raked hay is called *weal* or *wheel*. In Lydford the term *whale* (pron. *wheel*) means an irregular strip of ground. I am indebted for this local information to the Rev. James Arthur Bennett, rector of South Cadbury. In Beowulf 1031 in the description of the helmet is a most vexed place, commonly edited thus 'walan utan heold'; where I would divide thus: 'wal an utan' = a rod or bar (of metal) on the outside.

This sort of edge to a wood is not inaptly termed an eaves (efese), the eaves of the wood. The word occurs in this usage in the Saxon Chronicle A in a very conspicuous place, A.D. 894. In 1661 we are led to the eaves of a wood, and continue along the wyrtwala. In 375h we pass along the wyrtwala of Bagley Wood. In 3861 the line runs from a thorn-batch to the wyrtwala at the fir-trees. In 382h the path lies between a broad mere and the wyrtwala, where we should often be 'under an oak, whose antique root peeps out.'

173m. CURAGULUS TOTIUS BRITTANNIE. 'The oddest titles of all are *Primicerius* and *Curagulus* or *Coregulus*. Probably *Curagulus* meant *caretaker*, but with the idea of *rex* or *regulus* floating in the mind of the scribe.' Freeman, *N. C.* i. 552. *Primicerius* seems to have originally meant chief legatee in a Will, heres in *prima tabula scriptus*; *prima cera* being equivalent to *prima tabula*; also *præcipua cera*—'*præcipuam in tabulis ceram*,' Juvenal iv. 19, and Heinrich's note. The phrase outlived the use of waxen tablets, and became generalised to any priority in any list or catalogue upon whatever writing material.

178b. ON ÞONE LYTLAN BEORG ÞÆR SE STOC STOD. That *stoc* meant the stock of a tree, is certain. The Word Lists give us '*Truncus stoc*' repeatedly, and again '*Stipes stoc*.' And this sense will satisfy some of the places where the word occurs in the documents, as 'op þone calewan stoc' to the bald stock, 174h. In 385h 'paðe stoc' looks like a guide-post. Here also perhaps we may add 'wón stoc.'

But there are places where the word evidently bears a developed sense, such as may perhaps guide us to find its meaning in local names. Thus in the text 'on to the little barrow (or hill) where the stock stood,' I apprehend the stock here was the basis of an old cross. See 294l, Note. In 290b a be hearpaðe to heafod stoccum = continually along the high road to the head stocks; farm-buildings seem likely. In K383 (vi. 230) occurs the late form *heuedstock*, and this is now Headstock, a hamlet in the parish of Batcombe (Somerset).

In these latter instances the word seems to mean a superior house,

and one that is built on an artificial elevation, such as that which may still be seen in the Castle Field west of the churchyard at Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Yorkshire. At first the word would designate only the timbern edifice, then the whole elevation would bear the honourable appellation of a stock. How honourable this name was is attested by the number of Stokes to which great family names became afterwards attached, as Stoke Courcy, Stoke Damerell (d'Albemarle), Stoke Gifford, Stoke Lacy, Stoke Mandeville. In Alfred's translation of Gregory's Dialogues, *Casinum* as the parent house of the Benedictines is called the 'stoc wic.' *Anglo-Saxon Literature*, by J. Earle (1884) p. 200. In K 1053 the bounds come innan þa heafodstoccas.

This word as a name element had that privilege which *hām* had, but which *tān* never attained, of being a prefix as well as a suffix; thus we have not only Basingstoke, Halstock, Plymstock, Tavistock, Woodstock, but also Stockbury, Stockwell; and Stockton is almost as frequent as Hamton. The Saxons adopted the word *villa*, and popularized it into *wella*, and so we have *wella* and *hām* as interchangeable terms. I think that *stoc* made a third, and that it is combined with *wella* in the name Stocwella (380h).

Förstemann, whom I looked into after writing the above, gives the following illustration, and I may say confirmation. 'Ahd. *stock*, nhd. *stock* truncus geht zwar meistens auf die stehen gebliebenen Wurzelstöcke gefällter Bäume, doch ist in anderen Fällen, namentlich wo das Wort als Grundwort und im Singularis erscheint, eher an die Bedeutung von Berg zu denken (vgl. unter Gebirgstock).' From this it results, that I need not have been so careful to explain how a mound should be called a *stoc*, for it seems this figurative use was already established in the old homes before our people moved. These two views might easily be blended together, but I prefer to leave the investigation as it was written. I will only add the example of a *stock* of bees. I prefer to derive this from the figure of a house pitched on an elevation, rather than to adopt Weigand's explanation v. Bienenstock (mhd. binestock) 'urspr. hohler Holzklotz zur Aufnahme eines Bienen schwarmes, dann bevölkerter Bienenkorb.'

And I must further add that in the Blickling Homilies, Simon Magus contending with SS. Peter and Paul before Nero, proves his divine mission by flying off a tower, but he falls 'on þone stoec be þære stænenan stræte þe is hāten Sacra uia' = on the stock by the stony street called Via sacra. 'Ða genamon men eft þone stoc on weg, and feower syllice stanas on þære ilcan stowe alegdon' = Afterwards men took away the stock, and placed four huge stones on the

spot. Here the editor, Dr. Morris, translates *stoc* by 'scaffolding,' but I do not see what this means. I cannot think of any individual structure by the side of the road that could be called 'the stock'; and I suspect it must be the bonding masonry which held the road together, and of which our 'curb-stones' are a smaller example.

Since all this was in type I have seen the following passage in the Chapter on Construction of Roads in Mr. Middleton's *Ancient Rome* (1885) p. 478. 'The lava paving was bordered by a massive curb, usually of tufa, peperino, or travertine. The latter was used in the Forum Magnum along the Via Sacra.'

In K569 occurs a feminine *stoccen* which Kemble glossed 'perhaps a place full of stocks or logs.' The passage runs thus: to þære ealdan stoccene Sancte Andreas cyricean = to the old stokken of St. Andrew's church. I cannot accept K's gloss. The *stoccen* may be the enclosure of palisades around the church; but then the natural word was *tân* or *cyretân* or *lictân*; I think however it was the terrace which had been raised, on which St. Andrew's had stood, but it had decayed, and only the embankment remained. This word also enters into place-names, Stokenchurch (Oxf.), Stokenham (Devon). The latter is pronounced locally Stokkenham.

179m. þONNE GÆÐ, &c. *Now the boundary goes forward along the Blithe westward so far as where the lake shoots out into Blithe above the stone bridge; then north along the lake up to the dyke, and then along the dyke, &c.* Compare 2661.

It is important throughout these writings to observe that a 'lake' is not a pool, but a stream of running water. Thus a boundary often follows the course of a 'lake,' *andlang lace*, 382m, 386b, 394b, and such a stream is called a boundary stream, *gemærlacu* 387l.

The inland basin of water is at this stage of English *sæ*, as it still continues in German to be *See*; e.g. Scoffoces *sæ*, 951.

Another word for the same is *mere*, 382h.

This 'lake' for running water is a genuine English word, and it is still widely current in the West of England, in Devon and Somerset, and probably Dorsetshire. If we are now more familiar with the word as meaning a pool, it is one of the thousand proofs of the deep tinge our language has taken from the Romanesque. Professor Skeat infers from a passage in the *Peterborough Chronicle* that the word was borrowed 'immediately' from the Latin; not through the French. The phrase occurs under A.D. 656 'meres and laces' (p. 31 of my edition); in a passage which (as I have shown in the Introduction) was written in the twelfth century; and though I do not think that

'laces' in this place is either Latin or French, yet if it is either, it is surely French.

196m. NITIMBRE. The form *ni-* is a good and established form for *niv* in composition. In the Benedictine Rule, ed. Schröer, p. 96, a chapter is thus headed:—Be nicumenra (v. *nizcumenra*) *gebroðra andfenge*=Of the manner of receiving new-come brothers.

206l. TO ðAM EALDAN STAPOLE. This word recurs again and again in the boundaries, where the course of perambulation comes to a stapol, and goes from the stapol. Thus on ðone stapol 306b; to Ceotan stapole 353b. In K1053 the stapol is the point of outset and return; in K1131 (Group vi.) *gæeges stapol* seems to mean *geaces*, i.e. cuckoo's staple; in K180 *bican* (? bitch) stapol. In a Stowe MS., A.D. 843, *æt stanān steaple*; Sweet, p. 436; and in our 184l, as if the material were usually timber.

The associations by which this term is accompanied are generally so vague that the frequent repetitions add little to our knowledge of it; but there are two or three exceptions to this. In K209 we have *sibbe stapol*, the stapol of kin or peace; in K592 *Ælfheres stapol*; and in K1177 we see that it is next the *herpað*; in K543 it seems to be at the line of a dyke: on ða ealdan dic, andlang dic on ðæne stapol.

Kemble in his glossary explained the word as an upright post or pillar, and there can be no doubt that the word does occur in that sense, in passages which may be seen in Grein. Also in Ælfric's vocabulary we find '*patronus stapul*,' which indicates the king-post of a timbered roof.

A special interest surrounds this word from its occurrence in the Beowulf 926, in what is perhaps the most impressive scene of the whole poem; where king Hroðgar '*stōd on stapole*'=stood on the staple. This phrase has greatly exercised the editors and critics. Rask proposed an emendation *stapole*, and then the phrase would mean 'he stood on the terrace, on the high bank which ran round the Hall.' He was supported by Grundtvig, but this emendation has not been generally approved; the modern books keep the reading *stapole* of the manuscript. The renderings have been various: *stund an der Stufe* (Ettmüller); *an der Schwelle stehend* (Simrock); *stand an der hölzernen Mittelsäule Heorots* (Heyne). The prudent Grein however, though he knew of no other signification of *stapol* than *stipes*, *columna*, yet indicated his suspicion that this sense will not do for the place in Beowulf. Nevertheless, the latter rendering is now in possession of the field, 'stood by the pillar.' Strange, that

anyone could ever have been contented with a rendering that agrees neither with the phrase 'on' nor with the dramatic situation!

Problematical as this passage is, it is the passage out of which alone there is a chance of our getting at the meaning of *stapol*. The king 'stood on the Staple' when he was about to utter solemn words in his patriarchal and regal character, giving thanks for the great and strange deliverance. I imagine that it was an erection in the open air, standing in the area in front of the Hall; upon which the king alone (or his representative) might stand, it being the platform of his sovereign jurisdiction.

The word (if native) is from *stapan* to step, the *stapol* being ascended by steps, and being perhaps sometimes pitched at the head of the steps by which the terrace in front of the hall was ascended. In the twelfth century we find *stapl* used simply for step. We read of a flight of fifteen steps before the Temple; 'biforen þe temple on þe steire of fiftene stoples.' Early English Homilies, ed. Morris, (E. E. T. S. MS., Trin. Coll. Camb.) p. 165b. The German analogue is *Staffel*, which signifies step, rung of ladder, and easel. The German language has also adopted the Low German form, *stapel*, which is applied to the slips for ship-building; so that both the High and Low forms indicate framed erections of timber. The French adopted this latter word too, but in a peculiar sense; that namely of 'staple' for a mart, or marketable commodity. The French forms are *estaple*, *estape*, *étape*. This suggests a scaffolding for the holding of a market, of which the surviving representative is the market cross, and market house.

In the sense of judgment seat, seat of judicature, we see the *stapol* still surviving in the elevated seats of the judges in the Law Courts. Grimm, *Rechtsalterthümer* 804, quotes in three places from Lex Ripuaria 'regis staplus (stapfolus)' as a seat of judgment; in one place it runs thus:—'ad regis staplum, vel ad eum locum ubi mallus est.' The Frisian Asega book mentions in two places the 'thingstapul' as the block at which sentences were executed. And this *staplus* is connected with steps. Grimm quotes from Gudenus 'judicium in castro Landskrone circa gradus.' Haltaus is quoted for 'staffel-gericht' in Alsace, and 'grad-gericht' in Saxony.

When the word occurs in our documents there is perhaps the two meanings combined, that of a seat of judgment, and a place of market. Perhaps our crosses at the meeting of roads with a mass of masonry in the form of steps, may have some architectural affinity with the old *stapol*. Such a one may be seen in Cheddar, Somerset. This

would explain such local names as Staple, Stapleford, Staplegrove, Staplehurst, Stapleton. In Sussex there is the Hundred of Staple, which in Domesday 6b, is the Hundred of Stapleham, and in this Hundred there is a Four Cross roads called Staple Cross, perhaps the place of the old stapol. Upon the whole it seems that *stapol* in our documents embraces the ideas of Market and Court.

210t. BROMLEAGINGA MEARC AND LEOFNSHĒMA. This phrase, 'the march of the Bromley folk and the Lewisham folk,' is parenthetical; an adjectival phrase descriptive of the 'lang leah' just named. I cannot explain the *n* in Leofnsihæma; below p. 289, in another copy of this perambulation, it stands Liofshema.

226l. AND ÞÆS MÁLSWYRDES ÞE WIDAR AHTE = *and the monumental sword that Withar owned*. In the poetry *mél* is a poetic and honourable designation for a sword, and it is also used for the Cross, which is *cristen mæl*. It has been sometimes supposed that the term thus used had reference to inscriptions on swords, but this would not explain the transference of it to the Cross. It seems rather to stand in its most elementary sense of token, emblem, and so monument, perhaps keep-sake: the present sword may have been regarded as an heirloom.

239m. LÍN ACERAN. These *lín aceras* seem to be fields used for the growing of flax. In 385b we meet with *flexæcyras*, and in K1198 *flexhammas*. In 448h there is *linleah*. If the crop could give name to the ground, it would seem that special areas were reserved for flax, which it is not hard to understand, as the crop is, I believe, one that requires special management.

These *lín aceras* have left their name in the hamlet of Linacre, which is situated upon the Salewarp between Upper and Lower Tappenhall (Worc.); and although Johnstone's *Gazetteer* does not article it, yet it may be found in the inch Ordnance Map (Sheet 54); an observation for which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Shadwell, of Oriol. And this local name should be interesting to Oxford men, for in it we may pretty safely recognize the origin of the honoured name of Thomas Linacre, M.D. (1460-1524), after whom is named the Linacre Professorship of Anatomy at Oxford;—one of those distinguished men who made Oxford famous at the brightest moment in her history.

254b. ON FEOWER WEGAS. Manumission at four cross roads was a very ancient custom. Grimm, *Rechtalterthümer*, p. 211, quotes Lex Rip. 72:—'Manumissio in quadriviis: ducat servum in quadrivium . . . et dicat sic: de quatuor viis, ubi volueris ambulare, liberam habeas potestatem.' In our laws, Hen. I. 78, § 1 'Qui servum

suum liberat in ecclesia, vel mercato, vel comitatu, vel hundreto, coram testibus et palam faciat, et liberas ei vias et portas conscribat apertas, et lanceam et gladium, vel quæ liberorum arma sunt, in manibus ei ponat.' In the history of Ramsey 29, Æthelstan, son of Manni, 'per omnes terras suas, de triginta hominibus numeratis, tredecim manumisit, quemadmodum eum sors docuit, ut in quadrivio, posit, pergerent quocunque voluissent' (quoted by Kemble, *Saxons* i. 222).

275m. HEO NAM (T). Kemble reads it *heónon*, i.e. all those men who stooped their heads (to slavery) for their meat in the evil days. He believes this to be a solitary instance in our records; but there is a like tale of the Britons in Gildas, *Hist. Brit.* xvii., and of the Franks in *Gregory of Tours* vii. 45. *Marculf* ii. 28 gives the formulary by which, among the Franks, a debtor surrendered his freedom to his creditor. *Saxons in England*, i. c. 8. Freeman, *N. C.* iv. 293.

275l. ÞIGEDE (T). Kemble reads *þingede* (which must be also the meaning of Thorpe's reading), and he explains thus:—When a criminal could not pay a legal fine, he was compelled to render himself to the plaintiff, or to some third party who (by agreement with the plaintiff) paid the sum for him, and this was called *þingian*. *Saxons* i. 197. She had relieved Gospatric of them and had paid their debts to him. Mr. Freeman, *N. C.* iv. 294, thinks that this incident points to as late a date as 1070.

276m. HEOLD ÐA GRÆGAN SWYN. *He kept the gray swine*. 'I cannot explain the distinction intended.' Kemble, *Ib.* i. 226. In the same place he has some excellent remarks upon the pedigrees:—'It is probable, nay even certain, that such records were preserved in all lordships: they were the original court-rolls, by copy of which the unfree tenants, perhaps also the poor freemen, held; who were thus the ancient copyholders.'

286m. SE BISCOP AND ÐARA HÍNA WIOTAN = *the bishop and the advocates of the monastic household*. This *hína* is a short and syncopated genitive plural, which writ long would be *híwena* or *hígena*. The nominative plural *híwan* or *hígan* signified the members of a family in a collective way of speaking, and by transference the expression is commonly used for the personality of a religious corporation. Compounded with *sin*, which means complete, perpetual, thorough, we have *sinhiwan* for a married couple. This usage of *híwan* is of very high antiquity, and it is found in essentials the same in OHG. and in Icelandic. Another word of the same stock, *hired*, is used for the religious society and also for the society of the king's

court, and this word is now represented in modern German by *Heirath*=wedding.

It appears due to the frequency of this shortened genitive plural *hîna* that two popular substantives were formed from it, *hyne* and *hind*. In Devonshire the *hyne* is the superior servant of a farmer, who is placed over the labourers, a farm-bailiff, foreman. In this sense *hind* (the *d* is excrescent) is used in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire;—in the *York Herald* for 13 March, 1886, a hind advertises thus: ‘Hind. Wanted a situation as Hind, to manage a Farm.’ Then it is applied to labourers in general as may be heard in the Lothians; and the term is honourable, indicating that the men are members of the family. It has been in wide use, but appears to be despised and misunderstood in Norfolk, as Mr. Joseph Arch resented the application of it to his constituents, asking his antagonists how they would like to be called goats! (*N. and Q.*, 13 March and 3 April, 1886). At an early date it became a general word for ‘man,’ as in the York Mystery Play of the Resurrection 197;

Of ilke a myscheue he is medicyne,
and bote of all;
helpe and halde to ilke a hyne
þat on hym wolde call.

Gawin Douglas has used it to translate *coloni* in *Æneid* i. 12, *Tyrri tenuere coloni*:

Thair was ane anciant ciete hecht Cartage
Quham hynes of Tyre held into heretage.

See note on *hid*, p. 457.

292h. ON þA HLYDAN þÆT OF þÆR[E] HLYDAN. The [e] was originally there, but it has quite disappeared by some strong abrasion to which the vellum has been exposed. The same phrase recurs 448h and b. The nominative would be *seo hlyde*, but what the word means I do not know.

294l. þÆR þÆT CRISTEL MÆL STÓD: *where the Cross used to stand*. This spot was identified by the memory of a Cross that once had stood there, and this is the general significance of ‘Cross’ where it forms part of local names, although the historical fact is recorded only in a few instances, like Charing Cross. Every one who reads these boundaries must be struck with the frequency of Crosses: we come to the red rood 291t; the old rood 377t, 386m; to ðan langan cyrstel mæle 379m; to a cristelmælbeám, 385b, which seems to be a tree surmounted by a Cross:—unless indeed it means the ‘tree’ of a dismantled Cross,

i. e. the upright shaft, which would have been just a tree (*beám*). The Holy Rood must have been as frequent as it is now in Brittany or in a Catholic canton of Switzerland. Sometimes its presence is indicated by the word *cruc*, 296r, from the Latin *crucem*. 'At Addlestone near Chertsey, is an ancient and most venerable oak, called the Crouch (*crux*), that is Cross oak, which tradition declares to have been a boundary of Windsor Forest.' Kemble, *Saxons*, i. 53 note. These crosses were erected in prominent places as reminders of Christianity; they were perhaps placed on lines of boundary to render them sacred; they were put where any tragic incident had occurred, or where goblins were reported to haunt; and above all they were erected as consecrating the place of assembly where there was as yet no churchhouse. These would be surrounded by an enclosure (*lictún*) and within that enclosure a ring of yew-trees would surround the Cross, near enough to afford some shelter to the little band of worshippers. It was from the frequency of such places where prayer was wont to be made *ad crucem*, especially in the western counties (perhaps), that the word 'church' originated. There are places in the boundaries where it may be doubted whether *circ* or *ciric* does not still mean a cross, e.g. *be ciric stede*, 449h. In Cornwall such Cross-places have still their solemnities. At such Crosses the bearers of a coffin will halt to rest and to sing on their way from off-farms to the church.

327h. TO *ÞÆM MEGEN STANE*. Perhaps this *mægen stan* is a tautological compound of the British *maen* with the English word of the same sense.

328b. *PEONMYNET*. This looks very much like the modern Welsh *pen y mynydd* top of the mountain.

329b. *SCEOCA BRÓCES*. See below, note on 396m.

353b. TO *ÞON CRUNDELE ÞE SE IGÞ ONSTENT*: to the crundel in which the island stands. Thorpe (*Dipl.* p. 654) says he can understand a crundel on an island, but not an island on or in a crundel. That was because Thorpe had a definite idea of his own what a crundel was, but for those who have no idea about it, the one arrangement will be as intelligible as the other.

All Kemble could say was:—'This obscure word seems to denote a sort of water course, a meadow through which a stream flows.' Leo said:—'A crundel (*crund wel*) is a spring or well, with its cistern, trough, or reservoir.'

Thorpe tells us that there are above sixty crundles mentioned in the Codex Diplomaticus: some on hills, as, Crawan crundel on Wereðan.

hülle (K698) *Crow's crundel on Weretha's hill*; sometimes it is stán crundel (307h) *stone crundel*: in one place we have a *triangular crundel*, on þone þrýscytan crundel (K1198); and from such examples he came to the conclusion that crundel was a British word signifying a tumulus or barrow, akin to the Welsh *carnedd*, a cairn or heap of stones.

Thorpe's view seemed to get some support from words of Kemble in a paper on heathen interment. Kemble had said: 'I think, when we bear in mind how very numerous and widely spread over all England were the Stone-beds, Circles, Dolmens, and the like, that the very rare notice of them in these documents (the Charters) is strange and unintelligible.' So Thorpe asked whether the missing monuments are not our Crundels?

I have in my possession two tracings, made for me many years ago by my departed friend, Mr. Davidson, from a manuscript (I believe) in the Chapter Library at Exeter. These tracings both represent the same thing, namely 'Plym croundel'; and both drawings are so inscribed in a hand of perhaps the 14th century. The croundel here seems to be a circular pond formed upon the course of the river, an artificial round lake, through which the river runs. Now if crundel was a round pond, Thorpe's difficulty disappears, for a pond with an island in the middle was in early times a favourite device of landscape ornament. The descriptive expressions which we find with the numerous crundels do not help us much. The word *stan* would as well apply to a round pond, as to a mound, either might be or not be of stone. The adj. *rough* seems more fit for the heap: to ðan ruwan crundeles (374t); and the same may be said of Lillan læwes crundel (387r) because this might be the *crundel of Lilla's tumulus*. The expression crundeles suðege, 427 (Group xiii), *crundel's south-edge*, might pass for either, though for the mound it seems most fit; but Fitelan slædes crundel (357) certainly sounds like the tomb of a hero. But there is a singular adjunct in K1177 rinda crundel: is this bullocks' crundel?

Altogether, Leo's idea seems to have most plausibility; only I do not think the last part is *-wel*, but rather *-del*=a hollow, a hole. In this way *crundel* would be much like what our people in Australia call a 'water-hole,' only that theirs would be always natural, ours mostly artificial. I figure to myself the *crundel* as like one of those puddled reservoirs of water for the sheep which we see here and there on Salisbury plain. In one place a crundel is 'deep,' and though it is in a charter of Group xiii, it may be worth quoting. In K392, the bounds

run onlong ðane herepaðe on ðene dépe crundel = along the great high-road on to the deep crundel. What deep thing could they come to along the herepað but a pond?

There is a place (4481) which looks as if the crundels were in a water-course: 'of gate wyllan on cynceges crundlu of cynceges crundlan andlang dene on risc mere' = from Goat-wells to King's crundels, from King's crundels along the hollow to Rush-mere. Lower down in the same page we have a *cyninga crundel*; and this designation might suggest either a stew-pond to store fish for the royal progresses, or a 'kings' cairn,' tumulus of kings.

In 2941, þæt crundel þær se haga útligeþ, I do not see what the description means.

Since this was in type I have found the following in some Homilies of the Twelfth Century, E.E.T.S. ed. Morris, p. 139. It is there said of John the Baptist dwelling in the wilderness that he 'ches þere crundel to halle and eorðhole to bure' = chose there a crundel for his hall, and an earth-hole for his bower. A recent novel entitled 'John Herring' describes a family housed in a Cromlech on Dartmoor.

3581. BRYTEN WALDA. Here the word is given as the equivalent of *rector*, 356t; and on the next page we have *brytenwealda* for *rex*, 357b. This title has been the subject of much discussion. Sir F. Palgrave saw in this title a trace of the continuance among the Saxons of the imperial idea and institution of the Romans; against this Kemble, *Saxons* ii. 8ff., argued strenuously, maintaining that the first part of the word has nothing to do with Britannia, as the form *Bretwalda* in the Parker MS. of the Chronicle had led people to suppose. He maintained that the true form is that of the text before us and of the rest of the Chronicles, and that *bryten* here means extensive, and indicates merely the vague leadership which the strongest of the Saxon kings at any given moment would be able to exercise in relation to any of his fellow-kings. His argument is very strong, and seems to be clenched by the examples of this prefix *bryten* in poetic compounds, which may be seen in Grein; besides once adjectivally in Cædmon ii. 687, *bretone bold* = spacious mansions. Kemble injured the effect of his reasoning by a certain wrathful heat in which he did not spare the very manuscript which contained the impugned form *Bretwalda*, but declared it the worst of the set, whereas it is the best by a great interval. This has confused some people's ideas about the relative value of the Chronicles, and it has weakened the effect of Kemble's argument upon those who knew how wrong he was about the manu-

script. The whole question between Palgrave and Kemble has been revised by Mr. Freeman, *N.C.* i. 542ff., not without great enlargement of its bearings.

370h. þONNE FORÐ ON ÐA FURH TO FURCUMBE. This perhaps means *then forward to the fir-tree at Fircombe*.

Cæsar in his description of Britain (*B. G.* v. 12) says 'Materia cuiusque generis ut in Gallia est, præter fagum atque abietem.' The apparent sense of this is that Britain has every sort of timber which Gaul has, except beech and fir. That is to say, there was no beech nor fir in Britain at that time. But this is so contrary to all other grounds of evidence, that it has been doubted whether the Latin might not mean something else. It has been suggested that perhaps *præter* in this place might mean not *except* but *besides*; and then the meaning would be that Britain has all the timber that Gaul has, besides (its well-known abundance of) beech and fir. I consulted a Latin scholar on the point, and he said that he could believe Cæsar to have been misinformed, rather than that he had expressed his meaning in such a manner. However, this explanation has satisfied many enquirers, and among others Dr. Rolleston, in the Essay on trees in his collected Scientific Papers and Addresses, by Dr. Turner and Dr. Tylor, p. 781.

The authority of Cæsar is so great that we need not wonder at the various efforts made to justify his words. Mr. Isaac Taylor in 'Words and Places,' ed. 6, p. 249, says, 'In no single instance throughout the (Saxon) charters do we meet with a name implying the existence of any kind of pine or fir, a circumstance which curiously corroborates the assertion of Cæsar, that there was no fir found in Britain.' If fir-trees and names from the fir are to be found they are certainly not frequent, and not conspicuous, and have never yet been noticed. As Kemble says 'The trees most frequently named in these land-boundaries are the oak, ash, beech, thorn, elder, lime, and birch.' *Saxons*, i. 52n. But as Cæsar's information about the beech is not corroborated by our records, so neither (I think) is that about the fir. In the text Furcombe is, I think, so called from the fir-tree, and I identify it with the present Combe Farm in the parish of Farnborough, Berks.

This is the only instance I can produce from these documents of a name from the fir-tree, but there are (I take it) other places where fir-trees are mentioned. What has tended to obscure this fact is the formal identity of the word for fir-tree (*furh*) with that for furrow (*furh*). But we may discriminate them in two ways. The furrow is oftener spoken of in the singular number, the fir-tree in the plural:

thus the oblique singular *fyrh* always means furrow, as 'andlang fyrh to ðon heafdon' 374b; the genitive plural *fura* almost though not quite as constantly means fir-trees. The most frequent expression is 'andlang fura'=along by the firs, 291b, 386l. But there is an example of 'andlang fura' which seems to mean along the furrows, 387h. In 386l we have the firs in the dative plural 'to ðan furan.'

The observations of science tend to the inference that the Scotch fir is indigenous to England as well as Scotland. There is record of fir-wood having been found in the soil beneath some of the Roman roads. The Rev. Leonard Blomefield read a paper before the Bath Field Club in December 1885 on this subject; and he pronounced the firs at Bournemouth to be natives, offspring of a large forest which formerly existed on that coast. He also gave reasons for thinking that all the hills round Bath except Solsbury had at some distant period been clothed with a forest of Scotch firs. I understand Firle (Sussex), in Domesday Ferlega, to mean the lea of fir-trees.

373t. *ÆREST OF CATBEORGE*. In the same document we have a *catmere*; the scene is in the Berkshire hills, where there are heathen burials, and forest, and generally tokens of wildness. In K1053 (v. 107) a perambulation proceeds 'of ðam wogan-hlince innan ða catthola; of ðam cattholan innon ðone crundel,' &c.=from the tortuous slope into the cat-holes; from the cat-holes into the crundel, &c. We know that such places could not have been named after the domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*), because that animal has not been known in this country more than about a thousand years. The laws of Howel Dda (†938) show by their curious provisions that domestic cats were held to need the protection of law as a valuable property. It is the Wild Cat (*Felis Catus*), the most formidable of all the inhabitants of British forests, that is indicated by these names. This native of Europe and N. Asia was once common in the woods of this island, and is still surviving or has recently been thought to survive in some Highland coverts.

376m. *Fourteen CYTWERAS on Severn, and two HÆCWERAS on Wye*. 'The cytweras and hæcweras were weirs or places for taking fish, but I cannot distinguish their nature. The names would induce us to think the former were shaped like a modern eel-trap, the latter were formed with a slat or hatch.' KS. i. 320. An interesting comparison between this memorandum and the Domesday entry of Tidenham is made by Rev. C. S. Taylor, *Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire* (1887): showing that the Conquest had made no

change in the tenure, and that much remains now as it was in Edwy's time. The hamlets of Stroath, Middeltun, now called Tidenham, Cingestun, now known as Sedbury, Biscopestun or Bishton, still stretch across it in order from the Severn to the Wye, the course of Offa's Dyke may still be traced, and Lancaut nestles as of old under the bank of wood from which it derives its name,' p. 39.

377b. GÂ HYT EFT, *let it go back again to the minster*. It never did go back again; the church of Bath never recovered their land at Tidenham. For on Stigand's disgrace it went to W. Fitzosborn, and when his son Roger rebelled in 1075, it escheated to the king, and it was king's land at the date of the Survey.

389m. *rex ac prædux*. On the singularity of the title *prædux*, and of the significance of this and other peculiar expressions in the royal style of these documents, see Mr. Freeman, *N. C.* i. 552.

396m. SCUCCAN HLAU; *goblin's, fiend's low*. This is the pure Saxon form of the name 'Scutchamfly' which the rustics give to the great barrow over Wantage (KS. ii. 48), which we suppose to be identical with the Cwichelmes hlæw of the Chronicle 1006. Below, p. 421r, we have a *schokebrok* in Devon, a name which means *scuccan broc* = demon's brook. Does Shockerwick (Wilts) belong here? This word *scucca* was the native word for Satan in our early Christian literature, until it was superseded by *deofol*. It is still a name of dread in Suffolk. Belated travellers see the dog Shock; and it is told how he was once seen even in Beccles church. To Shakespeare it was a vague name of abomination—'curs, shoughs.' *Macbeth*, iii. 1. Ulfilas renders *δαίμόνιον skôhsl*.

409m. WIGELMIGNCTÚN. This is only a rather abnormal orthography for Wigelmington. And here we have an instance of the termination *-ing* in a merely genitival sense; in the later endorsement the place is called Wielmestún, which is after the text, Uuiegelmestún.

410t. *actionariis*. In the Parker Glossary of the eighth century there is '*actionaris* (= *actionariis*) *folcgeroebum*' and '*actionabatur scirde*'; in Ælfric's there is '*actionator folcgerofa*.'

413h. *Dorobrevi id est ciuitas Roffi*. The old name of Rochester took several varieties of form. In the Itinerary it is *Durobrovis*; in Tab. Peut. *Roibis*. Bede, ii. 3 is careful to add and explain the English form of the name: 'in civitate Dorubrevi, quam gens Anglorum a primario quondam illius qui dicebatur Hrof, Hrofæscæstræ cognominat.' The Textus Roffensis gives the name as '*civitas Hrofi*' 331m, and *Hrofibreui* 3b; which latter is a remarkable compromise between the Latin and English forms. Camden made a suggestion:

'process of time contracted this name so, that it came to be named *Roibis* and so by addition of *ceaster* was called *Hrofeceaster*, and now with us more short *Rochester*, and in Latin *Roffa*, of one Rhuffus as Bede guesseth: but it seemeth unto mee to retaine in it somewhat of that old name *Durobrevis*' (tr. Holland, p. 332). Camden's suggestion goes against the personality of Hrof and supposes that his name has developed itself out of the closing sounds of the Latin name in its oftenest employed form of the locative case.

436l. bodlaik. This is the Yorkshire form of AS. BÔDLÂC proclamation, ordinance, decree. In the Chronicle of Peterborough A.D. 1129 (p. 258h in my edition) ne forstod noht ealle þa bodlaces = all those ordinances went for nothing:—where the word has been missed and is not in the Glossarial Index.

442t. *micocosmum adam*. Perhaps the metathesis is of value as a mark of time, indicating that the term was a novelty. But anyhow we may ask; Had the revival of letters in England got so far as *μικρόκοσμος* by Edgar's time? Gervase of Tilbury spells it *microscosmus*, and he seems to introduce it as a sort of *ἀνέκδοτον* (to judge by the short extract in Du Cange), 'Et Græcus hominem microscosmum, hoc est minorem mundum appellat.' Affectation of Greek manifestly plays a part in the portentous verbosity which follows.

444m. WESTRINGE. I follow Kemble and print this as one word; it is true there is a chasm in the middle, thus 'west ringe' (which Mr. Bond has faithfully reproduced in his printed text), but I venture to think it is not meant for a division, although I am quite ignorant of the meaning of the term.

449h. ÞIS SIND ÐA LAND GEMÆRA INTO GYRD LEA. The boundaries of Yardley on the eastern side of Birmingham. The line runs first to COLLE, i.e. the river Cole, which lower down in its course towards the Tame has given name to Coleshill; and then in BROM HALAS we may recognise Bromwich Hall, especially as the next step is ON HWITAN LEAHE, now represented by Whateley Hall close to Bromwich. From this we make for the Cole again by a way that has the striking name of LEOMMANINGC WEG (?lover's way), and there is in the Ordnance Map, exactly in the right place, a stretch of road that arrests the eye, and is marked as 'The Green Lanes.' Then the line strikes the Cole and again leaves the Cole, but it is not apparent whether the river is crossed or not. But the next step is to MEOS MOR, and on the opposite side of the Cole is an ancient site with the uncommon name of Maxstoke, in the precincts of which occurs Morewoods Barn. Enough has perhaps been said to indicate that there is here some

attractive material for the scholars and archæologists of the region; and this remark applies not to this single perambulation only, but to a great deal else in this long and collectaneous record.

449m. ON BULAN WYLLAN = *at Bull-wells*. This *bulan* seems likely to be genitive of *bula* bull, a word not yet recognized by any glossarist except Leo. See Skeat v. Bull. If not from the bull, what else can have given name to these springs? The Vocabularies give us *bula* for the Latin *bullā*, a trinket worn as a personal ornament. Springs of water might possibly be named after this object through mythical associations, as of the princess who lost her *bullā* in the spring and a frog brought it to her again, which frog turned out to be an enchanted prince. Such a ground of naming is not impossible, but its area must have been very limited. In K1247 there is 'bulan dic'; and here it is hardly possible to think of anything but *bull-dyke*. In K133, a document which I regret to have omitted, if only because of that valuable guidance of Latin mixed with Saxon;—we have 'et sic in longum aggeris to bulcan pytte,' which I understand thus 'and so along the dyke to bullock's pit'—(taking *bulca* for diminutive of *bula*, now *bullock*). See Bosworth-Toller v. *bulluca*. May the *bulcan pyt* have been a rude amphitheatre for bull-baiting? The literary word for bull was *fearr*.

449l. TO BYRNAN SCYLFE, *to Byrna's shelf*. This Byrna would seem to be a mythological personage, perhaps divine. For a shelf belongs to a Divinity; in the Edda Odin's exalted seat is a *skiálf* from which he overlooks the world, it is Hlið-skiálf, hill-shelf. In K595 we find 'up to Hnæfes scylfe.' And hence the Swedish dynasty in the Beowulf are Scylfingas, which may be rendered shelfers, much as we say 'benchers.' In the Mendips just over Axbridge there is a hill called Shute Shelf, and I believe there are other local names with Shelf. See Scelfdún, Scelfléah, in the Glossary.

I. GLOSSARIAL INDEX.

The letters t, h, m, l, b, indicate top, high, middle, low, bottom, in the page referred to. The letter r signifies that the word occurs repeatedly in the page. Small n refers to the notes appended to the several documents; capital N (after a reference) to the Additional Notes. Roman Numerals refer to the Introduction.

Csh.	signifies	Cornish.
Ksh.	"	Kentish.
L.	"	Local name.
Nm.	"	Name of person.
R.	"	River.
Dd.	"	Domesday Book.
Vcb.	"	Vocabularies.
K.	"	Kemble's <i>Codex Diplomaticus</i> .
KS.	"	Kemble's <i>Saxons in England</i> .
T.	"	Thorpe's <i>Diplomatarium</i> .
S.	"	Ordnance Survey Fac-similes, ed. Sanders.
B.	"	British Museum Fac-similes, ed. Bond.
BC.	"	Birch's <i>Cartularium Saxonicum</i> .
CR.	"	Coote's <i>Romans in Britain</i> .
FN.	"	Freeman's <i>Norman Conquest</i> , ed. 1.
SC.	"	Stubbs' <i>Constitutional History</i> .
SS.	"	— <i>Select Charters</i> .
SV	signifies	Seebohm's <i>English</i>

		<i>Village Community</i> , ed. 2.
PL	"	<i>Land Laws</i> by F. Pollock, ed. 1.
ST.	"	Sweet's <i>Oldest English Texts</i> .
Vgf.	"	Vigfusson's <i>Icelandic Dictionary</i> .
FO.	"	<i>Die deutschen Ortsnamen</i> , von Ernst Förstemann, 1863.
ND.	"	New English Dictionary edited by Dr. Murray.
EP.	"	<i>English Philology</i> by J. Earle. Clarendon Press, ed. 4; 1887.
EB.	"	<i>Beginners Book</i> by J. Earle. References to page and line of ed. 3.

Latin and Greek words are in Italics. German words for comparison are in Gothic Type.

= This sign when placed between Latin and English, is used to signify that such words are equated in a document referred to.

Local Names are sometimes rendered by a translation of their contents, and in this case the rendering has no capital initial. This plan is particularly suited to names of a recurring kind. Further identifications may be sought in the Indices of Kemble, Thorpe, and Bond.

aað (= 4ð). oath. 286b.
 ábaedde. pt. tolled. 42m.
 abba, father. 25t.

Abbandúnes wica. co. Worc. 447l.
 ábeóðan. announce, introduce.
 ábilhð. provokes. 350m.

- ábredan. take away. 253h.
absoluta. exempt. 317l.
 ác. f. oak. 198t.
 ácana. g. pl. oaks. 309b.
 Acleah. Oakly, Kent. 51b.
 áclofen. cleft. 351m.
actionarius. agent. 410tN.
 ácuman. 230b.
 adfini. limit. 354t. Du Cange v.
 Affinis (CR): ash-heap of bea-
 con (K).
 ádle. d. sickness. 255h.
adoptivus, adoptativus. K1196.1197.
 ádranc. 203. EB. 17, 26.
 ádrincan. to die by drowning.
 adune. down. 301r.
 adwæscan. 230b.
 ábære. manifest. K874.
 æc. Ksh. eke. 80l. 81h.
 æc. oaks. acc. pl. 198t.
 æc. dat. sing. 198t, 355l.
 æcc. oaks. 309b.
 æcer. m. field, *ager*; acre.
 æcerhæg. m. field-hedge. K549.
 æcersplottes. 364l.
 æcer tyning. fencing. 377h.
 sædlean. Ksh. reward. 80h.
 æfisc. 291t.
 æfsan. d. æfse.
 æfse. f. eaves, edge of wood, 355m.
 æfter. according to, *katà, secundum*,
 353t.
 æftergenga. m. successor. 253h.
 ægefæle = *libera*. K1070.
 ægera. (Ksh.) gen. pl. eggs. 80b.
 ægðer. either, each. 145h.
 æht. property. 145h, 276m.
 ælc. each, every. EB. 52, 7.
 ælces. gen. of ælc. 242m.
 Ælesford. Alresford, Essex. B. 366b.
 Ælmham. Elmham, Norf. 241m.
 Ælrithe. d. eel-stream. 282b.
 Ænesford. Eynsford, Kent. 212h.
 æn lænan. lease. 353t.
 Æpslea. Apsley, Bedf. 206h.
 ærbenumena. (Ksh.) g. pl. of heirs.
 106.
 éreafe. "detected." T. p 230.
 ærende. n. errand, business. K1302.
 ærn. n. dwelling, building. See
 beóð-ern, tigel-ærnan.
 æsc. m. ash. 166l, 179h.
- Æscesburuh. Ashbury, Berks.
 196m.
 Æscesdūn. Ashdown, Berks. 383h.
 Æscmeres weorp. Ashmansworth,
 Hants. 356m.
 Æslingaham. Kent. 49l.
 æt for *et*, and. 295m.
 æt. at; of or from (a person) 235b,
 253m.
 æt brédan. wrest, rob. 251b. 303h.
 æt broden. pt. *ibid*.
 ætdéman. refuse. 202m.
 ætsacan. deny the charge, 164m.
 sæwylm. m. river-head. 23m, 120b,
 325b.
 agele. Ksh. pres. subj. neglect. 106.
 agiaban. Ksh. pay. 104b.
 ágif (ágeaf). gave back, 201b.
 ágiode (á-eode). turned out. 297b.
 agon. they ought. 265h. EB. 29, 21.
 águlde. should pay off. 223m.
 ahnung = *calumnia proprietatis*,
 claim. 212b.
 áhreddan. get rid of. 164m.
 áhredding. deliverance. 230h.
 aio (agio). *ἀγίω*. holy. 312b.
 alæned. lent. 215h.
 alætan. dismiss. 217l.
 alende (alende). 353t.
 aldgeriht. old rights. 286m.
 aldorman. superior officer. 286l.
 álféde. would remit. 42t.
 almousend. in franc almoigne. 435.
 ND. v. Almoign.
 aloð. ale. 80b, 111t, 311b.
 alr. alder. 446l, 447t.
 altrinsecus. in and out, promis-
 cuously. K1278. Du Cange: "qui
 a sese invicem longo separantur
 locorum intervallo."
 ályfde (álfde). 42h.
 álysde. redeemed, bought free. 253m.
 amansumian. excommunicate. 378.
 amber. m. f. measure of 4 bushels.
 pl. ambru, 312t. Vcb. *situla*,
urna, *cadus*, *lagena*, *amphora*.
 amissa (*admissa*), transgression. 49l.
 amundie. protect, act as guardian
 to. 215b, 367t.
 an(ic-). I grant. 366h. EB. 29, 11.
 an(on). prep. 109m, 194l.
 anburge (onburge), for surety. 256m.

andaga. appointed day. 163b, 201b.
 andagian. adjourn. 163b.
 andebornisse (ende-byrdnisse).
 rule, routine, 206m.
 and heafod. n. heading, head-piece;
 unploughed head-land of a field,
 370t, 380h. SV. 380.
 Andscoshám. L. 33t.
 anfengre. more acceptable. 251b.
 Angemériúgtun. Angmering, Suss.
 147t.
 angild. n. "simple payment" T. p.
 130n. BC353.
 ann. he grants. 251l. EB. 29, 11.
 Anninga dun. Annington, Suss.
 193m.
 annuo=ic ge-an. K932.
 anstigo. path (uphill?). 166.
 anstigon. 166.
 ansyne. countenance. 341l.
 anweald. m. sway, empire. 202m.
 anwed. pledge, security. K499.
 anxietates. burdens, worries. 412h.
 aparade. 164m. "discovered" T.
 apocrifas. unauthentic. 433t.
 Apsleainga. g. pl. Apsley, Bedf.
 apulder. apple-tree. 179l, 373h. 445h.
 ár. f. a large estate, "honour." 203,
 224l, 226h, 349l. land ár. lxxx.
 árædan. read out loud. 145r.
 áræden. decided. 286l.
 aratrum. land measure. 33t. SV. 395.
 archisacerdos. archbishop. 93t.
 áreccan. pronounce. 145l.
 árful. gracious. 42h.
 armariolum. cabinet. K816.
 armentum. ox.
 arpenna. BC785. ND. v. Arpent.
 asa. ? ass. 450h. ND. v. Ass.
 ásittan. apprehend. 230h.
 ástiðude. came of age. K499.
 asweartode. turned livid. 298m.
 at (ad). to. 137h.
 áteon. to deal with, dispose of.
 aucupationes. rights of fowling. 58l.
 auerian. a sort of corvée-work. 377t.
 ND. v. Average.
 Austan (æt). 63l.
 Austin (æt). Aust. 12m.
 avernus. hell. 401b.
 áwogode. wooded.
 áwunige for áwanige. 344l.

Axa. R. Axe, Som. 21l.
 Axan mûða. Axmouth, Dev. 146m.
 æð. m. oath. 213h, 286l.
 ápum. son-in-law. 264m. Gidam.
 Bacegeat. Hants. 290l.
 Bacganleáð. Bagley, nr. Oxford.
 375h.
 Badalacing. Balking, Berks. K1165.
 1247.
 Baddanbyrig. Badby, Nhants. 178h.
 Badimyncgtun. Badminton, Glou.
 444h.
 bæc. m. beck, brook. 373l, 379b.
 Baeccehora. 304m.
 bæd. requested. 201b, 217l. EB. 16,
 12.
 Bæddeswella. nr. Broadway, Worc.
 450h.
 bæren. barn. 351h. ND. v. Barn.
 bærlíce. adj. of barley. K1257.
 -bæro, -bero. n. pl. (?) swine-pasture
 in woods.
 bæt. K118. ? error for BÆC.
 baldan hrycg. 447l.
 Banawel. Banwell, Som. 430h.
 bara broc. 449l.
 basileus. king. 293t.
 basilica. church. 333m.
 bát swegen. boat-swain. 254t.
 Bapum (æt). Bath. 56m.
 be. prep. about, by, on pain of. 230l.
 beað. offered. 203. EB. 16, 8.
 Beaddingtun. Bedhampton, Hants.
 beah. ring, coil, bracelet, 365h.
 Bealdan hema. Baldon, Oxf. 395h.
 beam. tree. 210h. 289.
 Beansetum. 113n.
 Bean stede. Banstead, Surr. 182l.
 ——— Bunstead, Hants. 290h.
 Beardestapl. Barnstaple, Dev. 421l.
 bearn. n. child, bairn. 145t, 212.
 bearnum. dat. pl. bearn.
 bearo. m. wood, copse.
 Bearruc scyre. Berkshire. 342l.
 Beathum (æt). Bath. 56h.
 Beber burne (= Beferburne K).
 beaver-stream.
 bec. n. beck, stream. 294b. (m.) 448h.
 béc. f. dat. beech. N. p. 461.
 béc. dat. eg. béc. EB. 32, 25.
 beccan léah. 446t.

- becwēðan. bequeathe. 145h, 147l, 148h.
 bed. n. plot, bed. See risc-bed, wiðig-bed.
 beden. pt. begged. 42t. EB. 16, 12.
 Bederices wyrp. Bury St. Edmunds, Suff. 215b.
 Bedewindan. Bedwin, Wilts. 146h.
 begá. attend to. 109h.
 Begcebyra. Bedgebury, Kent. 96l.
 begitan. acquire. 215l, 220t. BC529.
 behéfre = *utilior*. K1070.
 be leác. settled. 212h. EB. 20, 3.
 belimpoð. belongeth. 289l.
 bella. bells. 250l.
 bén (synd) K1114.
 bén. f. petition. 42h.
beneficium. beneficiary lease. 129l.
 benioðan. beneath. 121.
 Bennanham. Benham, Brks. 196m.
 benuge. have full right of, 109l. EB. 29, 24.
 beocere. beemaster. 276h; *apiarius*, Veb.
 beod. table. 136b.
 beóð ern. n. table-hall, refectory.
 beóð land. land to supply the table.
 Beoleah. ?Beoley, Worc. 449t.
 Beohhæma. g. pl. Beckenham, Kent? 210m.
 béon. summoned. K499. EB. 16, 5.
 Beorchámstede. K39.
 Beorcingas. Barking, Essex. 367l.
 Beorganstede. Bersted, Sussex. 281b.
 beorh, beorg. m. hill, mount. 121, = *tumulus*, 284t, 383b. Verg.
 beornena. g. pl. coats of mail. 222b.
 Beornwoldes sætan. 447m.
 Beowa. Nm. 166l.
 -bera. wood-pasturage. 96l.
 berascin. "bear-skins" (T). 250m.
 berde. d. beard. 257t.
 Bereueg. Berwick, Kent. 18h.
 berewic. f. barley-yard, hamlet. 302l, 340m. ND. v. Berewick.
 beridan. seize, occupy. 297l.
 bern, barn, 377h.
 beswic. deceit. 338t.
 betæht. part. committed, given up to. 230m, 244l.
 bétan. amend. 230m, 231h.
 betechan (betécan). commit, entrust. 347t. ND. v. Beteach (and Betake).
 betéon. dispose of. 240m. ND. v. Betee.
 beweddade. engaged. 286l.
 bewiotige. Ksh. procure. 109h.
 bewitan. see to, execute. 212t.
bibliotheca. The Bible. 313t. ND. v. Bible.
 Bican stapul. K180.
 bice. bitch (Veb.). 197b, 383l.
 Bidelinga. g. pl. Bidlington in Bramber, Suss. 193l.
 bige. m. bend. 386l.
 bigleofa (bileofa), 249b.
 bilæua (bileofa). 341m.
 bilefa (bileofa). 340h.
 bileofa. support. 249b, 302l.
 biling broc. 448h.
 binemned. declared. 111r.
 binnan. within. ~port, in town. 244t.
 binnan eá. between two streams: cf. Latin *Interamna*. 99h.
 biode. table, refectory.
 Biohahema (Beohhæma). 289l.
 birigels. burial-place. 294l, 379b.
 bisceop ham. a bishop's residence. 365m.
 biscop stol. bishop's seat, See. 249m, 286l.
 bituihn. between. 96b.
 biwindla. 352m.
 Bladaen. R. Bladen, Worc. 20m.
 blæc pyt. naphtha pit (Veb.). 383l. ND. v. Bleak, Bleach.
 blæd horn. blast horn. 225b.
 Blean Heanhric. Blean forest, Kent. 410l.
 bleða. 365h.
 Bleobyrigdún. Blewbury Down, Berks. 379h, 389l.
 bletsing bôc. *benedictionale*. 250l.
 Bliðe. R. 179t.
 blóð wite. n. fine for drawing blood by violence.
 Bobingseata. K175.
 bôc. f. book, charter, conveyance. 177l, 251t.
 boc aceras. chartered fields. 414h.
 Bocking. Bocking, Ess. 215m.
 bôc holt. beech-wood. 142mN. 284l.

bócland. land held by written title.
134t, 146r, 148h, 149m, 150r,
158m, 208h.

bocte (bohte). bought. 253m.

bodlaik. ordinance. 436lN.

boec. Ksh. books. 127b.

boega. Ksh. of both. 80l.

Boerlingas. Byrling, Kent. 60m.

bohscyld. 226l.

bohte. bought. 253l. EB. 28, 7.

bold. m. a building.

bonda. man, "husband." 265t.

bord riðig. 450h.

borh. m. security, debt, obligation.
223r, 228b, 241h, 255. ND. v.
Borrow.

Borh steall. Bostal, Kent. B.

Bosan hangra. K1136.

Bosen hangra. K752.

bót. amends. 42l; mending. 189t.
ND. v. Boot *sb.*

botl. n. building, dwelling. Büttele.

box. box-tree. 355m.

Boxora. Boxford, Berks. 196m.

Bradán laeh. Maiden Bradley, Som.
26m.

bradan stane (æt). broad stone.
255h.

brad ford. 447h.

Brad ham. large farmstead. 446l.

bradiola. K277.

Brad leah. Bradley, Worc. 447h.

Bradweg. Broadway, Worc. 450t.

bræce. ? brake. 393h.

bræd (brægd). guile. 337b.

Bramcæstre. Brancaster, Norf. 343l.

Brancscumb. Branscombe, Dev.
146m.

brand. sword. 225b.

Bregent ford. Brentford, Midd.
56m.

brember. bramble. 164, 184l.

bremel. bramble. 166l. EP. § 316.

bremer leah. bramble field. 448l.

Bremes grafa. Bromsgrove, Worc.
69m.

Breodun. Bredon, Worc. 56m. 313m.

brer hlæw. briar low. 450h.

bróc. m. brook. 182b, 296h, 446h.

brocc. badger. 239l.

Brocces ham. Brocksham, Kent.
210l, 289b.

Brocces slæd. K660.

Brochyl. Worc. K.? badger hill.
30l.

brocian. molest, hurt. 145t, 148l.

Broenanbyrh. 306m.

Brombrige, Hants. 290l.

Bromgeard. Bromyard, Heref. 118r.

Bromgeheg. Kent. 54m.

Bromleaginga. g. pl. of Bromley
folk. 289.

Bromleah. Bromley, Kent. 220m.

broðor ræden. f. confraternity. 264b.

Bru. Brue R. Som. 426h.

bryce. m. use, usufruct. 219l, 221t.

brycg. f. bridge.

brycg geleagan. 447h.

bryd broc. ? bird-brook. 447h.

bryde wyllan. 449t.

bryn (Welsh). hill. 267t.

Brynes fleet. 282l.

brytænwalda = *rector Britannia*.
358l, 359l.

Bryt fordingea. Britford, Wilts.
185t.

brytnian. distribute. 81t.

Bucgan ora. Bognor, Suss. 281b.

Bucysheal. Buxhall, Suff. 367t.

Bulan ham. nr. Higham, Kent. B.
51b.

bule. m. ? *bull*. 221m.

búr bærðe. boor-born. K1079.

burg hege. castle fence. BC. 630.

Burgwaramedum (on). 130l, 414h.

burh brice. m. breaking into castle
or house, burglary.

burh geard. castle court. 328b.

burh-ðegn. m. thane of borough.

K857, T361. Cf. scír-ðegn.

burh weal. K61.

burh wella. K274. CR. 40n.

búr land. 384l.

burn stow. 373b.

burna. m. small stream, bourn. 200.

burne. f. the same. K. 549.

Burne. Bourn, Kent.

buruh, burh. f. fortified house or
town; borough, burgh, -bury
Burg.

butan. besides. 287m.

Buter mere. Buttermere, Wilts.
168b.

but putt. K416.
butta, butt, firkin. 119t.
 Bydenhæma. Beedon, Berks. 373h.
 Byderices wyrð. Bury Abbey. 365l.
 Bydictún. 101l.
 byge. m. bend, turn. 371t, 376l.
 byht. m. angle, bight. K308.
 byligan fen. 446h.
 -byras. m. pl.? brakes, copses.
 BC339.
 Byrætun. Layer Breton, Ess. B.
 366b.
 byre. wood-pasturage. 96l. 293l.
 byrigels. m. burial, grave.
 byrnan scylf. 449lN.
 byrst. n. burst, break in hill-side.
 K559.
 Byrstan. 402h.
 byrðen. f. load, charge, duty. K942.
 bysmor. disgrace, scandal. 164m.
 bytme. f. bottom. K136; where
 "bytine" is wrong.
 bytt. K571. ? target, "the butts."
 Byxlea. Bexley, Kent. 95h.

Cadan mynster. 450h.
 Cæafle. Cheveley, Camb. 368h.
 Cæges ho. Cashiobury, Herts. 397h.
 Cælic hyth. Chelsea, Midd. 47h.
 Cæorles weorþ. Chelsworth, Suff.
 200l.
 Cæres ige. Kersey, Suff. 369h.
 Cærswyl. Cresswell. K442.
 Cært. Chart Sutton, Kent. 96l.
 cæse. cheese. 80b.
 cald wyll. cold well. 445m.
 calewan. 95l. 174h. calu.
 caliceas. chalices. 250h.
 calu. bald, bare, callow. Æaþl. 95l,
 174h.
 camp (*campus*?). field, plain. 183t.
 candel-sticcan. candlesticks. 250m.
 canter kæppa. 'chanter-copes' (T)
 250m.
 canter stafas. 'chanter-staves' (T)
 250m.
 Cantuc. Quantock, Som. 146h.
captura piscium. fishing rights. 12l.
 Cantwara burh. Canterbury. 365h.
caraxare. to write. 314m, 317t.
 Carn nið bran. in Cornwall. 296h.

Carn wlicet. Csh. 296h.
carraba. cart-load. 288h.
 Carrec wynn. Csh. white stone.
 296h.
cartula, land-charter. K177.
 Carumtún. Carhampton, Som. 146h.
casallis. 112m.
cassatus. a hide of land. SV. 395.
castellum. city, town. 60h.
casula. hut. 19b.
 Catmæringa. Catmore, Berks. 370l.
 Catringatún. Catherington, Hants.
 226l.
 Cattan eg. 294r.
causæ. things. Ital. *cosa*, Fr. *chose*:—
 causæ publicæ, the three neces-
 sary burdens. 48h.
 Ceadelan wyrð. Chaddlesworth,
 Berks. 196m.
 ceafor. cockchafer. 446t.
 Cealc mere. Chalk-mere. ? 282b.
 cealc pyt. chalk-pit. K593.
 cealc seað. chalk-pit. 449b.
 Cealcweallas. Chalkwells, Glou. 41l.
 cealf. calf. 294b.
 Cealf loca. Challock, Kent. 111h.
 ceáp. cattle. 148b; bargain. 247r.
 ceapstræt BC630.
 Cear wyl. Charwelton, Nhants.
 179b.
 ceastel (L. *castellum*). village, huts.
 166m.
 -ceaster (L. *castrum*). f. -caster,
 -chester, -cester; city.
 Ceddanleah. 289l.
 Celchyth. 61b, 398h.
 celd. n. a copious spring, "Keld"
 (N. England) K. Quelle.
celia. 119t. ale. Plin. xxii fin;
 Florus ii. 18; Oros. v. 7; = ælað.
 Felix *Vita S. Guðlaci*. Prompt.
 Parv. pp. 9. 193.
 Cendefer. Candover, Hants. 146l.
 cennan. to declare, prove. 201.
census, revenue. 315b.
centurio. ? hundredes ealdor. 273l.
 Ceodre. Cheddar, Som. 146h.
 Ceolbolding tun. Chilbolton,
 Hants. 29cm, 356h.
 Ceolselden. ? Chiseldon, Wilts. 351t.
 Ceolsig. Cholesey, Berks. (*pron.*
 Choseley) 365h.

- ceorl. 229h, 351h. lxxvff.
 Ceorlagráf. Chalgrove, Oxon. 292h.
 Ceorla tun. Charlton. 281b.
 Ceorles wyrð. Chelsworth, Suff.
 200l, 365l.
 Ceortesege. Chertsey, Sur. 150h.
 SC. i. 171n.
 cepe. purchase-money. 254h.
 cespes. turf, sod. 50t. 66h, BC296.
 cessus (*census*). 56b. Du Cange in v.
 Cestel merit. Kestlemerris in S.
 Keverne, Cornwall. 296m.
 Cétwudu. Chetwood, Bucks. 371m.
 Cifan leah. Chieveley, Berks. 196
 m. 373h.
 Cigel marc. Chilmark, Wilts. 428l.
 Cildatún. Chiltern, Berks. 393h.
 Cilla rið. Childrey, Berks.
 Ciltacumb. Chilcomb, Hants. 349h.
 Cilte wudes gemæro. Chiltern
 Forest (K). 373h.
 Ciollan den. Chillenden, Kent.
 109h.
 cipa. 263m. chapman (T).
 circan lād. K530.
 circius. the North. 51b. Du Cange :
 "in iis [old deeds] Circius pro
 Borea seu Aquilone sæpissime ac-
 cipiendus est." Old French *Cier*,
cerce, *cierce*, *ciers*; Roquefort.
 circianus. 282b.
 circ steal. church place. K559.
 circ. ? cross. 449t.
 circ sceat. church-due at Martin-
 mas (Nov. 11). See Schmid.
 circ sócn. church privilege, sanc-
 tuary, jurisdiction.
 cirographum. conveyance, 65b, 196t,
 216b. xliii.
 Civitas Acamani. Bath. 416.
 Civitas Scrobbensis. Shrewsbury.
 160l.
 Ciwtún. Chewton, Som. 146h.
 Clæne feld. Hants. 291h.
 clænum legere. consecrated grave.
 203.
 Cleara. Clere, Hants. 146l, 361h.
 cleronomus. heir. 208. 293h.
 clif. n. cliff. 450t.
 Clifwara. Cliffe, Kent. 55r.
 clito. cild, æðeling 323h. K457.
 cliwen. skein, 377m.
 Clofeshoas. where? 36bN, 63l, 65l,
 68m, 72h, 286h, 453.
 clofenan beorh. cloven hill. 293l.
 Cloppaham. Clapham, Sur. (K).
 149l.
 clop hyrst. 450t.
 clot. clot-bur; *Arctium lappa*. 445m.
 clud. mass, lump, clod. K408.
 cniht. m. boy, page, 'knight.' 219b,
 225l, 227t, 228b, 238l, 241t, 366
 m. Æneðt. SC. i. 156. lxxi.
 cnol. m. knoll. 248m, 267t, 381m.
 Cobba ham. Cobham, Kent.
 Coccham. Cookham, Berks. 66r.
 Cocham feld. Cockfield, Suff. 367l.
 Cohhanfeld = Cocham feld.
 col. coal. 446l.
 Colanhomm. Colham, Midd.
 Coll. Cole R. Worc. 449m.
 collectaneum. 250l.
 Colles hyll. Coleshill, Wilts.
 Colling. Cooling, Kent. 51b.
 coll pytt. coal-pit, Bedf. 206l.
 Colne. Earls Colne, Essex. 367m.
 Columtún. Collumpton, Dev. 146l.
 comes, 24t, 29m, 31h, 33r, 47b, 50l,
 83l, 96l, 285m, 291l, 295t.
 commodando commodant, of leasing
 land. BC648; not in Du Cange.
 communio. common. 134, 336b.
 communis terra. folc-land. 394l.
 concivis societas. BC905.
 congestio. collecting troops. 283.
 conlaterana. consort. 442h, 451h.
 comparatio. 284l.
 comprehensio. capture. 120m.
 Constabularius. 348t.
 contenditum. 64t.
 contra. in exchange for. BC536,
 638.
 copped. polled, pollarded. 351b.
 Corf. Corfe Castle, Dor. 427t.
 corn. corn. 312t.
 corographum (*chirographum*). 161l.
 Corsa burna. in Wilts. (K). 15l.
 coruan. Csh. circle-place. 296h.
 Corviniensis. Ramsbury, Wilts.
 K737.
 costes. pæs ~ ðe, on condition that.
 217b.
 cot. n. cot, cottage. 388r, 394m.
 K551.

- cotlif. n. hamlet. 302l, 340h.
 cotstow. hamlet. 385b.
 cotu. pl. cot. K551.
 cræfede. demanded. 259m.
 cræfinge. d. claim, demand. 259l.
 Cræga. Cray, Kent. 212r.
 Cræge, R. Cray, Kent. 95r.
 cram pul. 447m.
 Crancfeldinga. Cranfield, Bedf. 206l.
 crauigge = cræfinge. 258m.
 cravantise. submission. 436b.
 Craweleainga. Crawley, Hants. 290l.
 cregsetna. 289.
 Cridia. R. Creedy, Dev. 421t.
 Cridiamton, Crediton, Dev. 421l.
 cristel mæl. n. christian sign, cross. 294l.
 cristel mæl beám. 385b.
 Crochyrsta. 381l.
 croft. m. small field. 239m. BC. 954.
 Croglea. Crowle, Worc. 113l.
 Crombe. Croom d' Abitot, Worc. 444t.
 Croptun. Croftun, Kent. B.
 Cruærn. Crewkerne, Som. 146m.
 cruc. Csh. ? hill or cross. 296r.
 Cruc wæð. Grugith, Cornw. 296m.
 crundel. 190b, 294l, 353bN.
 Crundelas. Crondall nr. Farnham, Hants. K595.
 Crymes ham. Sussex. 281b.
 Cuces ham. Cuxham, Ox. K311, 691.
 Cucolan stán. 338m.
 Culeford. Culford, Suff. K691.
 culfre. dove. 445m.
 Culinga. Cowling, Kent. 55r.
 Culum. R. Culm, Devon. 327h.
 Culumstocce. Culmstock, Devon. 328h.
 cumb. m. a combe. Welsh *cwm*. 179r, 184l, 446m.
 cumb. a liquid measure. 311b.
 Cumbhæma. Combes, Suss. 129m.
 Cumbrincgtun. Comberton, Worc. 443b.
 cum feorm. f. entertainment for travellers. K261, T102.
 Cunden. Combden, Kent. 96l.
 cunnian. try. 163l.
 cup. m. (n.) ? a hollow. K149.
 cuppa. cup. 365h.
 curagulus. caretaker, chief, 173mN.
 curs. malediction, curse. 253h.
 curtis. f. court, mansion. 317r.
 eust leah. 447l.
 Cupenes dún. Cuddesdon, Ox. 291l. K1053.
 cwæb. quag, marsh. Fr. quab. K547.
 cwealm stow. f. killing-place. 290l. K1053.
 cwic. living. 148b, 149l.
 Cwiclesmes hlæw. Scutchamfly barrow, over Wantage. 391h.
 cwide. m. will, testament. 212l, 217r, 222l, 365h.
 cwideleas. intestate. 212m.
 Cwyrnburna. R. mill burn. 200b. nr. Chelsworth, Suff.
 cyl. ? enclosure (K). 82l.
 cyld (cild). child, children. 254t.
 Cylfantún. Chillington, Som. (K). 146h.
 Cyllneg cote. Kilcot, Glou. 444h.
 Cymesinc. Kensington, Kent. 101h.
 cynehám. royal manor. 41l.
 cyne hlaford. royal lord. 221l.
 cyne rihta. g. pl. royal prerogatives. 202.
 cynescipe. royalty. 230l.
 Cynete. R. Kennet. 394m.
 Cynetan burh. Kintbury. 168l.
 Cynges byrig. Kingsbury, Mid. (K). 222b.
 Cynges steort. K556.
 Cynibre. Kinver, Staf. 29h.
 cyniges heiweg. 'The king's highway,' 130l.
 Cyninges cua lond. king's cows' land. Kent. K201.
 Cyninges tún. Kingston. Sur. 119t.
 cynlic. fitting. 81b.
 cýping. fair, market. 231l.
 cyre. choice, 148l.
 cyrelif. 1481N.
 cyresceat. 'church-shot' (T.) 236t, 353t.
 cyric sceat. 236t.
 cyricstede. K571. 587.
 cyrstel mæl. cross. 379m, 380m.
 cysa. g. pl. cheeses. 312t.
 Cysse stan. Keston, Kent. K700.
 cyste. chest. 250l.

Cyta sihtes ford. nr. Welford, Brks.
190l.

Cystaninga, *id.*

cyt weras. 376r.

cyð. makes known. 256l.

dæd. deed. 298m.

dægee. f. dairy-woman.

dægfeorm. f. day's provision. 226t.

Dægles ford. Daylesford, Worc.
20m.

dæl. n. dell. 235t, K559. 595.

dælan. distribute. 215l.

dælnæmeneg. participation. 42m.

daenberis. 50m. 59t.

dapsilitas. profusion, bounty. 172h.

datalicii (? dotalicii), dowry. K1305.

Deccan haam. Degenham, Ess. 13b.

Deccet. Datchet, Buck. K693.

decenouelis. 295b.

decimatio. tithing. 336l.

decusatim. becomingly, decently.
450m. Du Cange: 'honorabiliter,
apte.'

dei = dæg. day. K238.

del. valley. 290l, 448t.

demandavit. gave orders. 84h.

deme. ordeal. 439t.

den. n. lair, swine-pasture. 176r,
210l, 289l, 381m.

denbera = *pascua porcorum*, 126l,
134h, 174h.

Dene(æt). Dean, Hants. 146m.

denepyt. K1177. ? danehole.

Deniceswyrð. Denchworth, Berks,
196m.

Denmearcon. Denmark. 230t.

denu. f. valley. 200l, 291h, 293l,
387m, 448l.

Deopford. Defford, Worc. 443b.

Deone(æt). Downton. Wilts. 146m.

Deoran treow. nr. Welford, Berks.
190l.

Deorham. Dyrrham, Glou. 449t.

Deormodesæld tūn. Dormston,
Worc. 444h.

deorwyrðe. valuable. 250l.

Derantūn. Darent, Kent.(K). 171l.

Dertan. R. Dart. 266m.

deu mæn. Csh. ? two stones. 296h.

dīc. m. dyke, ditch. 120, 449l.

—f. 166r, 449b.

dictitare. to draft a deed. 283.

Dictun. Fenny Ditton, Camb. 365l.

difficultas. burden. 112m. 137l.

Dilingtūn. 5h.

Dilingbrōc. 5l.

Dinra beorh. 383b.

Diorente. R. Darent, Kent. 101h.

disc pēgn. dish-thane, i.e. steward.

seneschal, *dapijer*, *discifer*. 226l;
KS. ii. 109.

discretus. decisive. 60l.

discus. dish. 313l.

dispendium. loss. 65.

diuise. boundaries. 330l.

documentum. deed, bōc. 68l.

Doddaford. Dodford, Nhants.

Doddanford. *id.* 178h.

Doddinchyrne. Rochester. 332l.

dogor. day. Ksh. 109l.

dohtig. competent, 'doughty.' 229h.
EP. § 283.

dolh. 357h.

dolia. salt pans. 444m.

dōm. judgment, sentence. 202m,
212l.

Domraham. Damerham, Wilts 148l,
365h.

dōr. n. gate, pass. Th̅or. 447h.

Dorhurst. Deerhurst, Glou. 340h.

Dornwarana ceaster. Dorchester,
Dors. 120l.

Dorobernia. Canterbury. 186l.

Dorobreui = *civitas* Rofi. 412hN.

dotionem. endowment. 137m.

Douorcort. Dovercourt, Essex. 366b.

dréam. joy, happiness. 221l.

dreogan. sustain, conduct. 243l.

Ducan seað. duck's pit. K308.

Duelingtun. Ducklington, Oxf.
386h.

Dumeltan. Dumbleton, Glou. (K).
219h.

dūn. m.f. down, hill, moor. 248; adv.
235t.

dun. dun (colour). K1129; adv. 253t.

Dunninc land. Donyland, Essex.
366m.

Dūnhām. Downham, Norf. 344h.

Dūn tūn. Downton, Wilts. 184m.

dux. ealdorman. 20t, 38b, 149m. SC.
§ 49, 66.

Dyddanhām. Tidenham, Glou. 375b.

Dydimere tun. Didmarton, Glou.
dynestede. K535.

Dyrnan ford. Worc. 449m.

Dyrn geat. nr. Ham, Wilts.

dyrnunga. slyly. 297b.

dyrstig. audacious. 230m, 231r,
378h.

éa. f. river, stream.

éaca. addition, 249b.

Eadbrihting tun. ? Abberton,
Worc. 444t.

ealað. ale. 351h.

Ealdanbyri. Oldbury on the Hill,
Glou. 444h.

ealdefader. grandfather. 346r.

eald land. ? eðel. 327m.

ealdor. governor. K563.

ealdordom. chief authority. 219b.

Vcb. *ducatus*, *primatus*.

ealdorman. 193b, 202l, 217m, 230m.

SC. § 49.

ealdum timan(on-). 302b.

ealh. m. edifice, temple.

Ealh fleet. 90l.

eam. uncle. 277t. *Ōheim*.

ea race. watercourse. K1064.

Earhið. Erith, Kent. 212h.

earn. eagle. 184m, 289h.

eard. dwelling-place. 164l.

earðe. d. "crop" (T). 149b.

earð lond. arable. 208h. BC608.

Easterege. Eastry, Kent. 82h.

Easterne. Easter-tide. 344m.

eawa. g. pl. ewes. 109l.

eaðmodlice. humbly. 69l.

Eccantreo. 449t.

ecclesiasticum jus, 317m.

Eccyneg tún. Eekington, Worc.
443b.

éce. perpetual. 195m.

ecg. m. edge. 389t, 447t.

Ecgheanglond. 89b.

ecnys. eternity. 253l.

edesc, edisc. m. pasture, *edish*,
etch. 101h, 385t, 447t. SV. 377.

edgift. restitution. K499.

edis (*ædes*). church. 450l.

edmeltid. K1088.

ednywon. newly. 185.

efese. edge of wood, *eaves*. 166l.

-eg, -ig. f. island.

ege. fear, awe. 145l.

egeslic. dreadful. 217l.

egsan mor. awful moor. 450t.

eige. d. island. 206.

eihwelc. 106. Kentish for ægh-
wile.

eftum. d.pl. eyots. 302b.

elebeam. ? elder or privet, 379l.

ellen. elder-tree. 386l.

ellen stub. elder stump. 293b.

ellen styb. 389t.

emniht. equinox. 351h, 353t.

ende. district, region. 230m.

endemes. unanimously. 299t.

Enede mere. duck pool (nr. Bex-
ley). 95l. *Ūnte*.

Enedford. Endford, Wilts. 356h.

englisc. English. 250b.

enta hlæw. hill of the dwarfs. K752.

Eoccem. Ock R. Berks. 381b, 387l.

Eofes ham, Eoues ham. Evesham
Abbey, Worc. 235l.

Elomer. Nm. 446m.

eorl. 229l. lxvff. Vgf. v. Jarl.

eorð. earthen fort. 327h. burh.

eorð byrg. earth-fort. 327h, 391h.

eorð geberst. land-slip. 379b.

Eowniglád. Evenlode, Worc.

epactæ. Epacts. 295b.

erecta fides. orthodoxy. BC410.

erfes. heir-land. 149; PL192.

ernðian. send word. 69b.

ers (?erse). 445b.

ersc. m. ? stubble-field, 282b, 290l.

Esne. Nm. 120l.

est. favour, grace. 223b, 337l.

et (æt). at. 102b, 126r, 130l, 286l,
315l.

etelond. pasture. BC524.

Exan mynster. Exminster, Dev.
146l.

eyt. river-islet. 340m.

faceað. BC630.

facescunt. 173; not in Du Cange.

fadian. dispose of. T522.

fæles græf. 447m.

fæsten dīc. fort-ditch. 95h.

fæsting men. officers on King's
errand (T). 100b, 112m.

fagan floran. K340.

fah. spotted, dappled. 226l.

fald. fold. 290b, 448h.
 faldwurð. 343b.
faleratus. embossed, furnished. 313l.
 BC524.
 falod. m. fold, stable. 166l, 172h.
familia = hired, the conventual family.
 faðan. K1293; dative (bad form) of faðu. maternal aunt.
 Fealuweslea. Fawsley, Nhants. 179m.
 Fearnbiorginga. Farnborough, Kent. 289m.
 Fearn hām. Farnham, Sur. 129.
 Fearn lege. Farleigh, Kent. 150b.
fearnlesuue = *pascua porcorum regis*, K277 [? fearu-].
 Feaxum. nr. Reculver, Kent. 188l.
 Febresham. Faversham, Knt. 126l.
 Fefres ham. *id.* 90m.
 fehta. 126m.
 feld land. K529.
 Felh ham. Felpham, Sus. 147t.
 fen, fæn. n. mud, dirt, *fen*. 241r, 446h.
 feoh, feo. n. money. 220b. 223r.
 feorm. f. rent in kind. 111m, 212l.
 feorm fultum. aid of refecton. 150h.
 feormian. supply with food. 169r.
 feower wegas(on). 254. 255. 256.
 ferd socn. 242m.
 ferdwite (fyrd wite). 343m.
 ferðwurðe. fit for fyrd. 343b.
 festingmen. 313l.
 fetel. sheath. 215m.
 Fífác. Five Oaks. 309h.
 fiht wite. n. penalty for fighting. 343m.
 filican. 389h; ? *fulica*, coot.
 findan. arrange. 244h.
 Fingringa hō. Fingringhoe, Essex. 367b.
 finie. limit. 354t, 355m, 363t.
 fird wæn. travelling carriage. 250l.
 firhde. n. 96b.
 Fiscas burna. 16l.
 Fiscnæs. K179.
 Fitela. Nm. 357l.
fixa res. immovable property. 397h.
 fixnoð. fishing, fishery. K1097.
 flæscmangere. butcher. 364m.
 fleáh. fled. 164m.
 Fleferð. Flyford, Worc. 446h.

fleot. running stream, *fleet*. 121.
 flexacyras. flax-fields. 385b.
 flicce. flich. 80b.
 flit gara 357l.
 flód. m. flood. Vcb.
 flóda. m. flood. K535.
 flóde. f. flood. 120.
 flóðhammas. K224.
 flota. fleet, 217h.
 flotan rycg. 447l.
 flýma. banished man. 164l.
 flymena fyrmð. f. runaway-harbouring. 233t.
 Focginga byra. Hockenbury, Kent. 96l.
 folc land. public land. 126m (n), 150m.
 folc ryht. common law. 141h, 145l.
 Folcunining land. in Eastry, Kent. 82r.
 folgað. following, followers. K557.
fone. *φωνή*, voice, 362b.
fonnis. 8m. Not in Du Cange; perhaps from *fani* before it was changed by umlaut to *fen*. EP. § 127.
 foran ongen. over against. 391h, 392t.
 for béh. eluded. 201b. EB. 76, 10.
 for berstan. go by default. 201.
 ford. m. ford. 206.
 for dealf. delved. 120b. EB. 17, 15.
 for déman. prejudice. 145l.
 fore. for. 80h.
 forealdod. decayed. 251t.
 fore cyddon. made it known to. K1302.
 forespæc. f. advocacy. 274.
 forespeca. advocate. 162b, 217r, 221.
 forespæc. advocacy. K492.
 forestall. 340b, 343l. See Schmid, Gesetze v. forsteal.
 foreword. agreement, bargain, covenant. 220l, 223h, 228m.
 forewyrd. pl. conditions. 243m.
 forewyrdan. d. pl. 243b.
 forfang. m. cattle-rescue. T384.
 forgef. gave as a gift. 203.
 forgyldan. make good, indemnify, 148m, 201b, 217b.
 forgylt. condemned. 223b.
 forleortan. surrendered. K313.

forn agean. fronting. 327m.
 forstandan. signify. 147b.
 forsteal. forstalling. 233t.
 forwyrcan. forfeit, undo. 164l, 219,
 238b. EB. 76, 10.
 forwyrhtan. ruined persons. 341m.
 forwyrnan. refuse. 298b.
 foss. ditch, *fossa*. K136.
 fosterland. n. land for sustenance
 of recipient. T227.
 foðr. load. 105t, 293b, 351m, 377h.
 fuder. ST641.
 fótmeál. K461.
 franca. javelin. 215m.
 Frencisc. French. 270b.
 Freðomund. Nm. 110r.
 freedom. franchise, charter. 69l.
 freols. m. freedom. 141h, 148l, 256l,
 275h, 349r.
 fréols bōc. charter. 221b.
 freolsman. freedman. K694.
 freondredden. friendliness. 155r.
 Fresan tūn. Freston, Suff. 367h.
 friadom. Ksh. charter. BC536.
 Frigedægestreow. Friday's tree.
 387m.
 frigelice = *libere*. 342l.
 frodmortell. 438h, 439t.
 fruere (*fruit*). enjoy. 96l.
 fryð sócn. f. sanctuary.
fugatus exile. 114l.
 fugelnoð. fowling. K715.
 fugelsléd. K556.
 Fugel mere. fowl-mere. 166b, 449b.
 fúl. foul. 95r, 179m.
 Fúle wyl. muddy well. K442.
 fulle. pl. full, complete. 250l.
 ful gere. Ksh. full well. 111h.
 fulliæ. Ksh. I confirm. 80h.
 fulluht fæder. god-father. 349m.
 fultum. help. 298l, 360r, 456l.
 Funtgeal. Fonthill, Wilts. 168m.
 fura. g. pl. furrows. 291b.
 fure. g. sg. furrow. 291b.
 furh. furrow, trench. 208l, 357r,
 384t, 387b.
 furh. f. fir-tree, 370mN. 386l.
furis comprehensio. thief-capture,
 338l.
 furlang. n. furlong. 373l, 387h.
 fyhfang (*feohfang*). m. guilty
 money-taking. T411.

fylstan. support. 230m.
 fylð. falleth. 392l.
 fyrd. f. military levy. Vcb: *castrum*,
expeditio, *præparatio exercitus*.
 fyrdsócn. f. 242m.
 fyrd stræt. K449.
 fyrdwite. n. fine for default as to
 fyrd. T359.
 fyrrh. d. gully. 179h, 357l.
 fyrrhðe. ? enclosed plantation. 158m.
 K595.
 fyrmðig. 146h.
 fyrs. m. furze. 266l.
 fyt. feet. 141h.
 fyxan dic. 120b.

gablum. rent. 412l. gafol.
gærsuma. treasure. 249l.
gafelap. renteth. 215l.
gafol. rent. 244h, 298l, 337b, 353t.
gafol bære. rent-barley, 351h.
gafol land. let for rent. 376r.
gafol mæd. 351h.
gafol tining. hedging done as rent.
 351m.
gafol wudu. firewood as rent. 351m.
galh treow. gallow-tree. K443.
 Gaing. East Ginge in Wantage
 Hd. Berks. (Gain3, Dd. 8a.) 387h.
 Gamelan wyrð. Folkestone. 181h.
 gangdagas. Rogation Days. 344m.
 gára. jutting *gore* of land. 23h,
 208l, 352m, 448b.
 gare. wf. ? 215l. K61. KS. i. 319.
gares cepinge = *annuis nundinis*
 344m = 346t.
 gata. of goats. 188b.
 Gata tūn. Gatton, Sur. 160m.
 gauol tining. fencing for lord.
 351m.
gaziferus. lucrative. 315h.
 geafling lace. 382m.
 ge . . ge. both . . and. 242b.
 geættred. envenomed. 242m.
 geahnian. to claim. 213t.
 geahsian. hear of, learn. 147b. EB.
 76, 20.
 gean (*ic~*). I grant. 365r.
 geap. spreading, 310b.
 geard. m. enclosure, yard.
 Geard cylle. Yorkhill, Heref. 82l.
 gearhwamlice. annually, 226h.

geat. n. gate, opening. 357b.
 geau for eow. 347h.
 gebád. acquired. 299m.
 gebécte. he booked. 202l.
 gebeón. he summoned. 154m. EB.
 16, 5.
 gebétan. amend. 378m.
 gebidan. attain, get. 299r.
 gebirian. happen. 155l.
 gebócian. to book land. 212t & h.
 geboned. inlaid. 250h.
 gebonger. Indiction. 154m, 161l.
 gebrocude. ruined. 145t.
 gebrúce. enjoyed. 144b. EB. 16, 27.
 gebúr, boor. 276f, 377t. *colonus*,
 Veb.; ND. v. Boor.
 gebuyht. bight. 95m.
 gebyrd. birth. 286t.
 geceapod ceap. stipulated bargain,
 247h.
 gecor. n. decision. ST436.
 gecnæwe. cognisant, aware, con-
 scious. 217m, 229h, K874; noto-
 rious. 213t.
 gecnawen. acknowledged. 250h.
 gecnawnis. acknowledgment. 265t.
 gecyðan. declare. 286l.
 gecweðan. agree, settle. 145t.
 gedáll land. land in divided occu-
 pation. K1234. Ine's Laws, 42.
 gedelf. n. a digging, quarry, trench,
 canal, 299h.
 geeðmædden (heo-). that they
 would condescend. 42h.
 geeearnian. earn. 212, 236t.
 geedfreolsade. re-chartered. 197m.
 geérian. plough. 351h.
 gefadod. disposed of. 366b.
 gefera. companion. 42l. lxii.
 geferræden. fraternity. 377b.
 geferscipe. m. society. 264b.
 geflit. n. contention. 165t.
 gefór. died. 145h.
 gefreode. freed, manumitted. 255.
 gehæg. enclosure. 188b, 282b.
 gehændre = *vicinior*. K1070.
 gehagian. impers. suit. 150h. be-
 hagen.
 geheald. guardian. T391.
 gehwearf = *vicissitudo*, BC381.
 geinnian. restore. 382b.
 gelád. passage, ferry. 385h.

gelædde. conducted. 286l.
 gelæstan. fulfil, obey. 148t.
 gelætan. let (land). 377b.
 gelæto. outlets, cross-ways. 292t,
 379b.
 geleáful. faithful. 42m.
 geleánian. repay. 148t.
 geleochtán. light with candles. 215l.
 gelomlice. frequently. 42h.
 gelyfe. imperative. believe. 299m.
 gemaca. fellow, match. 368h.
 gemæne. common. 224t, 364t. L 22
 gemænelice. 256t.
 gemære. n. boundary. 176m, 37or.
 gemærhaga. 388h.
 gemærhege. ~hedge. 371l.
 gemærlacu. boundary-stream. 387l.
 gemæro. boundaries. 369b, 385t.
 gemærwyl. boundary stream. K636.
 gemána. company. 80h.
 gemáne. wf. communion. 144l, 221l.
 gemearcod. marked. 355m.
 gemecca. consort. 80h, 109t.
 geméde. n. approval, consent. 244h.
 gemédo. covenants. 202l.
 gemennisse (in-). K241.
 gemina. reiterations. 186h.
 gemót. meeting. 286h.
 Gemót biorh. moot-hill, nr. Canter-
 bury. 171b.
 gemynd. commemoration. K942.
 gemyndian. K1097.
 gemyñu. mouths, openings. 370m.
 geneát. tenant who works for lord.
 377t. Genofe. In Veb. *inquili-
 nus, fasellus* (vasallus), *para-
 situs*. lxvi.
 gerád. n. condition. 146r, 164t, 219r,
 251b, 353t.
 gerædde. took counsel. 298t.
 geræden. f. stipulation. 144l.
 gerædnysa. 242m.
 geréfa. reeve. 77t. KS. ii. 151, 177.
 gereafian. rob. 382b.
 geræhte. directed. 286m, T201b.
 geréf mæd. public meadow. K559.
 geriden. seized. 298m. EB. 76, 15.
 gerisan. be agreed on. 243l. EB. 20,
 22.
 germanus. brother, 45m, 305m.
 BC524, 571.
 gerysnu. pl. dignities. 232l.

gerysne. fit, meet. 149t.
 gerythe (on~). straightforward. 121.
 gesæh. saw. 286b.
 gesahte. ? pleaded. 164l.
 gesaldnis. grant. 122l.
 gescarode. apportioned. 382l.
 gesceawade. beheld. 286b.
 gesceot. n. scot, payment. 265h.
 gescygean. to shoe. T616.
 geseted. pt. situate. 42t.
 geset land. let to tenants. 376m.
 gesib. kin. 145b.
 gesomnuncg. assembly. 8oh.
 gestaðelian. found. 221b, 341l.
 gestóð. stood, constitutum est. 366m.
 gesufl. 81t, 105h. See sufl.
 gesyne. manifest. 298m.
 geteld. tent. 223m.
 getidde. it happened. 202.
 getilian. earn. 350m.
 getiðian. consent. 217b.
 gepæf. consenting. 69b.
 gepafa. consenting party. 144b, 163l.
 gepafian. acquiesce, permit. 303h.
 gepafung. consent, agreement. 42h, 353h.
 gepeaht. counsel, purpose. 238b, 298m.
 gepeahtung. advice. 144h.
 geðian. 110h. ? gepicgan (T).
 gepicgan (v.l). feed off, 286.
 gepingian. bargain. 337b.
 geðristlæcan. dare. 42m.
 gepywian. enslave. 253m.
 geunnan. χαρίζεσθαι. 227m.
 ge upe. granted. 212m, 349m.
 geúðe for geútige. 340b.
 geútige. alienate. 303h.
 geuneorðia. honour. 8or.
 Geuissi. 194h, K. i. xxiv.
 gewæld. government. 236t.
 gewearð . . . æt. set to work. 299h.
 gewearp (me and ~). was agreed between me and ~. 349m.
 gewemman. pervert. 242.
 gewitnis. witness. 155l, 202l.
 gewoman. to obliterate. 151m.
 gewonian. diminish. 242l.
 gewrixl. exchange. 192t.
 gewrit. writing, writ. 255m.
 gewylde. adj. subject. 144, 250t.
 gewyrda. times. 202h.

ge yflade (hine~). was taken ill, he fell sick. 212l.
 gib. Ksh. if. 102b.
 gifeðe. granted. 109h, 110h.
 Giflæ. Ivel valley, Som. 146m.
 gilda. guild-brother. 265t.
 gildræden. guild-right. K942.
 gildscipe. m. guild-brotherhood. 265r.
 Glæstinga burh. Glastonbury. 365h.
 Glencincg. tributary of Ledden, Wor. 447r.
 Gleppan feld. 289l.
 godecund. divine. 8or.
 goddohtor. goddaughter. 221n.
 Godelmingum. Godalming, 146b.
 godfæder. godfather. 219.
 goes. Ksh. geese. 8ob.
 gos fugl. goose-fowl. 111h.
 Gósig. Goosey, Berks. 387t, 87m.
 græg. gray. 121t, 294b.
 græwan stane. grey stone. 121.
 gráf. m. ? grove. 239h, 248r, 351b, 448m, 449t.
 grafet. n. 354r, 355h.
 Grafon eah. Graveney, Kent. 9ol.
 Graf tūn. Grafton, Worc. 444h.
 graphium. register. 183b.
 grauet (grafet). n. 354t.
 gravido. 120m, 126l. =
 gravitas. burden on land. 100b, 413l.
 gréfan, græfan. hole, quarry. 166b.
 gremium. lap. 84b.
 Grendles mere. near Ham, Wilts. 167t.
 grestún (gærstún). grass enclosure. 393h.
 grétte. greeted, challenged 286b.
 Grimastún. Grimstone, Norf. 24ol.
 Grimes díc. K456.
 grindan broc. K1063.
 Grindel. K59, 57o.
 Grindeles pytt. Worc. K59.
 Grindewyl. a stream. 389t, 392l.
 Grindles bece. 448t.
 griðbryce. m. breach of the peace. 233t, 343l.
 grút. meal, 'grout.' 109b. Vcb.
 Grúge.
 grundeliesæ. bottomless. 352h.
 gundenling ryeg. 448t.

Gundes stige. K209.
 Gundwine. Nm. K957.
 gūð fana. banner. 250m.
 gyltes. 344m = *forisfacturas*. 345b.
 gyltwite (gyldwite). fine for unpaid tax. K514 (vi. 240).
 gyrð. f. ? yardland or landyard. 248h, 322b, SV92, 94. 351m, 364t, 376m.
 Gyrd leah. Yardley, Worc. 449m.
 gyrnde. begged. 299t.
 hac, hæc. hatch, half-gate. 393l.
 Hacapen. 328l.
 haccan bróc. 380h.
 háð. order. 221b. EP. § 326.
 hæc weras. 376m.
 Hædleah. Hadleigh, Suff. 369t.
 hæg. m. hedge. K354.
 hægréwe. hedgerow. K193.
 hærfæst. autumn. 353t.
 hæring. herring 378t.
 hæringc tima. herring season. 297l.
 hæsl wride. hazel copse. 179l.
 hæsel réwe. hazel row. 445l.
 hæsl wrip. m. hazel thicket. 354m.
 hæð. m. heath. 206m.
 — n. 184b.
 hæpen. heathen. 294l, 379b.
 Hæpfeld. Hatfield, Herts. 276r.
 hæðgara. 449m.
 hæð halan. 445b.
 hæð hyll. 449b.
 hæð hricg. heath-ridge. 447t.
 hæðiht. heathy, 309h.
 Hafingseota. K175.
 haga, enclosure, 87m, 95r; town-house, 194l, 239l, 244t, 289h, 294l; = *villa*, 336l, 364r, 447h; = *civitatis habitaculum*, 402h.
 Hagena treou. L. 410l.
 hál. hale, sound. 202l, 212h.
 halas. pl. HEALH. 449m.
 haligdom. ? chapel. 218h.
 Hallingas. Halling, Kent. 58m.
 ham, hom. m. enclosure; pl. hammas. 377m. 386b. 387l. KS. i. 320.
 hám, haam. *villa*, home.
 Hama. Nm. 286l.
 hámettan. to 'home' serfs. K1079.
 KS. i. c8 fin.

Hamfleot. Hamfleet, Kent. 192h.
 Hamleas sceaga. homeless wood. 354h.
 hamm. inclosure. 282l.
 Hamme (æt). Ham, Kent. 142t.
 — Ham, Wilts. 166h.
 hammum. K1177.
 hám sócn. domus invasio. 233t, 343l.
 hámsteal. homestead. K123.
 ham stede. homestead. 445l.
 hám stede. homestead. K570.
 Ham tún. Southampton. 194l, 246m.
 hán. f. 'hone,' stone, 174t, 294b, 357h, 380t. K1199. Vgf. Hein.
 Hanchemstede. in Essex. 14m.
 hand. person as holder, taker; e.g. meghond, wæpned hand, wifhand.
 handledon. handled. K929.
 hand lin. handcloths. 250m.
 hand seten. signature. 141h, 145b, 163r, 353h.
 hangra. slope. 370l.
 hangra. hanger. 166l, 190, 363b.
 hangwite. penalty for miscarriage of justice.
 hár stán. hoarstone. 121t.
 hassuc. m. coarse grass. K655.
 hassukes more. K174.
 Hat Bathum. Bath. 7h.
 hatte. was named. 276.
 háwe. m. a look-out. K161r.
 Headan scraf. 282b.
 heafoc. hawk. 448h.
 heáfod. n. head. 206.
 heáfod land. head-land, 208l, 291b.
 heáfod stoccas. 290b, K442.
 heahdeor hund. staghound. K492.
 heah gerefæ. 370b.
 heal. corner. 447h. Vcb.
 healdan. hold, keep.
 healh. m. hall. 95m. 206b, 386m.
 healh tun. 292h.
 healic. superior, lordly. 376b.
 healma. of helmets. 222b.
 Heanburg. Henbury, Glou. 12m.
 — Hanbury, Wor. 112t, 311m.
 hean ersc. low arrish. 282b.
 Heanhámstede. 397h.
 Hearg. Harrow, Midd. K220.
 hearm. harm, damage. 230r.

- Hearpden. 294b.
 heasel dīc. hazle-ditch. 388h.
 hebban. raise. 217m.
 Hecenes hangra. K752.
 hecge. f. hedge. 167t.
 Hed ham. Much Hadham, Herts. 365m.
 Hedleah, Hadleigh, Suff. 366h.
 hege. m. hedge. 447m.
 hegstow. 446h.
 Hegyðe ðorn. ? Eythorne, Kent. 75l.
 heht, commanded. 286b. EB. 18, 33.
 heiweg. highway. 130l.
 hel. m. K556.
 hela. Ksh. health. 80h.
 helde. slope. K987.
 helle wite. hell-pains, 244l, 350m.
 hemed. marriage. 109m.
 hencgest. stallion. 221l.
 Hengestes ig. Hinksey, Berks. 384l.
 Henna leah. Henley, Wilts. 166l.
 henn fugl. hen-fowl. 80b.
 hennuc. m. 446h.
 heónon (v. l.). they stooped. 275m.
 heorod. chapter, college. 161l.
 heorot sól. hart-mire. 178l, K118.
 heorð. hearth. 265r.
 heorð penig. Peter's penny. T432.
 Heorting tún. Hardington, Som. 146h.
 hera. mistress, lady. 361b.
 herdice. 194t.
 Heregeardingc hiwisc. Harden Huish, Wilts. K270.
 heregeat land. 220l.
 heregeatu. heriot. 217m, 223m.
 herepað. m. military road. 121h, 184m, 322l, 392t.
 herestræt. K569.
 heretoga. *dux*. K530, 557, 612, 680, 681, 682. *ðerjog*.
 herewian. scorn, spit upon. 212l.
 herfest. autumn. 351h.
 hergæ. d. fane. 47h.
 Heregardes ham. Harrietsham, Kent. 247m.
 Hermodes porn. K174. BC279.
 herpað ford. highway ford. 292h.
 herpsac. Pheritage. 439h.
 herwið. herewith. 236m.
 hese. brushwood (K). 288m.
 hiabenlic. Ksh. heavenly. 106b.
 hic = ic. I. 226h.
 hīd. f. hide of land. 457ff.
 Hideburninga. Headbourne, Hants. 290b.
 Hige leah. Hants. 291h.
 higen. fraternity. 286m.
 higid. hide. 122rN. BC524.
 higna (hina). the brethren. 226.
 higweg. 375h.
 hilcan. ilcan. 351h.
 Hildes dūn. Hillersdon, Bucks. (K). 371m.
 Hildes hlæw. ? Ilsley, Berks. 274h.
 him feowrum. them four. 147h.
 hīna. g. pl. of the brethren. 137m, 181l, 286mN.
 hincstes grēfa. K597.
 hind. ?tenth. K538, KS. i. 113.
 Hindeslep. hind's leap. K530.
 hired. m. conventual household, chapter, 212b, 215m, 224h, 271r, 299h.
 hired preost. collegiate priest, 255.
 hīrmæd. K. 461. 1097.
 hiwe for hida, hides. 428l.
 hiwisc. hide. 351h. = *mansa*, K454. BC952. SV. 395.
 hlabard. Ksh. lord. 102l.
 hlæsting. toll on loading. T359.
 hlæu. 282l. = *monticulus*, 309t.
 hlaf-brytta. bread-spenser. 255m.
 hlaf hwæt. bread-wheat. 351h.
 hlaforð. lord. 109t, 215m, 221h.
 hlau, hlāw. m. mound, *low*. 206. 291b.
 Hleap-mere. 282b.
 Hleo byri. Cleobury, Salop. 444h.
 hlidegeat. 290l.
 hlinc. m. bank, *link*, linchet. 166l.
 hlincraewe. turf balk. 370t. SV. 382.
 hlið. n. hill, eminence.
 hlið weg. hill-way, 292h.
 hluttur. clear. 311b.
 hlyd. lid. K649.
 hlyde. f. 292hN, 448h.
 hlype. f. leap ? K813.
 hlypgeat. 445b.
 Hnæfleah. 373m.
 hnæp. m. bowl. 250m. Napf.
 Hnut hyrst. 310m.

Hnut scillinc. Nutshalling, Hants.
290m.

ho, hoas. m. point of land. 447m.

Hodes ác. 446m.

Hodes hlæw. K1129, 1246.

Hodes mære. K533.

hóh. 371l.

hol. adj. hollow. 246r.

hol. n. hole. K408.

hola. m. hollow. K543.

Holan beorges burna. hollow hill's
rill. 288h.

Holan horan fleot. 282m.

Holan spic. 336t.

holan weg. hollow way. 448l.

Holapyll. K461.

hold. gracious, loyal. 229l, 340h.

Holm. Hulme, Norf. 240l.

holne. d. 121t.

holt. n. wood, *holt*. 5013.

Holunga burne. Hollingbourne,
Kent. 225m.

homm. 449l. K1358.

homlond. pasture enclosed. 208h.

honeris (*oneris*). burden. 196h.

hornas. horns. 250m.

Hornemere. A hundred in Berks.
342m.

Horninga mære. K556.

hór pyt. mud-pit; Vcb. 445m,
450h.

horsa broc. horse-brook. 448h.

Horsa gehæg. horse-close. 282b.

Horsa leh. Horsley, Sur. 149l.

horte. whortle, *vaccinium* (Vcb.).
389h.

hór wyl. muddy stream. 445l.

hrædlíce. suddenly. 244l.

hréac. 'reek,' rick. 351m.

hremn. raven. 267t.

hreed broc. reed-brook. 447l.

hreed pól. reedpool. 121h.

Hrieg weg. Ridge Way. 327h, 379b,
383b.

Hridra leah = *campus armento-*
rum. 284l.

hringinde (*ringenne*). 260m.

hrisc. rush. 357m.

hriðer. ox. 80l, 105t, 109b. Rind.

hriðru. horned cattle. 311b.

Hrobi (*castellum*). Rochester.
336l.

Hrofes ceastor. Rochester.

Hrofi. Rochester. 331m.

Hrofi breui. Rochester, 3b.

hruðeru. oxen. 250h.

hrycg. m. ridge. K308. Rūden.

hrycg weg. ridgeway. 370m.

Hryðerafeld. Rotherfield. 147t,
225m.

Hryðera ford. ford of oxen. 291l.

huæten. wheaten. 80l.

Huga beorgum. 22b.

Humbra. the Humber (K). 392t.(?)

Hunbergefleot. L. 121m.

hund. dog, hound. 183. Hund.

Hunddes ig. dog's island. 380h.

hundred. political district. 253l.

hundredes treów. KS. i. 75n.

hundred penig. T432.

hundred sócn. T187.

Hunes cnol. 381m.

Hunstones tún. Hunstanton.
240l.

hunta. huntsman. 227t, 363t, 364t.

Huntena tún. hunters' farm. 64l.

Husan treo. Husingtree, Worc.
446l.

hús carl. guardsman. KS. ii. 123.

hústing. house-court. K745. See
Vgf. hús-ping.

hwæte den. wheat-valley. 293l.

Hwæte dun. Wotton, Sur. 150m.

hwætmundes stán. 317m, 318n.

hwer. kettle (Vcb.). 225m.

hwerf. m. wharf, dam. 299t.

hweðre. nevertheless. 286b.

Hwitan cyrican (*æt*). Whitchurch
Canonicorum, Dors. 146m.

Hwite celde. white well. 126l.

hwyrfel. m. 328b.

hyht. m. hope. 80h.

hyl. m. hill. K354.

hyle. f. ? hollow. K354. 505h.

Hylsan seohtra. 282l.

hylt. holdeth. 146t.

hylte. d. ? holt. 206b.

hymel broc. 446t.

hype. d. hip. 203t.

Hyppeles fleot. Ebbsfleet, Kent.

hyrne. wf. corner, angle. 4t, 322b,
393h.

hyrst. m. scrub. 101. 126, 172h. 505t.

hyrst gearð. K308.

Hysseburne. 146r.

hyð. f. shore, *hithe*. 42m.

Ibbinetún. Kent. 411h.

Iccawurð. Ickworth, Suff. K.

Icene. R. Itchen, Hants. 29obis.

Icenhilde weg. Berks. 379m, 383l.

Ide, near Exeter; 25ot. EP. § 117.

iedem. 10oh.

iehwerfed. exchanged. 128t.

ifht. ivied. K624. BC630.

ig (f.). island. 182b.

ignostici for gnostici. 322h.

igð. m. ? islet 354t.

Illan leh. Monks Eleigh, Suff. 367l.

ille, illa, as def. art. 118l, 309r.

immunis. not liable. 209l, 234l, 293h.

inbærð. home-born. K1079.

inblawen. inflated. 242m.

inbyrd. inborn, born on the estate. 276h.

incerre. alter. 123t.

incessum i.e. *vectigal*. 27l.

inclifa. chamber. K591.

incontaminata. 196h.

indeterminabiliter. without limit of time. 186b.

indictio. Indiction. 286t.

indolis. 38b, 307n, 323h. "Indolis vel Indoles, Adolescens." Du Cange.

infangentheof. jurisdiction over thief taken on the estate. 233t, 343m.

-ing, 90lN. EP. § 318.

ing (in). 185h.

ing. m. meadow. T.

Ing pen. Inkpen, Berks. 168l.

inland. domain. 161b, 376m.

inlade. water-passage inland. 344h.

inscriptions. title-deeds. 66t.

insigle. n. seal in a ring; writ. 164r; xl. SC. § 73 n.

Intanbeorgas. Inkberrow, Wor. 62t, 68l.

Intebeorgas. Inkberrow, Worc. 68l.

interdicta. 196.

inware. 235b.

iocled. 82l. ST582.

ioclet = $\frac{1}{2}$ *mansuincula*. 89b, 90b.

iocleta. "yokelet" (S) 142t. SV. 396.

Iol. Yule, Christmas. 344m.

iow (Ksh.). you. 81b.

isen gráfas. K1118. ?iron-mines. KS. ii. 70.

iugiter. perpetually. 25h, 27h.

iw. m. yew. 362l, 376t.

iwitnis (gewitnis). 258h.

Jus ecclesiasticum. 30b, 53t. BC348.

juris mei. 25t, 35t, 45m, 332m.

katalectico versu. 313h.

kinhelm. crown. 344m.

Korstun. Corston, Som. 268m.

kynesciope. royalty. 230m.

kyð (cyð). makes known. 253.

lacu. f. stream. 179mN, 306l, 322l, 376l, 38oh.

lacum. ? Epiphany. 142m.

lád. exculpation, purgation. 231t, 237t.

lád, ladu. f. water-way, path.

léce. leech, doctor. 388m.

lécedóm. healing. 42h.

lædan. carry. 145m; beat the bounds. 155h.

léfan. to leave. 215m.

læfel. m. spoon. 250m. Lüffel.

læg hrycg. 374l.

læn. f. = *præstitum*. 164l, 212r, 214t, 353t. Vceb. *commodum*, *depositum*, *commendatum*, *fenus*. See Introd. lxxxii, xc.

læn lond. 208h. 361h. KS. i. 517.

lées. pasture. 188b.

læten. handed over. 203h. EB. 19, 27.

læwede. lay folk. 244m.

Læxadyrn. Lexden, Essex. 366b.

láf. f. relict, widow. 212m.

lagu. law. 229l.

láh. lent. 109t. leißen. EB. 19, 34.

læð. n. lathe (Kent). K1258. KS. ii. 47.

lám seað. loam-pit. 448h.

land ár. landed estate. 217l, 221h, 237m.

land boc. land-charter. 199b, 243b. K648, 816.

land feoh. KS. ii. 329.

land hlaford. landlord. 376b.
 land scaru. portion of land. 185t,
 266m, 296r, 301m.
 lánē. f. lane. 4t. K485, 549.
 Langafelda. Lingfield, Sur. 149l.
 Lang port. long town. 282m.
 Lantocal. 10h.
 larvaricus. diabolic. 401r, 442h.
 lástweard, successor. 42m.
 laðlic. hateful. 244l.
 Lauan ham. Lavenham, Suff. 366t.
 Lauingtun. Barlavington, Suss.
 23h.
 leac. v.l. 212h, 213.
 léad gedelf. lead-mine.
 léaf. permission. 227r.
 leah. m. lea, peaty (?) ground.
 178m, 385b.
 — f. 445l.
 leahe geat. 448h.
 Leanaham. Lenham, Kent. 126b.
 lecdome. v. l. 136b.
 Lechámstede. K208.
 Leden. Latin. 250b.
 Ledene. Leadon R., Worc. 447h.
 leger. bed, grave. 202l, 203h.
 legerstow. burial-place. 109l.
 Lenbrunn. Csh. 296m.
 léod biscop. suffragan. 230m.
 leodscipe. 217l.
 leof. Sire. 162l, 164b, 232m.
 Leofsnhæma. Lewisham, Kent.
 210t.
 leoð. song. 251t.
 libellus for bōc. 66r.
 liber vitae. 308l. 414l. BC82.
 libera = ægefæle. K1070.
 liberaliter. seigneurially. 64b, 196h,
 208h, 315m, 371m.
 liberare. give. 63l.
 libertas. privilege. 284b, 313b, 314h,
 315r.
 líc. body, corpse. 258b; image, por-
 trait. 164l.
 lícema. body. 42m.
 licode. was pleasing. 350h.
 licwurð. acceptable. 242h.
 lictún. churchyard. BC605.
 Liminæa. R. Limene, Kent. 24b,
 29b, 34b.
 Limingæ. Ksh. Lyminge, Kent.
 18h, 109l.

lin áceran. flax-fields. 239mN.
 lind. f. lime tree. 266b, 447l; *tilia*
 Veb.
 lind hoh. lime-tree hill. 445m.
 linland. flax-land. K308.
 lin leah. flax-ground. 166h.
 Linnécum. Lincumb, Som. 268l,
 269b.
 Liofshema, Lewisham, Kent. 289t.
 Liowsan den. 289m.
 lipperd. K559.
 Lissington. co. Essex. 368l.
 lið. mild, soft. 311b.
 líp. flows. 380h. EB. 20, 2.
 Liwtún. ? Devon. 146b.
 loc. n. bargain, agreement. 230t.
 Loddan bróc. 325b.
 Loddra wellan. 449t.
 lof. praise. 229b, 243l.
 lond ár. estate, honour. 69l.
 lond ceap. purchase money. 122l.
 lone (lane). K549.
 Longanleag. Langley, Kent. 96l.
 long on gerihte. straight along.
 292t.
 Loxa. R. 282m.
 Loxan leah. 282m.
 lucrire (lucrari). 305l.
 ludibundus. ridiculous, queer. 173m,
 181t.
 Luf bec. 447t.
 lufe-an. love. 145m.
 Lulan treow. 282b.
 Lunden tun. London. 42m.
 Lundonia. London. 27l.
 lust fullice. heartily. 42h.
 Lyn cenin. Csh. 296m.
 lysde. released. 254t.
 lytel. little. 354h.
 machēra. sword. 318h.
 madmum. d. pl. treasures. 250h.
 mæd. f. mead. 176l, 371l.
 mæd lacu. meadow-stream. 198h.
 mædwe. meadow. 445b.
 mæg. kinsman, brother, 144l, 147t.
 mæg cild. 145l.
 mægen. valour, efficiency. 161b. EP.
 § 316.
 mægen stán. 327hN. K1056.
 mægð. province. 42h.

- mél.* n. sign, mark, esp. the Cross. K266. EP. § 437.
mær broc. boundary brook. 192m, 447h, 449l.
mær cnol. boundary knoll. 445m.
mær dīc. boundary dyke. 306b.
mær hege. 447m.
mær lacu. 388h. *gemærlacu.*
mær pul. boundary pool. 445m.
mær pyt. 192l, K442.
mær stan. 192m, K442.
mær weg. boundary-road. 294l, 446h.
mæsene. 250m. "brasen" T.
mæsse béc. missals. 250t.
mæsse reaf. pl. massrobes. 250m.
mæsten. mast for swine. 293b.
mæstenræden. 155m, 377m.
mæð. dignity, merit, rate. 232m, 377h.
magas. relatives. 277t.
malswyrd. 226lN; 227t.
mancus. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a £. 100t, 122l, 284l.
manens. hide. 15m and passim.
manerium. 201m.
mansa = hid, 182l, 234l, 380b.
mansiuncula. id. 89b.
manung. claim. 148l.
marc. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a £.
materia. wood, timber. K236.
maw pul. 447b, 448h.
Mayn bip. Csh. 296h.
meagl. munificent. 382b.
mealmeht. sandy. K290.
mearc. f. boundary, mark. 95lN, 152b, 153t, 179m, 188l, 194l, 198m, 200r, 210h, 355l.
mearcbeam. KS. i. 75.
mearcbiorh. mark-hill. K364, 535, 624. KS. i. 56. xlv.
mearc dīc. mark-dike. 293l.
Mearcella. R. 201t.
mearc ford. 382t.
mearcian. mark. 380h.
mearcland. moor, K633.
mearc weg. mark-way. 191t, 351b.
mearc will. mark-fountain. 293l.
Mearsæt ham. Merstham, Sur. 182l.
méd. meed, reward. K821.
medemest. middle. 146l.
medemung. f. 389h.
mediam partem. half. 89, 90.
meghond. natural heir. 103t.
meihanda (Ksh.) i.e. *meghond.* 102l. See *hand.*
Meldunensburg. Malmesbury. 15m.
mele. m. cross. 225m.
Melebroc. Millbrook. Hants. 194h, 246t.
Melentun, Milton nr. Canterbury. 244t.
memerinn. K663.
Meolsen beorg. Hants. 291h.
Meoluc cumb. Hants. 291h.
meolwes. of meal. 312t.
Meone (æt). Meon, Hants. 146m.
Meos dun. 283t.
Meosgelegeo. ? Moseley, Worc. 45l.
Meos hlinc. 166l.
Meos mor. 449l.
meox. 449b.
meran. d. famous. 286h.
merc. 250l "flag" T.
mercemôt. K568. KS. i. 55.
Mercestuninga. Marston, Bedf. 206l.
mere. m. lake, mere. 95l, 382h.
mereswin. porpoise. 376b, 378t.
mersc. m. marsh, K537.
Merscetun. Merston, Kent. 51b.
metsinc. K556.
Micla mersc. Michelmarsh, Hants. 362h.
microcosmus. man. 442tN.
mid ealle. altogether. K1302.
midreca. mattresses? or caskets, Veb. 250m.
minister. thane. 124t, 126t, 133h, 135m. See *Intr.*
misellus. poor, unworthy. 47b.
miskenning. wry pleading. 340l. T359. SS. 525.
missurium. mass vessel. T2. But see *Du Cange.*
mitta = 2 ambers. 351h. T460.
mobiles res. movables. 397h.
moddrige. maternal aunt. 276b.
Modingahema. Mottingham, Kent. 289.
mór. m. moor. 371h, 374l.
morgen gifu. morning-gift. 163h, 212m. 217l, 368h.
mór slæd. moor slade. 388h.

morð. n. criminating thing. K591.

morð crundel. K543.

mos. n. moss. K588.

mosten. they might. 286m. EB. 29, 24.

motare = *mutare*. disturb. 297t.

mót gerefe = *præpositus*. 342l.

mótwurði. qualified formót. 343b(n).

múl. mule. 374t.

Mulan tún. Moulton, Norf. 241l.

mund. f. guardianship, trust. 202b.

mund. guardian. 219b, 221m.

Mundan ham. Mundham, Suss. 282t.

mundbyrdnesse. security, independence. 303m, 341t.

mundbora. protector. 110m.

mundbryce. breach of *mund*. T332.

mundes dene. 449l.

mundgenne. to protect. 202b.

mundiend. protector. 368m.

Muneca tun. Monkton, Dev. 329l.

munuc regol. monastery. 219t.

muscipula. cat. 183l.

múða. m. estuary, harbour.

mydrece. mattress. K1290.

Mylenburne. Milborne Port, Som. 146l.

mylen gear (geard). mill-yard. BC630.

mylenham. m. mill-farm. K633.

Mylen tun. Milton, Kent. 100m.

mylen war. f. mill-weir. K479, 775.

mylier. m. 179t.

myln. f. n. mill. 192m, 241m.

myln steal. mill-place. K259.

myngude. mentioned. 202b.

mynster. monasterium.

Myres ig. Mersea Island, Essex. 365l, 366h, 367m.

Mytún. Mitton, Worc. 393b.

myxan. K61.

næs. m. promontory. K440.

nage. let her not have power. 219.

nah. has no right. 376b.

namon. they took. 253m.

Nanes mannes land. No man's land. 450h.

nant (Csh.) valley. 296m.

Natangrafun. Notgrove, Glou. 40l.

naturale. birthright. K601.

nebb. n. nose. 164m.

necessitas. obligation. 397t.

nédbád. toll. 42r.

nédbadere. toller, 42m.

neodful. diligent. 230m.

neor. Ksh. nearer, 103t.

nettgern. knitting-yarn. 377m.

néwest. society. 42m.

nican. ? Nick's. K1091.

niht sang. m. complines. 250l, 251t.

Nitimbre. Newtimber, Sus. 196m.

Niuuantun. Naunton, Worc. 444t.

Niwantúninga. of the Newton people. BC784.

Niwanhéma. Nuneham, Oxf. 395h.

Nodre. Nadder R., Wilts. 429h.

norðgeard. K308, 538.

Norð h6. 215l. Suf. K. (?)

Norð mupa. nr. Reculver, Kent. 188m.

Norð stok. Som. 268b.

numen. sovereign right. K1136.

nyd peowetling. bond-slave. 274.

nygoða. ninth. 349m.

nyhst. last. 145b.

nyt. beneficial. 136b.

nytlicas. most useful. 103t.

nytnessum. uses, conveniences. K1097.

ob. Ksh. of. 104b.

obrizi (auri). pure or alloyed? BC648.

obstaculum. obligation. 176h, 209l.

obtimates (optimates) 295m.

ofaxode. learnt. 298b.

ofer. m. bank, shore. 306l, 446t.

ofer. prep. after. 148h.

ofer bád. survived. 212.

ofer brædelsas. 250m. 'coverlets' T.

ofereca. surplus.

oferhyda. 242m.

ofer richte. should convict. 155l.

ofersæwnes = *pæna delicti*. K514.

Offan dic. K1051.

offensaculi. small offences. 196h.

ofgan. obtain. 244h, 337b.

ofspring. 253m.

oftalu. defence, counter-statement.

ofteáh. withheld. 212h. EB. 22, 28.

ollunc. along. 371r.

olluneges. K551.
 ollung. 234b.
 ombra. 8ob, 312t. See *amber*.
 omerlond. K586.
 on byrg. 81, 82.
 oncnawennis. acknowledgment.
 25oh.
 oncuðe. would blame. 145l.
 ondetā. consenting. 69l, 286m.
 Ondred. Andred, Kent. 101m.
 on efen. abreast of. 166l.
 onfeng. began. 392h.
 onægum. 287n.
 ongean. against, in exchange for.
 onn (an). I grant. 149m. EB. 29, 12.
 on spæc. f. imputation. 217l.
 onsting. claim. 303h, 340b.
 ontalu. claim. K929.
 onwendan. pervert. 42m.
 óra. m. shore, edge, bank. 174h.
 ora. $\frac{1}{8}$ of £. 268m.
 ordel. n. ordeal. T432.
 oreste. K813.
 orf. cattle. 25oh.
 orf kynnes. 25ot.
 Orhæma. Oare, Berks. 389h.
 Orices pul. Worc. 447t.
 Orrices den. L. Kent. 126l.
orthodoxus. 187t.
 orwéne. despairing. 298h.
 os = gemyðan. 308b.
 Oter hola. otter hollow. K543.
 oðer healf. one and half. 164m.
 oðfæstan. entrust. 144l, 146m, 147b.
 oðre. others, other ones. 250b.

Pæccingas. Patching, Suss. 196m.
 pællen. costly stuff, silken or velvet.
 250m. Vgf. v. pell; Leo p. 518.
 pæn. ? head (British). 389r.
 pæð. m. path. 388t.
 pæðfeld. pathfield. 95m.
 pagina. written deed. 50t, 423l.
 paginaliter. documentarily. 27m.
 paginem. document. 35h.
 Pangan burne. Pangbourn, Berks.
 385l.
pantorum. πάντων. 16oh.
parafrithus. posting-horse. T67.
pastinatio. 6ol. in *Columella* ground
 prepared for vines: not in Du-
 cange.

patricius. 11t, 317h.
 Paulus burh. St. Paul's, London.
 365m.
pausat. rests. 6oh.
pax (ecclesie). sanctuary. 438t.
 pearroc. m. enclosure in the open
 country, park. 95l. BC778. Vcb.
 clatrum.
 Peatting tún. prob. Shropsh. 159b.
pecunia. cattle. K1089.
pedesecus. 127h.
pedes sessor 88b.
 Pefesig. Pewsey, Wilts. 146h.
 pellas. skins, furs or robes, or hang-
 ings. 365h. Vcb. *purpurum*.
 pen. n. cattle-pen. K485.
 Pencric. Penkridge, Staff.
 pending. penny. 110t.
 Pendyfig. Cornwall. 19oh, 192t.
 penig. m. penny. 265t.
 Pennhal. Csh. 296m.
pennino. 181m.
pensa = wæg. a wey of cheese. T467.
 Peon mynet. 328bN.
perpes. 283l.
perpetualiter. 291l.
 Perscora. Pershore, Worc. 34oh,
 445b.
pertica. perch. 326l.
 pes broc. 45ot.
 Peuenisel. Pevensey. BC259.
philargyria. covetousness. 361b.
 piddes meres weg. 445b.
pietas. mercy, favour. 10l (n); bene-
 faction. 314t.
 Pihtes lea. Pytchley, Nhants.
 K443.
 pincan denu. finch valley. 45ot.
pincernus. butler. 35b, KS. ii. 111.
 Pipan. R. Pipa. K118.
 pipe. pipe. 25om.
 pirie (pirige). wf. pear-tree. 322b.
 EB. 2, 25.
 Piriford. Worc. 445h.
 pis brece. 446b.
piscationes. rights of fishing. 58l.
 pistol béc. Epistle-books. 25ol.
 Pisteles éc. L. 198t.
 piwinðla ? for biwindla. 352m.
placabilis. acceptable. 101m.
 Pleghelmes tún. Kent. 18h.
 Plumwearding. of Plumweard. 95l.

poca lege. K705.
 Poinc wic. Powick, Worc. 447m.
 pól. m. pool. 182b, 322b, 371l, 388h.
 Pollicerr. Polkerris in S. Keverne.
 296t, 301h.
 Polstede. Polstead, Suff. 368b.
 Popul finige. poplar landmark.
 363t.
porcorum pastus = uuealdbaera. 60l.
 port. m. town.
 portgeréfa. port-reeve. 247m, 273h.
 KS. iii. 173.
 portreua. port-reeve. 258h.
 port stræt. 391h.
 portweg. 387b.
 pos hliwan. 449l.
prædux. 389mN.
præfectus. gerefá, reeve. 36t, 50l.
 KS. ii. 123. SC. p. 113.
præstare, grant as læn. 25t.
præstatio. 25t.
præstitutum. LEN.
præuaricari. 333l, 409t.
 Prentsan hlau. Kent. 172t.
 Prescora. Pershore, Worc. 238b.
 Presta tún. Preston, Kent. 142r.
 pric porn. 291b.
primicerius. of a king. 383t.
primicherius. 'the Dean.' 67.
princeps. ealdorman. 64l, 194t. SC.
 § 49.
privilegia. charters. K323, PL192.
procuratio monasterii, 31l; advo-
 catio mon. Ducange.
prolixius. prolongedly. 319m.
 pul, pull. m. 376. Pól.
 Puneceswurði. Ponsworthy (Dart-
 moor), 267t.
 Puningas. Poynings, Suss. 196m.
 Pyddes geat. Wilts. 166m.
 pyrige (pirie). pear-tree. 445h.
 pyrt broc. 446b.
 pyrtan heale. 446b.
 Pysere. Wilts, S. of Salisbury,
 184m.
 pyt, pytt. m. pit. 206l, 387b.
 pytted. diapered. 225b.

 Raculf cestre. 410t. See Reculf.
 rád. rode. 202, 286l. EB. 20, 21.
 ræcan. 377t.
 ræd. counsel, rede. 227m, 298m.

rædan. read. 145m, 218t.
 rædes man. adviser. 298t.
 ræwe. f. row. K776.
 ráh den. roe-vale. 306b.
 ráh hæg. 446h.
 ráh weg. 306l.
 Ramesege. Ramsey, Hunt. 343m.
 read. red. 294l.
 Readabeorg. name of a tumulus.
 284h.
 Readingas. Reading, Berks. 365h.
reatus. guilt. 25t.
reconciliatio. Concordat. 115r.
 Recuulf. Reculver, Kent. 8b, 188b.
 redan. to clear land, stub. 179m.
 FO.78. Weigand v. reute.
relevatio. relief. 317h.
 reód mædwæ. reed-meadow. 306l.
 reogolward. 81r.
 ricg rægel. mantle. 250m.
 rím. counting, reckoning. 286t.
 rima. rim, verge. K550.
 rinda crundel. K1177.
 Ringstye. Ringstead, Norf. 343l.
 rip. 181.
 ripel. K547.
 risc. m. rush. 179l.
 riscbed. rush-bed. 192l.
 Risc den. rush vale. 292h.
 risc healh. 447m.
 riscmere. rushy pool. 282b.
 riscsléad. K441.
 rið. f. small stream. 95r, 193m.
 Riðer ceap. L. cattle-market. 413h.
 riðig. n. streamlet. 291l, 306l, 450h.
 roccas. rochets. 250m. 910f.
 ród (1). f. a clearing in the wild,
 road. 153t, 248m, K354, 1229.
 BC562. sealt ród.
 ród (2). f. rood, cross. 250h, 291t.
 ród (3). a land-measure, rood.
 BC608.
 ród stybban. 393m.
 rode taen. sign of cross. 103h, 162t.
 rues. of rye. 312t.
 rúh. rough. 357l, 371l, 374t, 379l.
 rum. space. 141m.
 rum beorgas. 449b.
 Rumenea. Romney R., Kent. 412l.
 Rumining seta. Kent. 18m.
 rumodlice. liberally. 382l.
 rune. read rime. 343l.

rusce. f. ? rushy ground. K596.
rura. manors, farms. 444l.
ryeweg (hrycgweg). 306b.
rýmet. 382l.

Sabrina. Severn. 21l.

saccles. 258h.

sacu and soen. 233t, 343m. xxivf.

sadol hongra. saddle hanger. 449h.

sæ. f. lake, pool. 95l, 198t.

sæd. n. seed. 377h.

Sægham. Soham, Suf. or Camb. ?
 368h.

sælen. gift. 141h.

sæma. arbitrator. CR. 303.

sæmestre. 241t.

Sænet hric. Sundridge, Kent.
 210l.

sætan. occupation. 447m.

Safernoc. Savernake forest. K1109.

sage. d. tale, report. 298m.

salamander. 22t.

sali coquenda. 107l.

salpice. trumpet. 167h.

salsilagene. 33h. 'Salina, ubi sal
 conficitur.' Du Cange.

salsuges. salt-marshes. 90b.

salsugines. 87l.

salteras. Psalters. 250l.

Saluuerpe. Salwarp R., Wor. 19r.
 239l, 446l.

samening. community. 437h.

sanctimonialis. nun. 31m.

sand. f. mission, deputation. 298h.

sand broc. sandy brook. 450h.

Sandford. near Oxford. 385t.

Sandhyrst (silva). 126l.

— Sandhurst, Kent. 410l.

sandiht. sandy. 239m.

sand sæð. sand-pit. 448h.

sang béc. hymn books. 250l.

sartago. fryingpan. 196l. Veb.

sationalis. arable. 11h, 16l.

saul sceat. soul-scot. 222l.

Saxonica lingua. 313l. BC636.

Saxonice. 64b, 112m, K589.

sceceling æcer. 382h, 384b.

Scaga. name of a marish. 54m.

scalu. f. ? hovel; Scot. 'sheal.'
 306m.

sceaddgenge. shad-season (T). 219.

sceadda. of shads. 219m.

scead wellan. 448h.

sceaga. shaw, wood. 166b = *silva*,
 284t. K571. Vgf. skógr.

sceala. dishes. 250m. Sðale.

sceap hammas. sheep-closes. 373b.

sceap wæsce. sheep-washing. 380h.

sceardan swyrdes. 226l, 227t.

sceardan beorge. scarred hill.
 BC978.

sceat. he discharged, paid. 223b.

sceat. money. 242h, 243m.

sceatas. sheets. 250.

sceawian. K755.

sceawing. toll on showage of goods.
 K771.

sced. 210r, 289h.

scedula. sheet. 117m, 134b, 196t.

Scelf dun. Shelton, Beds. 396m.

Scelfleah. Shelly, Suf. 368b.

Sceoca bróc. 329bN.

sceoldan. they owed. 223b.

Sceon. Sheen, Sur. 221t.

sceopa (scipa). of ships. 42m.

sceort. short. 375t.

sceotað. they flow. 201t.

scid hræc. a sort of rick. 351m.

Scildwic. Sheldwick, Kent. 410t.

scipbryce. jetsam and flotsam (T).
 343l.

scipfylleð, scipsócn = *naucupletio*.
 ship's outfit. Kvi. 240. SC. 105.

Scip leah. Hants. 290l.

scip wealas. 376l. 'Welsh naviga-
 tors.' KS. i. 320.

scir ác. shire oak. KS. i. 75.

sciran. shear. 351m.

scir gerefa. shire-reeve. KS. ii. 157.

scirigman = *judex comitatús*. 212b,
 213h, 214l.

scirlett. 239m.

scirpegnas. gentlemen of the coun-
 ty. K1337, SC. § 73.

Scokebroc (Sceoca bróc). 330l.

scolasticus. scholar. 283h.

scole. school. 350t.

Scorham. Shoreham, Kent. 101h.

scotta pæð. 448h.

Scottarið. Shottery. Warw. 310m.

scræf. n. cavern, hole. 282b.

Scræwan leg. 327h.

scrift bóc. shrift-book. 250b.

scrin. pl. 250h.

scrippa. T495.

Scrippan eg. Shripney, Suss. 281b.

scriptura. writing, deed, bōc. 63b, 681.

scrūd. clothing, 'shroud.' 2431, 36or.

Seuccan hlau. 396mN.

scyd. ? twist on hill-side. K123.

scyld wirhta. shield-wright. 253, 364m.

scyldig. liable. 231m.

scylf. ledge, shelf. 4491N.

Scylf. in Kent? 2121.

Seynes weorp. L. 183t.

scyp steal. place of ships. 293m.

scyr. f. boundary. K597.

scyrhylte, 286h; KS. ii. 8on. 447b.

scyt. issues, runs, 20ob, 353b, 391h, 4491. EB. 12, 20.

scytta. shooter. 276h.

scyttan. discharge, pay. 241h.

se. Ksh. (sý) *sit*. 105r.

se. Ksh. (swá), so. 105r.

sealh. sallow, willow. 354t.

sealtera weg. salters' way. 448m.

sealtern. salt-house. 126h.

sealtern steall = *salis coquinaria*. 134h.

sealt mere. 445b, 4491.

Sealt rōd. K663. See rōd (1).

Sealt stræt. 179h, K399, 554.

Searnægles ford. ? Chandler's

Ford, Hants. 29ol.

seāð. m. pit. 3061, 357h, 448h.

secg bróc. sedge-brook. 447h.

Secglages strod. 447m.

Secg mór. sedge-moor, Wor. 447t.

Secgwælles heafod. 121.

sedes = setl. 137r.

segelgeræda. sail-tackle. 222b.

seges. BC380.

sél. rather, in preference. 1441.

seld synde. rare, extraordinary. 376b.

sele. m. hall, dwelling. K354.

sellað. we give. 8oh.

séman. reconoile. 163t.

Seofen wyllas. Seven Springs, Gl. 411.

seohtra. drain-pipe (LEO). 2821.

seolforhammen. silver-set. 225b.

seota. settlement? 142h.

seox slihtre. 21oh, 289r.

sester. m. sextarius. 377h.

sesðlar. 351h. 'sesters or horse-loads.' KS. i. 319.

setl. m. seat, settlement; = *sedes*. 139m.

setlhrægel. seat-covering. 25om.

seu. likewise. 89b, 91t, 124t, 288b, 317h.

seu etiam. as well as also. 87h, got. BC449.

sibb. natural affection. 212.

síc. n. runnel, gutter, *sike*. 192m, 2081, 3711, 445b. 446m. seohtra.

sfd. wide, roomy. 206b.

sidling weg. K457.

sigillum. sign of the Cross. 17ob; seal. K816. Intr. xxxviii.

siht. adj. 19ob.

silba (*silva*). wood. 101h.

sile. I give. 122m.

silfren. adj. of silver. 25or.

silfrenum. d. pl. ib.

simle. continually. 111h.

sin autem. BC638.

singularis. standing alone by itself, detached. BC442.

singulare prætium. BC440, 557.

sionothlic. synodical. 286h.

sit. sitteth, is settled. 276r. EB. 12, 20.

síðe. scythe. K495.

siui (*sibi*). 93h, 124h.

sive. and. 'Occurrit passim.' Du Cange.

slæd. n. slade. 179m, 1921, 2941, 446r, 450t, FO78.

slihtre. 21oh.

sl6. f. slough. 2941, 371r.

sloh. n. slough. 327h.

smæl. small. 12ob, 38ot.

smeh wrencan. intrigues. 297b.

smeðe. smooth. 4471.

smitas. f. 'slow greasy stream or pool.' K461, 618.

smiððe-an. smithy. 384t.

snæd. m. piece, cutting. 96b, 266b. BC247, 442.

snædhæg. 4471.

snæðfeld. 50.

snawa. K659.

snoc. 179r. K1182. ? nook.

sóca. 345m.

- sócn. f. jurisdiction. 220l, 242m,
 302r, 346b, xxiv, lxxx; revenue,
 K563.
 soelest. Ksh. best. 81h.
 sól. f. soil, mud. 178l, 362b. Wei-
 gand v. Sufle.
 Solente. The Solent; I. of Wight.
 K626.
 sóm. f. arbitration. 163m.
 sona. immediately. 215m.
 Sonderstede, Sanderstead, Sur. 149l.
 sop cuppa. sop cup. 367t.
 sophia. wisdom. 295t.
 Souuig. Sowe, -zoy, Som. 426l.
 Spachrycg. L. 95l.
 spæc. f. charge, suit. 203h, 217m,
 224b.
 spec. bacon. 105t. See spic.
 spedum. T124.
 spel broc. 449l.
 speld gisella. K207.
 spell bôc. sermon-book. 250b.
 spel stow. 41l.
 spēow. succeeded. 299h. EB. 21, 28.
 spere healfe. male side. 148h.
 spereumon. 164m.
 spic. bacon. 105b, 109b. Spedf.
 spinhealfe. female side. 148h.
 spon weg. K556.
 spor. track, footmark. 164m. Spur.
 spræc. f. suit. K929.
 sprittan. train, educate. 349b.
 stabulator, 405b = stallere, 432b.
 staca. pin, stake. T230.
 Stánningas. Steyning, Sur. 146b.
 stæf. river bank, wharf. 246m.
 stallere. marshall, master of horse,
 constable.
 stán. m. stone. K61.
 stanbeorg. cairn. 354r.
 stanbrig. stone bridge. 292h.
 stán ceastla. stone-castles. 166m.
 stan cestil = *unus acervus lapidum*.
 K180.
 stán crundel. 386t. N. K471ff.
 stán cystlun. 373l.
 Stán den. stone vale. 373b.
 stáneht. stony. 126l, 174m, 373l.
 stán gedelf. stone quarry. 392t,
 445b.
 Stánhámstede. Stanstead, Kent.
 80h.
 stan hlinca. 447h.
 Stan mere. Stanmere. Berks. 196m.
 stán ræwe. stone-row. 376t.
 stan scale. 306m.
 Stantún. Stanton, Som. 269t.
 — Staunton, S. Wor. 447h.
 stán weal. stone-wall. K388.
 stapol. m. 206lN, 306b, 448b, 450h.
 EP. § 316.
 stað. bank. 352l.
 steal. place, stall. Stelfe.
 steallere, Marshal. 302l, 378r. KS.
 ii. 3.
 steapan enolles scyd. K123.
 steapan hline. 449b.
 steapan leahe. 447l.
 steda. steed. 226r.
 stede. m. place, stead. 246m.
 stent. standeth. 141h. EB. 12, 20.
 steort. m. spit of land. 179h, 357m.
 Steucheworde. K932.
 Steuiches wrðe. K907.
 sticap. 355t & l.
 Stific weg. 386m. K1164.
 Stifinc weg. K762.
 Stifingehæme. K1253.
 styfycung. 248h.
 stig. T612b.
 stige. f. narrow path. K61.
 stigel. 210h, 351b, 447l.
 stipe stán. BC905.
 Stinecleia. K581. Stukeley, Hunt.
 stiward. steward. 241t, 264m.
 stiðlic. firm, decided. K1126.
 stoc. m. stock, log. 174h, 178bN,
 179h, 188l, 290b.
 stoccen. f. K569. N. p. 465.
 stod. stud. 227t.
 stodfald. horse-paddock. 370h,
 371t. K1182.
 Stodham. Studham, Herts. 405h.
 Stod leah. horse-field. Hants. 290l,
 351b.
 Stodmersch. horse-marsh. 11.
 ston istel. K392.
 stor cyle. censer. 250m.
 stor sticca. incense-stand. 250m.
 stow. f. (sacred) place. 217b, 219r,
 225l, 367r.
 stræt. f. street. 179h, 188l, 200b.
 Strætneát, Stratton, Corn. 146t.
 strand. strand. 340b.

stream. m. stream. 306b, 322l.
 streones halh. K1358.
 Stretford. Stratford-on-Avon (K).
 56h.
 — Stratford Tony, Wilts. 184l.
 strod. 447l.
 strýned. n. line of inheritance. 148h.
 stub, styb. m. stub, stump. 375h,
 379r. ellenstub. þornstyb.
 Stur. R. Stour, Kent. 99h.
 — æ. 499l.
 Stureminster. Sturminster, Dors.
 146m.
 Sturia. Sturry, Kent. 8b.
 Stuur. R. Stour. 29h, 305b, 368b.
 styce. piece, portion. K209, 308.
 styria. sturgeon. 376b, 388h.
 Styvec leá. T382.
 Suana burna. Swanbourne, Bucks.
 396m.
 suángeréfa. swineherd-reeve. 286r.
subjectio. liability. BC538.
subregulus. under-king. 318m.
 sugan gráf. 375t.
 Sueordleage wælle. 121h.
 Suerdhlinca. 89l, 91t.
 suesendo. luxuries. *epula lautiores*,
gaude. 80l, 81t.
 sufol, sufl. ? milk-cake. 81h. gesufl.
suffragium. support. 281.
sugere. suggest. 281.
 suínhaga. swine-yard. 121h.
 sulh. plough. K495.
 sulung. Ksh for 'hide.' 77m, 89b,
 90l, 128t, 189t, 225m. SV. 54,
 395. Du Cange v. Solinum.
 sunderfreols = privilege. K715.
 sunderlond. sundered land. K586.
 sunderfeoh. separate property.
 146m.
 sundron (on-). separately. 251m.
 Sunnan burh. Sunbury, Midd.
 293t.
 Sunningawyl. Sunningwell, Berks,
 374l.
 Suðbyrig. Sudbury, Suf. 215l, 368t.
Sudregia. Surrey. 114t.
 Suealuue. R. Swallow, Kent. 90l.
 swáf . . on. was down upon him.
 164l. EB. 22, 21.
 swán-geréfa. swineherd-reeve.
 286h. Vcb. 'subulcos swánas.'

swaðer. whichever. 145t & b, 148r.
 swelgend. ? swallet. 210, 266b,
 289m. Vcb. *vorago*.
 Sweoperla. R. Swepele. K550, 646.
 sweor ród. neck-road. 223b.
 swincð. toileth. 299h.
 swines heáfod. K586.
 swingeat. 447t.
 swingð (swincð). 299h.
 swín hege. 446m.
 swulung. ploughland. 80h, 142t.
 See sulung.
 swur ródum. d. pl. neck-roads.
 250h.
 swutelað. shows, appears. 217r.
 swutelung. declaration, evidence,
 document, notice. 217b, 232m.
 swyllan healas. 386b.
 swyne. ? 445m.
 swyrðhwita. sword-furbisher. 227t.
 syle. f. d. 221h.
 sylen. f. gift. 42l, 141h, 242m.
 sylferhilt. silverhilted. 226h.
 syrfe-an. service-tree, *sorbus*. 373m.
 tacc = swinsceade. T263.
 Tademærtún. Tadmerton, Oxf.
 192m.
 técing. injunction, direction. 222t,
 230l.
 Tæppeleah. Hants. 290l.
 Tame. R. Thame, Oxf. 292h.
 Tamede. 308b. v. Temede.
 Tang mere. 282h.
 Tapen halan. Tappenhall, Wor.
 239t.
 targe. f. target, small shield. 215m.
 216l.
 teage. a strip of land. Icel. teigr.
 T467. BC339.
 Teale burne. a stream running into
 Ock (Berks) at Goosey. 387l.
 team. m. vouching. K805.
 team pól. breeding-pool. 322r.
 teaper. Ksh. taper. 111h.
 telga. pole, stock. 95l.
telligraphium. conveyance. 66l,
 115l.
telonarii. toll-gatherers. 27b.
 tém (team). 201. xxiv.
 tém byrst. evasion of voucher. 202t.
 Temede. R. Teme (Worc.) 447b.

Teme del. Teme vale. 448h.
temerare. 346h.
Tenid. Thanet. 8h.
tenor. tenure. K308.
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 ungesæliglice. unhappily. 350m.
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walhfereld. patrol of Welsh
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vorago.

waxan. wash. 351m.

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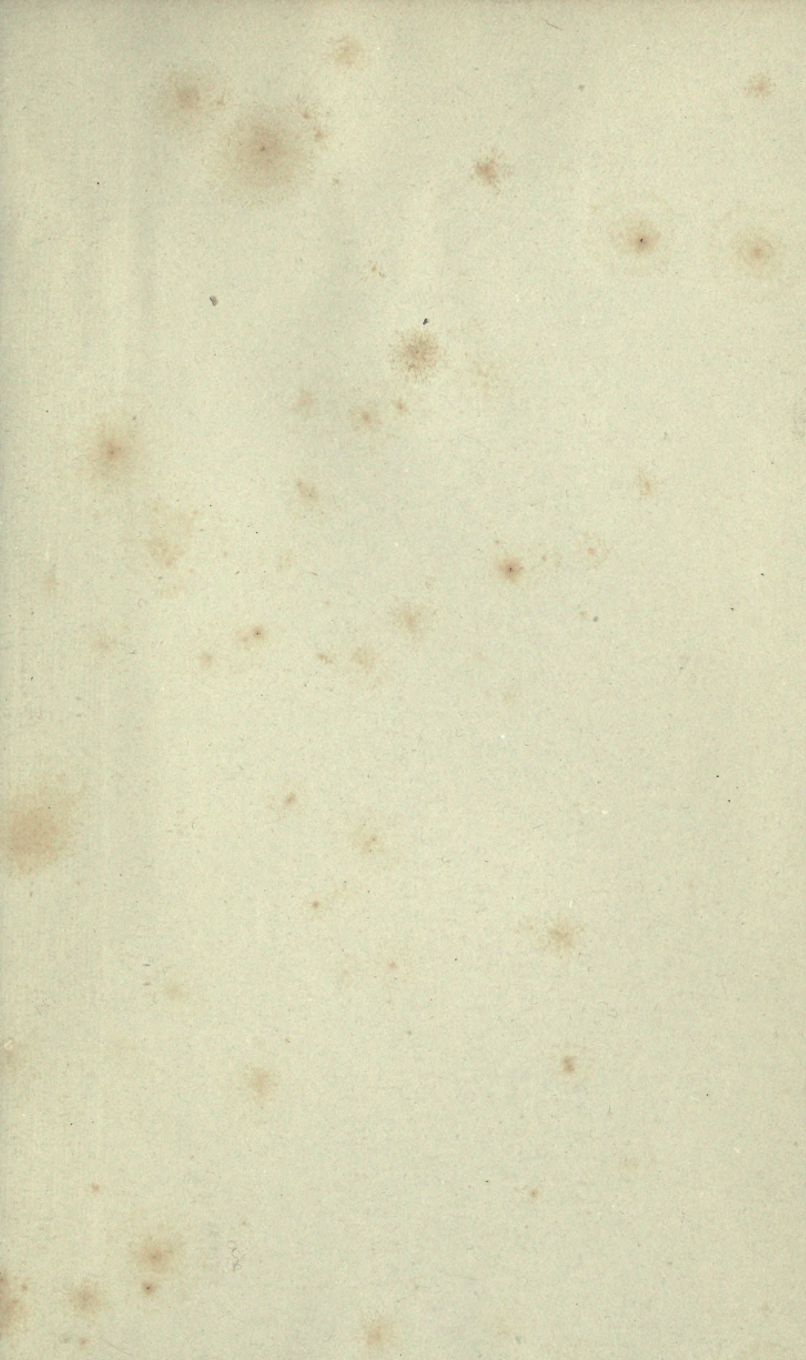
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